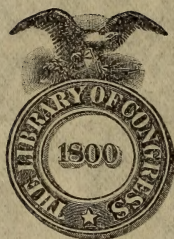


LAIRD & LEE'S  
**WEBSTER'S**  
NEW STANDARD  
**DICTIONARY**

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ENCYCLOPEDIA EDITION



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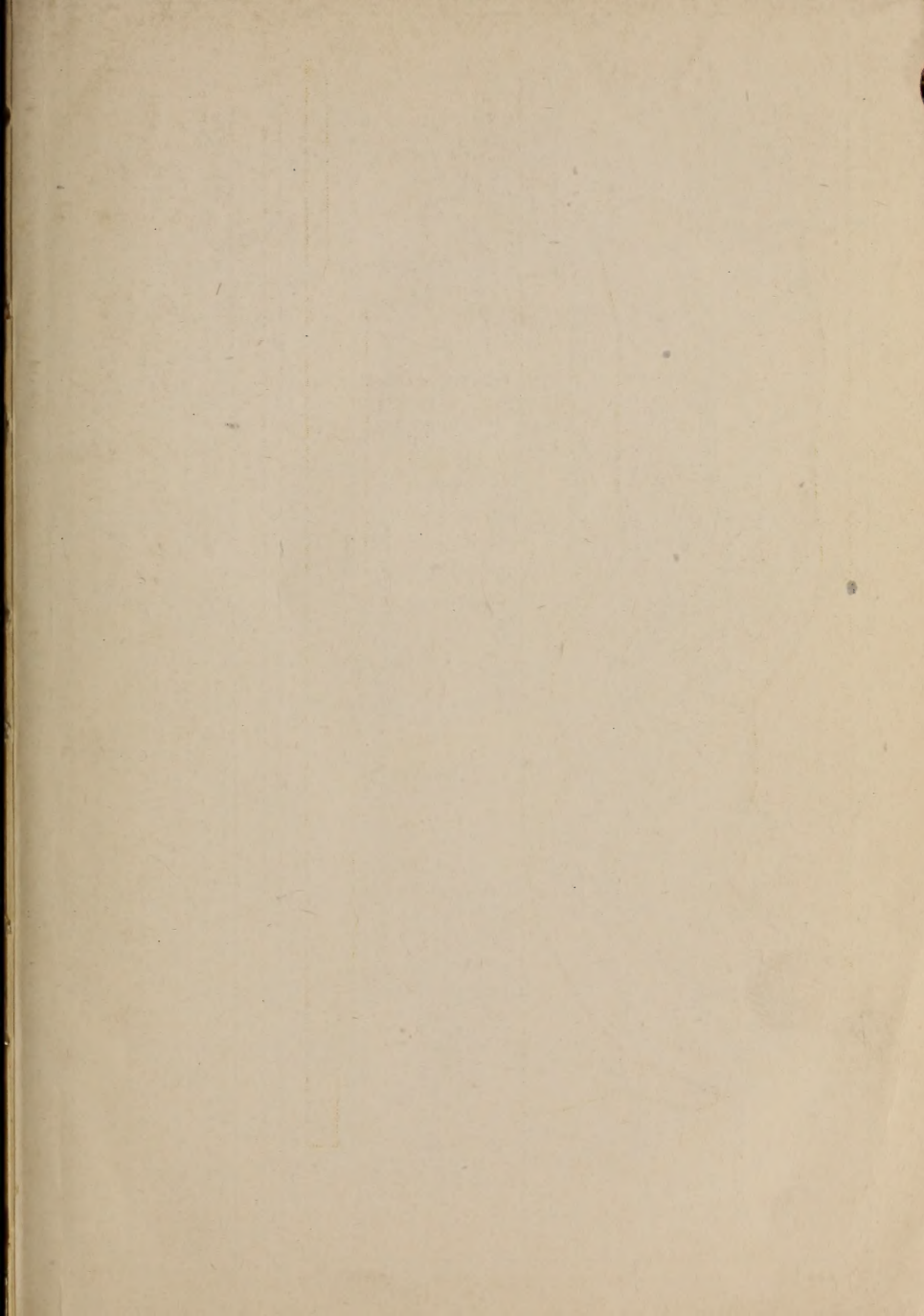


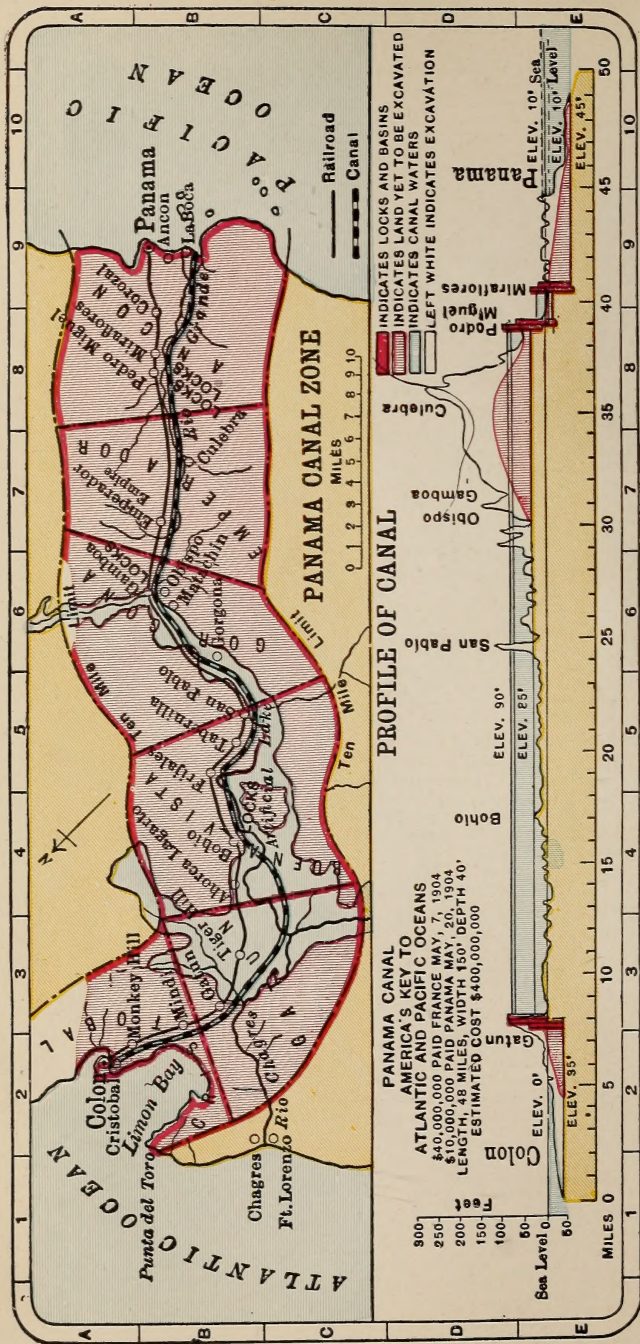


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**The Greatest Engineering Achievement**—The canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea, reached by a flight of three locks located at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel and a flight of two at Miraflores on the Pacific side; all these locks are in duplicate—that is, two chambers side by side. Each lock has a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet. The summit level is maintained by a large dam at Gatun and a small one at Pedro Miguel, between which is the great Gatun Lake, with an area of 164.23 square miles. A small lake, about two square miles in area, with a surface elevation of 55 feet, is formed on the Pacific side, between Pedro Miguel and Miraflores, the valley of the Rio Grande being closed by a small dam and the locks at Miraflores. The Canal is about 50 miles in length, from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4½ miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 5 miles; hence the length of the canal from shore to shore is approximately 40½ miles. The bottom width of the Canal varies from 200 feet in Culebra Cut to an indefinite width in the deep waters of the lakes. The approaches from deep water to land on both sides of the Canal are 500 feet wide, and the cuts in the shallow parts of the lakes from 500 to 1,000 feet wide. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet.



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## INTRODUCTORY

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**T**HIS work has been prepared with a view of producing in a compact form a **dictionary** that will meet every requirement supplied by the bulky, cumbersome lexicons. All the words in general use have been included, also other terms, scientific or erudite, usually found in works not strictly technical; besides hundreds of **new words** appearing now for the first time in a dictionary.

Attention is called to the elaborate **ornamentation**, including hundreds of original text illustrations and numerous educational features not even found in many of the voluminous and expensive dictionaries, embracing full-page plates of architecture, columns, laces, mollusks and shell fish, and the only complete, authentic set of government seals ever published.

The arrangement has been carefully made in order to facilitate ready reference to the spelling, pronunciation, definitions, shades of meaning, etymology and proper use all words.

With a few exceptions, only words which are invariably commenced with a capital, appear in the vocabulary with a **capital initial**. A capital letter in parenthesis or the mark (l. c.), indicate the different usages.

The key to the **pronunciation** at the foot of every page explains the meaning of the diacritical marks. A list of the principal different spellings represented by each diacritical mark is given on page 7.

The present participle, past participle, and the imperfect tense of every verb, the plural of nouns, and the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, are given—except where formed regularly (according to the simple well-known rules of grammar).

When a work represents several parts of speech, Roman figures are used for separating them; Arabic figures for the several meanings.

In the definitions an elective method has been adopted. A perfect synonym in common use (as *short* for *brief*) is used in some cases, while in others a careful description is given.

**Synonyms** are added to those words which in the experience of teachers, authors, and other writers are most liable to be referred to.

The **etymologies** follow the latest results of scientific research, and are often made interesting by showing the original meaning of the root-word. The origin and signification of prefixes and suffixes are presented with special care under the department of English Word-Building. (*See page 735.*)

Prominent among the **encyclopedic** features of this volume, not found in any other lexicon of similar size, are the musical, biographical and geographical dictionaries in the appendix, containing the latest terms, dates and figures. The pronunciation of every name in these departments and in the succeeding lists of other important biblical, historical, classical and mythological names, is indicated in the same manner followed in the dictionary proper.

The lists of current abbreviations and foreign phrases, the rules of punctuation, proofreading, and the tables of weights and measures serve to make this volume the most complete reference dictionary of this character ever published.

Special pains have been taken to avoid all questionable or objectionable matter, making it entirely safe to put the book in the hands of young people.

**Webster's New Standard Dictionary** is especially intended to meet the needs of the library, school, and office, covering as it does the entire range of literature and study. That this volume will receive the approval of literary workers, students, teachers and pupils is the earnest expectation of

THE PUBLISHERS.

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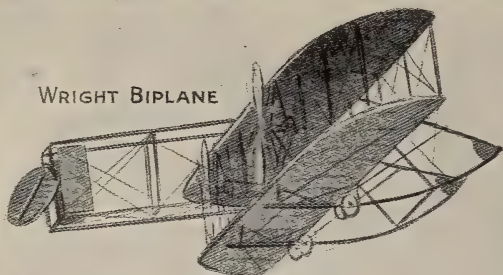
ONE FOOT of FILM RIBBON

ONE FOOT of FILM RIBBON

THERE  
ARE 15  
PICTURES  
TO EVERY  
FOOT OF  
FILM RIBBON

FOR DESCRIPTION SEE FOURTH PAGE.

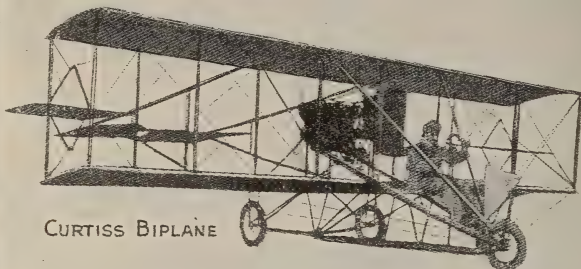
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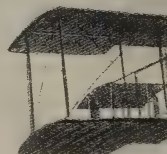
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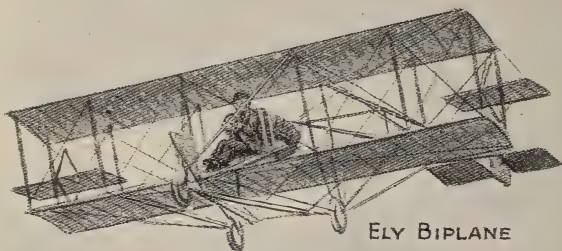
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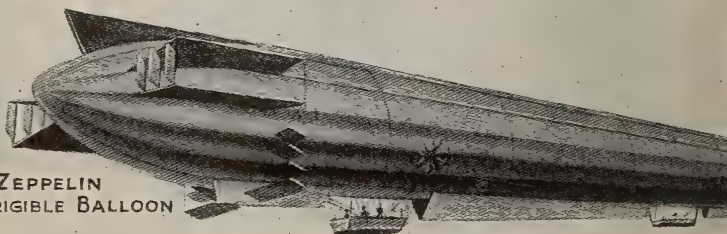
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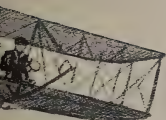
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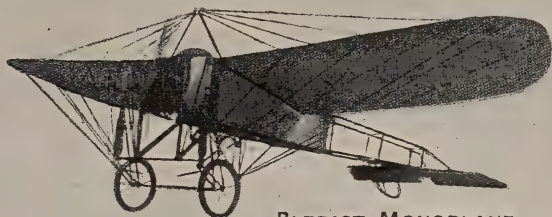
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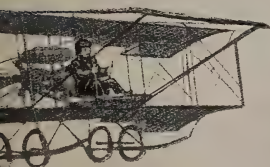




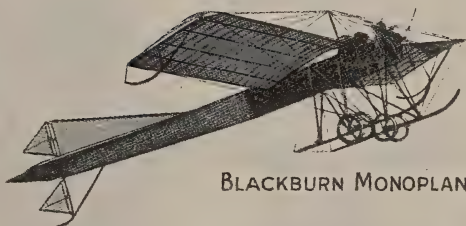
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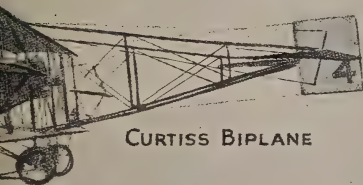
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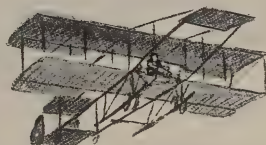
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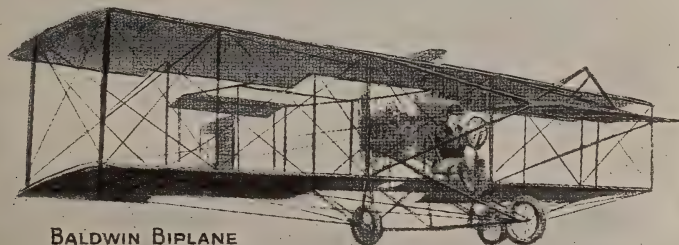
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CURTISS BIPLANE



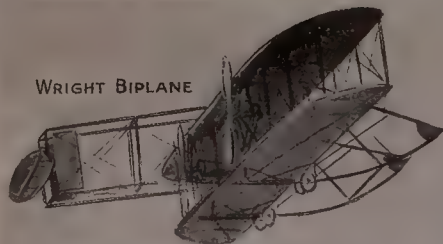
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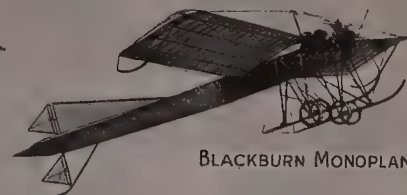
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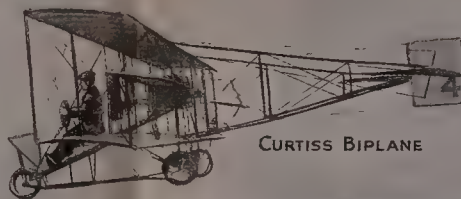
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ELY BIPLANE



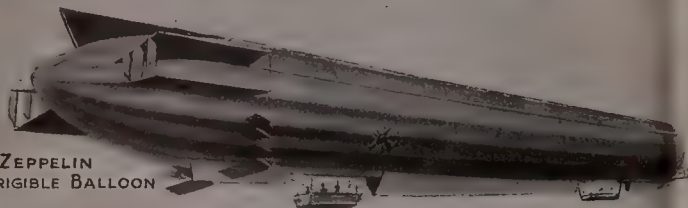
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FARMAN BIPLANE



ZEPPELIN  
DIRIGIBLE BALLOON



BALDWIN BIPLANE





# The Motion-Picture Machine

*(For illustration see first page.)*

**M**OTION-PICTURE machines are of various forms and are commonly known under the names of biograph, cinematograph, vitascope, etc. The device in all of them is practically the same and consists of a mechanism by which a numerous series of photographs taken at rapid intervals, and representing some moving scene, is projected onto a screen at the same rapid rate at which they were taken, giving a moving representation of the original scene.

The pictures are contained on a film ribbon, there usually being fifteen pictures on every foot of ribbon, which is coiled on a spool at the top of the machine. When the machine is set in motion the long band of ribbon is unwound and carried over a system of wheels and through a narrow upright clamp-like contrivance that brings it down to a strong magnifying lens behind which there is an electric or calcium burner, the light from which blazes fiercely through the translucent ribbon, and projects the pictures to a distant screen.

The machine is operated either by hand or a small motor, the film ribbon being rewound on a second spool after passing through the focus of the lens. The movement, though rapid, is intermittent, the ribbon moving the length of one photo or until exactly in focus, when it pauses for a fraction of a second and then advances until the next photo is in position, and so on. This intermittent motion coincides exactly with the operation of the shutter of the lantern, the shutter being closed while the ribbon is in motion and open during the pause, thus allowing each photo in turn to project its image on the screen when at rest. There being fifteen pictures to every foot of ribbon, the shutter is interposed fifteen hundred times while one hundred feet of ribbon is passing the lens.

## The Evolution of Diacritical Markings

---

A leading feature of WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARIES is their simple and accurate method of indicating the pronunciation.

The confusing array of diacritical marks employed by other dictionaries tends to prevent a clear comprehension of the sound of a letter indicated by a particular marking. For instance, the mark (^), known as the *broad*, or *circumflex*, is used to indicate both the sound of *medial a*, or *long a modified by r*, as heard in *fare*, *bear*, *their*, *heir*, and that of *broad a* heard in *storm*. But the confusion does not end here. Not only are these two different sounds of the letter *a* indicated by this one mark, but another mark (••) placed under the letter, is also used to indicate one of these sounds—that of *broad a*, as in *warm*, the result being that the mind becomes confused by this indiscriminate use of different diacritical marks to indicate the same sound. Besides this complicated method of marking there is entire lack of system in the list of marks used. For example, the mark (~), called *tilde*, is placed over the letter *e* to indicate the sound of that letter heard in *fern*, while an entirely different mark (^) is placed over *u* to indicate the similar sound heard in *burn*. And this confusing lack of uniformity and consistency is found throughout the entire set of markings. It is the experience of teachers generally, that this faulty system in the markings makes it almost impossible to fix in the minds of pupils the correct pronunciation of words and syllables.

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARIES avoid this confusion and uncertainty by the use of a simple, uniform system of markings. The ones selected are for the most part those adopted by Webster.

which have long been used in this country and become familiar to students in the public schools and to the American people generally. The exceptions are only those considered necessary to conform to the modern standard of phonology. In these dictionaries *the same sounds are always represented by the same marks and letters*, no matter how varied their actual spelling in the language, or whether the sound is prolonged by accentuation or not. Thus the sound of broad *a*, heard in *fall*, is always represented by (*ā*) as in *warm* (*wārm*), *storm* (*stārm*), and long *a* as in *able* and *preface* is marked (*ā*) long, *i* in *ice* and *idea* marked (*ī*) long, etc. The precise sound of every syllable, whether accented or unaccented, is always clearly and exactly indicated.

The sound of *a* in *ask* is distinguished from the sound of the same letter in *soda*, the former being represented by *ă*, and the latter by *ā*. The omission of these nice distinctions of the vowel sounds by other lexicographers, the lack of systematized diacritical marking and the use of different symbols to indicate the same sounds, have added to the difficulty of conveying a correct idea of the pronunciation of words.

In WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARIES, every vowel sound but the short one has a distinctive diacritical mark to represent it. The fact that a vowel is unmarked indicates that its sound is *short*. All other vowel sounds being marked it is entirely unnecessary to indicate the short sound. Every consonant used in the respelling for pronunciation always has its own peculiar unvarying sound, none being employed that has more than one sound, with the exception of *g*, which always indicates its hard sound, heard in *go*. The sound of *th* as in *thick* is represented by common Roman letters, while italics indicate the sound as in *the*.

The superabundant diacritical marks appearing in most modern dictionaries, making their pronunciation schemes practically unintelligible, are the result of the neglect on the part of the editors of those dictionaries to discontinue the use of certain marks when the reason for their employment no longer existed. When Webster's



first dictionary was published, the plan of indicating the pronunciation of words by respelling them phonetically was not adopted by him. Hence every sound of a letter had to be indicated by a particular mark placed over or under the letter or letters that represented it in the words of the vocabulary. Thus it was that as many as three distinct signs had to be used in his dictionary to indicate the vowel sound heard in *wolf*; a dot (.) was placed under the *o* in that word; to indicate the same sound in the word *wood*, a breve (˘) was placed over the two *o*'s; and to indicate the same sound in the word *pull*, a dot (.) was placed under the *u*. When the modern system of indicating the pronunciation by phonetic respelling was introduced, the necessity for using more than one mark to indicate one sound was obviated. The same mark could now be used in each of the three cases. But instead of availing themselves of this fact, the editors of many of the modern dictionaries have gone right along perpetuating this old confusing multiplicity of marks for the same sounds.

Thus in respelling for pronunciation the word *wolf* they print it *wulf*; in respelling the word *wood*, they print it *wōod*; and in respelling the word *pull*, they print it *pul*. Thus they unnecessarily use two characters to indicate one sound. WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARIES indicate these pronunciations as follows: *wolf*—*wōd*—*pōl*.

The same system is followed in the sound of *o* as in *move*. The sound of this vowel in *move* is the same as the sound of *u* in *rude*, but in the dictionaries referred to it is indicated as follows; *mōov* and *rud*. In WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARIES the one marking indicates the one sound in both words as follows: *mōv* and *rōd*.

The vowel sound in the penults of *believe*, *adequate*, *aggregate*, etc., has been marked (*ē* or *ē*) long since the introduction of diacritical markings. WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARIES are the first to indicate it as short, conforming to the actual pronunciation.

This dictionary employs *only such marks as are necessary* to represent the correct pronunciation of all the words in the English language.

## Key to the Pronunciation

---

ā	indicates sound heard in	pale, paid, freight, prey, great.
a	" " " "	hat, pad, fan, shall.
â	" " " "	task, trance, clasp, shaft, glass.
ä	" " " "	far, alms, father, half, laugh, ah.
ä	" " " "	fall, talk, author, awe, fought, form.
â	" " " "	fare, hair, bear, their, where.
a	" " " "	above, diamond, sofa, templar.
ē	" " " "	me, machine, meat, sweet, bier,
e	" " " "	met, equity, bury, terrible.
ē	" " " "	her, earn, bird, firm.
ī	" " " "	mite, mine, my, might, height.
i	" " " "	mit, abyss, division, enmity.
ō	" " " "	go, hold, coal, snow, tableau.
o	" " " "	not, comma, folly, was, what.
ö	" " " "	move, too, food, rule, rude.
o	" " " "	wolf, woman, book, would, pull.
ū	" " " "	mute, stew, your, union, mature.
u	" " " "	hut, sun, hurry, rustic, onion.
ū	" " " "	burn, furl, cur, world.
oi	" " " "	oil, voice, boy, oyster.
ow	" " " "	how, town, thou, found.
th	" " " "	thin, through, wealth, breath.
th	" " " "	then, thou, breathe, soothe.
g	" " " "	go, dog, longer, bigger.
j	" " " "	ginger, longitude, hedge.
s	" " " "	sense, loose, stay, force, acid.
z	" " " "	zeal, lazy, easy, clothes.
zh	" " " "	closure, cohesion, grazier, mirage.
kh (kʰ)	" " " "	loch, Bach.

# Principal Signs Used in Writing and Typography

## ACCENTS AND DIACRITICAL MARKS

ˊ	Acute accent	˜	Tilde, or wave
ˋ	Grave accent	¨	Dieresis
ˆ	Circumflex, or broad	• or •	Single dot [ä]
ˉ	Macron, or long	¸	Cedilla [ç]
˘	Breve, or short		

## PUNCTUATION MARKS

•	Period	*	Asterisk
:	Colon	†	Dagger, or obelisk
;	Semicolon	‡	Double dagger
,	Comma	§	Section
?	Interrogation		Parallels
!	Exclamation	¶	Paragraph
'	Apostrophe	☞	Index
— or =	Hyphen	{ or }	Brace
—	Dash (em)	* * *	Ellipsis
—	En dash	• • •	
“ ”	Quotation marks	—	Asterism
( )	Parentheses	* * *	
[ ]	Brackets	* or *	
^	Caret		



# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

<i>a.</i> .....	adjective	<i>lit.</i> .....	literally
<i>abbr., abbrev.</i> .....	abbreviated	<i>L. L.</i> .....	Late Latin
<i>adv.</i> .....	adverb	<i>math.</i> .....	mathematics
<i>alg.</i> .....	algebra	<i>M.</i> .....	middle
<i>Am.</i> .....	American	<i>mech.</i> .....	mechanics
<i>Ar.</i> .....	Arabic	<i>med.</i> .....	medicine
<i>arch.</i> .....	architecture	<i>Mex.</i> .....	Mexican
<i>art.</i> .....	article	<i>mil.</i> .....	military
<i>A. S.</i> .....	Anglo-Saxon	<i>mus.</i> .....	music
<i>astr., astron.</i> .....	astronomy	<i>myth.</i> .....	mythology
<i>Beng.</i> .....	Bengalese	<i>n.</i> .....	noun
<i>Bohem.</i> .....	Bohemian	<i>naut.</i> .....	nautical
<i>bot.</i> .....	botany	<i>neut.</i> .....	neuter
<i>Braz.</i> .....	Brazilian	<i>N. L.</i> .....	New Latin (indicating a modern scientific term)
<i>Bret.</i> .....	Breton	<i>Norm.</i> .....	Norman
<i>Canad.</i> .....	Canadian	<i>Norw.</i> .....	Norwegian
<i>cap.</i> .....	capital initial	<i>O.</i> .....	old
<i>Celt.</i> .....	Celtic	<i>obs.</i> .....	obsolete
<i>cf.</i> .....	compare	<i>opp.</i> .....	opposed
<i>Chal.</i> .....	Chaldean	<i>p.</i> .....	past
<i>chem.</i> .....	chemistry	<i>p. a., p. adj.</i> .....	participle adjective
<i>Chin.</i> .....	Chinese	<i>pa. t.</i> .....	past tense
<i>cog.</i> .....	cognate	<i>perh.</i> .....	perhaps
<i>colloq.</i> .....	colloquial	<i>pers.</i> .....	person
<i>comp.</i> .....	comparative	<i>Pers.</i> .....	Persian
<i>conj.</i> .....	conjunction	<i>Peruv.</i> .....	Peruvian
<i>contr.</i> .....	contraction	<i>Pg., Port.</i> .....	Portuguese
<i>corrup.</i> .....	corruption	<i>phil.</i> .....	philosophy
<i>Dan.</i> .....	Danish	<i>phot.</i> .....	photography
<i>dim.</i> .....	diminutive	<i>phys.</i> .....	physiology
<i>Dut., D.</i> .....	Dutch	<i>pl.</i> .....	plural
<i>E., Eng., Engl.</i> .....	English	<i>Pol.</i> .....	Polish
<i>esp.</i> .....	especially	<i>pref.</i> .....	prefix
<i>ety., etym., etymol.</i> .....	etymology	<i>prep.</i> .....	preposition
<i>fem.</i> .....	feminine	<i>pres.</i> .....	present
<i>Flem.</i> .....	Flemish	<i>prob.</i> .....	probably
<i>fort.</i> .....	fortification	<i>pron.</i> .....	pronoun
<i>Fr.</i> .....	French	<i>prov.</i> .....	provincial
<i>freq.</i> .....	frequentative	<i>pr. p.</i> .....	present particle
<i>fut.</i> .....	future	<i>rhet.</i> .....	rhetoric
<i>Gael.</i> .....	Gaelic	<i>Rom.</i> .....	Roman
<i>gen.</i> .....	genitive	<i>Russ.</i> .....	Russian
<i>geol.</i> .....	geology	<i>S. A.</i> .....	South American
<i>geom.</i> .....	geometry	<i>Sans., Skt.</i> .....	Sanskrit
<i>Ger.</i> .....	German	<i>Scand.</i> .....	Scandinavian
<i>Goth.</i> .....	Gothic	<i>Sc., Scot.</i> .....	Scotch
<i>Gr.</i> .....	Greek	<i>sing.</i> .....	singular
<i>gram.</i> .....	grammar	<i>Sp.</i> .....	Spanish
<i>H.</i> .....	high	<i>superl.</i> .....	superlative
<i>Heb.</i> .....	Hebrew	<i>Sw.</i> .....	Swedish
<i>her.</i> .....	heraldry	<i>Syn.</i> .....	synonyms
<i>Hind.</i> .....	Hindoostan	<i>Syr.</i> .....	Syrian
<i>I., It., Ital.</i> .....	Italian	<i>Teut.</i> .....	Teutonic
<i>Ice., Icel.</i> .....	Icelandish	<i>theol.</i> .....	theology
<i>imp.</i> .....	imperfect	<i>Tib.</i> .....	Tibetan
<i>ind.</i> .....	indicative	<i>Turk.</i> .....	Turkish
<i>indef.</i> .....	indefinite	<i>v.</i> .....	verb
<i>int., interj.</i> .....	interjection	<i>vi.</i> .....	verb intransitive
<i>Ir.</i> .....	Irish	<i>vt.</i> .....	verb transitive
<i>irreg.</i> .....	irregular	<i>W., Wel.</i> .....	Welsh
<i>Jap.</i> .....	Japanese	<i>zool.</i> .....	zoology
<i>L.</i> .....	Latin	.....	signifies "derived from."
<i>L. G.</i> .....	Low German		



a

abet

**A** (ā, *n.* First letter in the English and many other alphabets. **a** (a), *indef. art.* One; any; every. Used for *an* before words beginning with a consonant or *h* sound. [A.S. *ane*, one.]

**a-** *prefix.* I. As an Anglo-Saxon prefix, *a* signifies: *at; from; in; of; on; out; to.* II. As a prefix to Latin and Greek words, *a* represents: 1. *L. ab-*. 2. *L. ad-*. 3. *L. ex-*, as in *abash*, *amend*. 4. *Gr. a-* (before a vowel *an-*), a negative known as *alpha privative*.

**ab-** *prefix.* Away; off; from; as *absolve*, *abdicate*, *abrade*. [L. *a*, *ab*, *abs*.]

**abaca** (ab-a-kā'), *n.* Native name for the Manila hemp plant and its fiber.

**aback** (a-bak'), *adv.* *Naut.* With sails pressed backward against the mast.—*Taken aback*, surprised.

**abacus** (ab'a-kus), *n.* 1. Level table crowning the capital of a column. 2. Device for counting; counting frame or table. [L.—Gr. *abax*.]

**abaft** (a-bāft'), *adv.* and *prep.* On hind part of ship; behind. [A. S. — *a*, *by*, *aft*.]

**abandon** (a-ban'dun), *vt.* Give up; forsake. — **abandoned**, *a.* 1. Deserted; given up. 2. Wholly given up to vice; hopelessly depraved. — **abandonedly**, *adv.* — **abandonment**, *n.* [Fr.—*a bandon*, at liberty.]

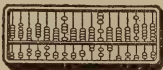
*Syn.* Desert; relinquish; renounce; forsake; forego; surrender; leave.

**abase** (a-bās'), *vt.* Humble; degrade; debase.—**abasement**, *n.*

*Syn.* Disgrace; reduce; humiliate; dishonor; lower; depress; demean.



Abaca.



Chinese Abacus.

**abash** (a-bash'), *vi.* Confuse with the feeling of inferiority or guilt. [O. Fr. *esbahir*. Fr. *ébahir*, astonished.]

*Syn.* Shame; disconcert; confuse. **abasia** (a-bā'zhi-a), *n.* *Pathol.* Inability to co-ordinate action of muscles in walking.

**abate** (ā-bāt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Lessen; end. *Syn.* Deduct; remit; subside.

**abbacy** (ab'a-si), *n.* Office of an abbot. **abbe** (ā'bā'), *n.* Fr. term for *abbot*, often used as a mere honorary title for an ecclesiastic devoted to literature.

**abbess** (ab'es), *n.* Lady superior of a nunnery. [O. Fr. *fem.* of *abbas*, *abbot*.]

**abbey** (ab'e), *n.* 1. Monastery or nunnery under an abbot or abbess. 2. Church attached to it.

**abbot** (ab'ut), *n.* Superior of an abbey. [L. *abbas*. —Syr. *abba*, father.]

**abbreviate** (ab-brē'vi-āt), *vt.* Abridge, shorten.—**abbrevia'tion**, *n.* Act or result of shortening; contraction.

**abdicate** (ab'di-kāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Give up (a high office or right); renounce. —**abdica'tion**, *n.* [L. *dico*, proclaim.]

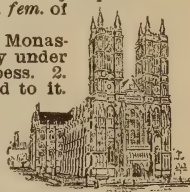
*Syn.* Relinquish; vacate; resign. **abdomen** (ab-dō'men), *n.* Part of body between thorax and pelvis. [L.]

**abduct** (ab-duk't'), *vt.* Carry away, esp. furtively or by force; kidnap.—**abduc'tion**, *n.*—**abductor**, *n.* 1. One guilty of abduction. 2. A muscle that draws away. [L. *duco*, lead.]

**abed** (a-bed'), *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

**aberration** (ab-ēr-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Wandering from the right path. 2. Mental derangement. [L. *erro*, wander.]

**abet** (a-bet'), *vt.* [abet'ting; abet'ted.] Incite by encouragement or aid



Westminster Abbey.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

(used chiefly in a bad sense). — **abetment**, *n.* — **abetter**, **abettor** (a-bet'ūr), *n.* [O. Fr. *abeter* = *à*, to, and *beter*, bait.]

**abeyance** (a-bā'ans), *n.* State of suspension; dormancy; expectation. [Fr. *à*, to, and *bayer*, gape in expectation.]

**abhor** (ab-har'), *vt.* [abhor'ring; abhorred'] Regard with extreme repugnance; loathe; abominate. — **abhorrence**, *n.* — **abhorrent**, *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *horreo*, shrink.]

**abide** (a-bid'), *v.* [abiding; abode'] I. *vt.* 1. Bide or wait for. 2. Endure; tolerate. II. *vi.* Continue; dwell. stay. — **abiding**, *a.* continuing; permanent; durable. [A. S. *abidan* = *a*, to, and *bidan*, wait.]

**ability** (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abilities.] 1. Power. 2. Faculty. [See **ABLE**.] *Syn.* Skill; talent; capacity.

**abject** (ab'jekt), *a.* Mean; base; despicable; contemptible. — **abjection** (ab-jek'shun), **abjectness**, *n.* Mean or low state; baseness. — **abjectly**, *adv.* [L. *abjectus*, cast away — *ab*, away, and *jacio*, throw.]

**abjure** (ab-jör'), *vt.* Renounce solemnly or on oath. — **abjuration** (ab-jör-ä'shun), *n.* [L. *ab*, off, and *juro*, swear.] [on fire.]

**ablaze** (a-blāz'), *a. & adv.* In a blaze;

**able** (ä'bl), *a.* Having sufficient power, skill or means to do a thing. — **a'ble**, *adv.* [L. *habilis*, apt, — *habeo*, have, hold.] *Syn.* Capable; competent; skillful; fitted; qualified; effective; efficient.

**-able** (a-bl), *suffix.* Fit for; subject to; worthy of; full of; etc.

**ablution** (ab-lö'shun), *n.* Act of washing. [L. *ab*, off, and *luo*, wash.]

**abnegation** (ab-ne-gä'shun), *n.* Denial; renunciation. [L. *ab*, away, and *nego*, deny. See **NEGATION**.]

**abnormal** (ab-narm'al), *a.* Not normal or according to rule; irregular; unnatural. [L. *ab*, away from, and *norma*, a rule.]

**aboard** (a-börd). I. *adv.* On board; in a ship; on a train. II. *prep.* On board of.

**abode** (a-böd'), *n.* Dwelling place; home; stay. [See **ABIDE**.]

**abolish** (a-bol'ish), *vt.* Put an end to; annul. — **abolishable**, *a.* — **abolisher**, *n.* — [L. *ab*, from, and *oleo*, grow.]

**abolition** (ab-o-lish'un), *n.* Act of abolishing; state of being abolished. — **abolitionist** (ab-o-lish'un-ist), *n.* One who favors the abolition of anything, especially slavery.

**abominable** (a-bom'i-na-bl), *a.* hateful; detestable. — **abom'inably**, *adv.*

**abominate** (a-bom'i-nät), *vt.* Abhor; detest extremely. — **abomination** (a-bom-i-nä'shun), *n.* Extreme aversion; anything abominable. [L. *abomin-or*, — *atus*; abhor, as of bad omen. See **OMEN**.]

**aboriginal** (ab-o-rij'i-nal), I. *a.* Primitive; first. II. *n.* A first or original inhabitant. [L. *ab*, from, and *origo*, beginning.]

**aborigines** (ab-o-rij'i-néz), *n. pl.* of the rare *sing.* aborigine. People living in a country when first known.

**abortion** (a-bar'shun), *n.* Premature birth; anything which fails of reaching maturity. — **abortive**, *a.* Premature; unsuccessful. [L. *ab*, away, and *orior*, begin.]

**abound** (a-bownd'), *vi.* Be or have in great plenty. [L. *abundo*, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave.]

**about** (a-bowt'). I. *prep.* Round on the outside; around; here and there in; near to; concerning; engaged in. II. *adv.* Around; nearly; here and there. — *Phrases:* BRING ABOUT, cause to take place. — COME ABOUT, take place. — GO ABOUT, prepare to do. [A. S. *abutan* — *a*, on, *be*, by, *utan*, outside.]

**above** (a-buv'). I. *prep.* On the up side; higher than; more than; beyond; superior to. II. *adv.* Overhead; in a higher position, order, or power; in heaven. [A. S. *abyfan* — *a*, on, *be*, by, and *ufan*, high.]

**aboveboard** (a-buv'börd), *a. and adv.* Open; fairly; without trickery.

**abrade** (ab-räd'), *vt.* Scrape or rub off. [L. *ab*, off, and *rado*, scrape.]

**abrasion** (ab-rä'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of scraping or rubbing off. 2. Matter scraped or rubbed off.

**abreast** (a-brest'), *adv.* Side by side.

**abridge** (a-brij'), *vt.* Shorten. [Fr. *abréger* — L. *ab*, and *brevis*, short.]

**abridgment** (a-brij'ment), *n.* 1. Shortening. 2. Shortened form. [*um.* *Syn.* Abstract; synopsis; compendium.]

**abroad** (a-bräd'), *adv.* 1. Out of doors; at large. 2. In foreign lands. 3. In circulation.

**abrogate** (ab-ro-gät'), *vt.* Repeal, annul. — **abrogation**, *n.* [L. *ab*, from, and *rogo*, ask.]

**abrupt** (ab-rupt'), *a.* Sudden; unexpected; steep. — **abruptly**, *adv.* — **abruptness**, *n.* [L. *ab*, off, and *rumpo*, break.] [*abstain*.] [L.]

**abs-** *prefix.* Away, from, as **abstract**, **abscess** (ab'ses), *n.* Collection of pus within some tissue of the body; tumor. [L. *abs*, away, and *cedo*, go.]

**abscond** (ab-skond'), *vi.* Hide one's

fäte, fat, ták, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, bürn; oll, owl. then.



self; go away suddenly and secretly. [*L. abs.* from or away, and *condo*, hide.]

**absence** (ab'sens), *n.* Being away or not present; inattention; want.

**absent** (ab-sent'), *vt.* Keep one's self away. [*Inattentive.* [*L.*]

**absent** (ab'sent), *a.* 1. Not present. 2. **absentee** (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* One who is absent from his employment, station, or country.

**absinth** (ab'-sinth), *n.* Liquor flavored with wormwood. [*Of Persian origin.*]

**absolute** (ab'so-lōt'), *a.* 1. Complete; perfect. 2. Unlimited; free from conditions; arbitrary. 3. Free from mixture; unadulterated. 4. Positive; unquestionable. — **absolutely**, *adv.* — **absoluteness**, *n.* [*L. absolutus*, *pa. p.* of *absolve*. See **ABSOLVE**.]

**absolution** (ab-so-lō'shun), *n.* 1. Release from punishment. 2. Remission of sins by a priest.

**absolutism** (ab'so-lō-tizm), *n.* Principle of government without restriction.

**absolve** (ab-solv'), *vt.* Set free; acquit; pardon. [*L. ab*, from, and *solveo*, loose.]

**absorb** (ab-sarb'), *vt.* 1. Suck in; swallow up. 2. Engage wholly. — **absorbent**. I. *a.* Absorbing. II. *n.* Anything which absorbs. [*L. — sorbeo*, suck in.] *Syn.* Imbibe; engulf; engross.

**absorption** (ab-sarb'shun), *n.* 1. Act of absorbing. 2. State of being absorbed. [*power to absorb.*]

**absorptive** (ab-sarptiv), *a.* Having

**abstain** (ab-stān'), *vi.* Refrain (from). — **abstainer**, *n.* [*Fr. absténir* — *L. abs*, from, and *teneo*, hold.]

**abstemious** (a b-stē-mi-us), *adj.* Sparing in food, drink, or enjoyment; temperate. — **abstemiously**, *adv.* — **abstemiousness**, *n.* [*L.*]

**abstention** (ab-sten'shun), *n.* Act of abstaining. [*See ABSTAIN.*]

**absterge** (ab-stērj'), *vt.* Cleanse; wipe away. — **abstergent**. I. *a.* Serving to cleanse. II. *n.* That which cleanses. [*L. abs*, away, and *tergeo*, wipe.]

**abstersion** (ab-stēr'shun), *n.* Act of cleansing by lotions. [*L. abstersio.*]

**abstinence** (ab-sti-nens), *n.* Abstaining or refraining, especially from some indulgence. — **abstinent**, *a.* Abstaining from; temperate. [*See ABSTAIN.*]

**abstract** (ab-strakt'), *vt.* 1. Take away; separate; purloin. 2. Epitomize. 3. Consider apart.

**abstract** (ab'-strakt). I. *a.* Conceived apart from matter or particular case, as an abstract number, (the opposite of *concrete*). II. *n.* 1. Summary;

abridgment. 2. That which is with-drawn or separated; essence. — **abstracted**, *a.* 1. Separated. 2. Absent-minded. — **abstraction** (ab-strak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of abstracting. 2. State of being abstracted. 3. Absence of mind. [*L. abs*, away, and *traho*, tractum, draw.]

**abstruse** (ab-strōs'), *a.* Difficult to understand. — **abstrusely**, *adv.* — **abstruseness**, *n.* [*L. abs*, away, and *trudo*, trusum, thrust.]

**absurd** (ab-sūrd'), *a.* Obviously unreasonable or false. — **absurdly**, *adv.* — **absurdity**, *n.* [*pl.* absurdities.] [*L. ab*, very, and *surdus*, indistinct.]

**abundance** (a-bun'dans), *a.* Overflowing plenty. [*See ABOUND.*]

*Syn.* Profusion; repletion; wealth; amplitude; affluence; plenteousness.

**abundant** (a-bun'dant), *a.* Plentiful. — **abundantly**, *adv.*

**abuse** (a-būz'), *vt.* Use wrongly; pervert; revile; violate [*L. ab*, from, and *utor*, *usus*, use.]

**abuse** (a-būs'), *n.* Ill use; missapplication; contumely. — **abusive**, *a.* Containing or practicing abuse. — **abusively**, *adv.* — **abusiveness**, *n.*

**abut** (a-but'), *vi.* [*abutting*, *abutted*.] Border upon. — **abutment**, *n.* In architecture, what a limb of an arch ends or rests on. [*Fr.* aboutir, from *bout*, the end. See **BUTT**.]

**abysmal** (a-biz'-mal), *a.* Bottomless; unending. [*O. F. abisme*. — *M. L. abyssimus*. See **ABYSS**.]

**abyss** (a-bis') *n.* Bottomless gulf; vast depth or cavern. [*Gr. a. priv.* (without), and *byssos*, bottom.]

**ac-**, *prefix*. Assimilated form of *ad-* before *c* and *q*.

**-ac**, *suffix*. Pertaining to; having the quality of, as *maniac*, one who has mania. [*L. -acus*. *Gr.* -akos.]

**Acacia** (a-kā-shi-a).

1. Genus of thorny flowery plants with pinnate leaves. 2. [*a*] Plant of this genus. [*Gr. akakia* — *ake*, a sharp point.]

**academic** (ak-a-dem'ik), *n.* Platonic philosopher; member of an academy. **academics**, *n.* The Platonic philosophy. [*See ACADEMY.*]

**academic**, -al (ak-a-dem'-ik-al), *a.* Of an academy.

**academician** (ak-ad-e-mish'an), *n.* Member of an academy.



Acacia.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**academy** (a-kad'e-mi), *n.* 1. Originally, the school of Plato. 2. Society of artists, or men of letters. 3. Intermediate school. [Gr. *akadēmia*, the garden where Plato taught.]

**acanthus** (a-kan'thus), *n.* 1. Prickly plant, *bear's breach*. 2. In architecture, an ornament resembling its leaf. [Gr. *akē*, a point, and *anthos*, a flower.]

**accede** (ak-sed'), *vi.* Agree or assent. [L. *ad*, to, and *cedo*, go.]

**accelerate** (ak-sel'ēr-āt), *i. vt.* Increase the speed of; hasten the progress of. *ii. vi.* Move more rapidly.—

**acceleration** (ak-sel'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* —**accelerative** (ak-sel'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *celer*, swift.]

**accent** (ak'sent), *n.* Modulation of the voice; stress on a syllable or word; mark used to indicate this stress. [L. *accentus*, note,—*ad*, and *canto*, sing.]

**accent** (ak'sent'), *vt.* Express or note the accent. [ing to accent.]

**accentual** (ak-sent'ū-āl), *a.* Pertaining to.—**accentuate** (ak-sent'ū-āt), *vt.* 1. Mark or pronounce with accent. 2. Give prominence to.—**accentuation**, *n.*

**accept** (ak-sept'), *vt.* 1. Receive when offered. 2. Agree to. 3. Promise to pay. [L. *ad*, to, and *capio*, take.]

*Syn.* Take; admit; accede to; assent to; accommodate one's self to; listen to; grant; approve.

**acceptable** (ak-sept'a-bl), *a.* Such as to be accepted; pleasing; agreeable.—

**acceptably**, *adv.* —**acceptableness**, **acceptability**, *n.*

**acceptance** (ak-sept'āns), *n.* 1. Favorable reception. 2. Agreeing to terms. 3. Accepted bill.

**acceptation** (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Received meaning of a word. 2. Reception, coupled with approbation.

**accepter** (ak-sept'ēr), **acceptor** (ak-sept'ūr), *n.* One who accepts.

**access** (ak'ses or ak-ses'), *n.* 1. Admission to a place or person; approach; passage. 2. Addition; increase. [See ACCUDE.] [CESSORY.]

**accessary** (ak-ses'a-ri). Same as ACCESSIBLE.

**accessible** (ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* That may be approached.—**accessibly**, *adv.* —

**accessibility**, *n.*

**accession** (ak-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Addition. 2. That which is added. 3. Attainment. 4. Assent.

**accessory** (ak-ses'ō-ri), *i. n.* [pl. accessories.] Abetter; accomplice; subordinate part. *ii. a.* Contributing; aiding; abetting. [See ACCUDE.]

**accidence** (ak'si-dens), *n.* The part of grammar treating of the inflections of words (because these changes are

"accidentals" of words and not "essentials"). [See ACCIDENT.]

**accident** (ak'si-dent), *n.* 1. Undesigned, unforeseen, or unexpected occurrence, especially if it be calamitous; chance happening; casualty. 2. Unessential quality or property. [L. *ad*, to, and *cado*, fall.]

**accidental** (ak-si-den'tal), *i. a.* 1. Happening by chance. 2. Not essential. *ii. n.* A non-essential feature or property.—**accidentally**, *adv.*

**acclaim** (ak-klām'), *i. vt.* Applaud. *ii. vi.* Shout applause. [L. *ad*, to, and *clamo*, shout.]

**acclamation** (ak-klām-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Shout of applause. 2. Formal, *viva voce* vote of approval.

**acclimate** (ak-klī'māt), **acclimatize** (ak-klī'mā-tīz), *vt.* Inure to a new climate.—**acclimatization** (ak-klī-mā-tī-zā'shun), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and Eng. CLIMATE.]

**acclivity** (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [pl. acclivities.] Upward slope. [L. *ad*, to, and *clivus*, a slope.]

**accommodate** (ak-kom'ō-dāt), *vt.* 1. Comply with the wishes of; oblige. 2. Adapt; adjust; make suitable. 3. Supply; make provision for. [L. *ad*, to, and *commodo*, adapt.]

**accommodating** (ak-kom'ō-dā-ting), *a.* Affording accommodation; obliging.

**accommodation** (ak-kom'ō-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Fitness; adjustment. 2. Provision of convenience. 3. Loan of money.

**accompany** (ak-kum'pa-ni), *vt.* [Ac-com'panying, accompanied.] Go with; attend; play or sing an accompaniment.—**accompaniment** (ak-kum'pa-ni-ment), *n.* 1. That which accompanies. 2. Subordinate part in music.—**accompanist**, *n.* One who plays the accompaniment in a piece of music. [Fr. *accompagner*. See COMPANY.]

**accomplice** (ak-kom'plis), *n.* Associate in crime. [L. *ad*, to, and *complex*, -*icis*, joined.]

**accomplish** (ak-kom'plish), *vt.* Perform, or effect; fulfill. [L. *ad*, to, and *compleo*, -*plere*, to fill up.]—**accomplished** (ak-kom'plish't), *a.* Complete in acquirements; polished.—**accomplishment** (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.*

1. Full performance of an undertaking; completion. 2. Ornamental acquirement.

**accord** (ak-kard'). *i. vt.* Grant. *ii. vi.* Agree; be in correspondence; harmonize. [L.—*ad*, and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.]

*Syn.* Concede; give; reconcile.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf, mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**accord** (ak-kard'), *n.* 1. Agreement; harmony. 2. Spontaneous action, as in the phrase *own accord*.—**accordance**, *n.* Agreement; conformity; harmony.—**accordant**, *a.* Agreeing; corresponding; in harmony.

**according** (ak-kard'ing), *a.* In accordance; agreeing.—**According as**, in proportion as.—**According to**, in accordance with, or agreeably to.—**accordingly**, *adv.* 1. Suitably; in a conformable manner. 2. In assent.

*Syn.* Therefore; wherefore.

**accordion** (ak-kar'di-un), *n.* Portable musical instrument, played with bellows and keys. [From ACCORD.]

**accost** (ak-kost'), *vt.* 1. Speak to first; address. 2. Approach; come face to face with; make up to. [L. *ad*, to, and *costa*, side.]

**accouchement** (ak-köch'ment, Fr. pron. ak-kösh-mong), *n.* Delivery in child-bed.

**account** (ak-kownt'), *I. vt.* Reckon as; assign for; compute; explain. *II. vi.* Assign a reason (for). [Fr. *acompte*—L. *ad*, to, *com*, together, and *uto*, reckon.]

**account** (ak-kownt'), *n.* 1. Computation; reckoning. 2. Statement; record; narrative. 3. Value; consideration. 4. Sake; behalf.—**accountable** (ak-kown'ta-bl), *a.*—**accountability**, *n.*—**accountably**, *adv.*—**accountant** (ak-kownt'ant), *n.* One who keeps or is skilled in accounts.

**accouter, accoutre** (ak-kö'tër), *vt.* Furnish military dress and trappings; equip.—**accouterments, accoutrements**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *accouter*—of doubtful origin.]

**accredit** (ak-kred'it), *vt.* Give credit, trust, honor or authority to. [L. *ad*, to, and *credo*, trust. See CREDIT.]

**accretion** (ak-kre'shun), *n.* Act of growing; increase. [L. *ad*, to and *cresco*, grow.]

**accrue** (ak-kro'), *vi.* Come to; be added to. [L. *ad*, to, and *cresco*, grow.]

**accumbent** (ak-kum'bent), *a.* Lying down or reclining on a couch. [L. *ad*, to, and *cumbo*, lie.]

**accumulate** (ak-kü'mü-lät), *I. vt.* Heap or pile up; amass. *II. vi.* Increase greatly, as of profits, wealth, etc.—**accumulation**, *n.* Heaping up.—**accumulative**, *a.*—**accumulator**, *n.* 1. One who or that which accumulates. 2. An electric storage battery. [L. *ad*, to, and *cumulus*, a heap.]

**accuracy** (ak-ü-ra-si), *n.* Correctness; exactness; accurateness.

**accurate** (ak-ü-rät), *a.* Very exact;

done with care.—**accurately**, *adv.*—**accurateness**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *cura*, care.]

**accursed** (ak-kürst' or ak-kür'sed), *a.* Subjected to a curse; doomed; extremely wicked; execrable. [L. *ad*, at, and *curse*.]

**accusative** (ak-kü'za-tiv), *I. a.* Accusing. *II. n. Gram.* The case of a noun on which the action of a verb falls (in English, the objective.)

**accuse** (ak-küz'), *vt.* Bring a charge against; charge with crime.—**accusation**, *n.*—**accusatory**, *a.* [L.—*causa*, cause.]

*Syn.* Indict; criminate; impeach; arraign; reproach; censure.

**accustom** (ak-kus'tum), *vt.* Make familiar by custom. [See *custom*.]

**ace** (äs), *n.* One-spot of cards and dice; unit. 2. A valiant aviator. [L. *as*, unit.]

**aceous** (ä-shus), *suffix.* Having the quality of, as *herbaceous*. [L.—*aceus*.]

**acerbity** (ä-sër'bi-ti), *n.* [pl. *acerbities* (ä-sër'bi-tiz).] Sourness; harshness; bitterness; severity. [L. *acerbus*, harsh to the taste.] [acid.]

**acetate** (ä-s'e-tät), *n.* Salt of acetic acid. [L. *acetik*, *a.* Of or like vinegar; sour. [L. *acelum*, vinegar.]

**acetic** (ä-s'e'tik), *a.* Of or like vinegar; sour. [L. *acelum*, vinegar.]

**acetic** (ä-s'e'tik), *vt. and vi.* [acetifying, acidified.] Turn into vinegar.

**acetylene** (ä-s'e'ti-lën), *n.* Illuminating gas obtained by the action of water on calcium-carbide.

**ache** (äk), *I. vi.* Suffer pain of the body or mind. *II. n.* Pain of the body or mind. [A. S. *ece*, eche.]

**achieve** (ä-chëv'), *vt.* Perform; accomplish; gain; win.—**achievement**, *n.* 1. Successful performance; exploit. 2. Escutcheon.

**achromatic** (ä-k-rö-mat'ik), *a.* Transmitting colorless light, as a lens. [Gr. *a*, priv. and *chroma*, color.]

**acid** (ä'sid), *I. a.* Sharp to the taste; sour. *II. n.* 1. Sour substance. 2. Substance that will unite with a base to form a salt. [L. *aceo*, to be sour.]

**acidify** (ä-sid'i-fi), *vt.* [acidifying, acidified.] Convert into acid.

**acidity** (ä-sid'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being acid or sour.

**acidulate** (ä-sid'-ü-lät), *vt.* Make slightly acid.—**acidulous**, *a.* Slightly sour; containing carbonic acid, as mineral waters.

**acious** *suffix.* Full of; characterized by, as *pertinacious*. [L.—*ax*, *acis*.]

**acknowledge** (ä-k-no'lej), *vt.* Admit, own, confess; certify.—**acknowledgment**, *n.* Recognition; admis-

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; öll, owl, then.



ston; confession; thanks; receipt. [A. S. *a-*, on, and KNOWLEDGE.]

**acme** (ak'-mē), *n.* Top or highest point; crisis, as of a disease; perfection; climax. [Gr. *-ake*, a point.]

**aconite** (ak'-o-nit), *n.* Poisonous plant, wolfsbane or monk's hood; poison from it. [L. *aconitum*.—Gr. *akoniton*.]

**acorn** (a'karn), *n.* Seed or fruit of the oak. [A. S. *acer*, a field. See *ACRE*.]

**acoustic** (a-kō'-stik or a-kow'stik), *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds; pertaining to sound; designed to facilitate hearing.—**acoustics**, *n.* Science of sound. [Gr. *akouo*, hear.]

**acquaint** (ak-kwānt'), *vt.* Cause one to know; inform.—**acquainted**, *p. adj.* Familiar with; known to one another.—**acquaintance** (ak-kwānt's), *n.* 1. Familiar knowledge. 2. Known person.—**acquaintanceship**, *n.* Familiar knowledge; state of having acquaintance. [L. *ad*, to, and *cognitus*, known.]

**acquiesce** (ak-kwi-es'), *vt.* Assent to; accept tacitly or formally.—**acquiescence**, *n.* Quiet assent or submission.—**acquiescent**, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submissive. [L. *ad*, to, and *quies*, rest.]

**acquire** (ak-kwir'), *vt.* Get or gain something material or intellectual.—**acquisition** (ak-kwi-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of acquiring. 2. That which is acquired; attainment.

**acquisitive** (ak-kwiz'it-iv), *a.* Desirous of acquiring.—**acquisitiveness**, *n.*—**acquisitively**, *adv.* [L. *ad*, to, and *quæro*, seek.]

**acquit** (ak-kwit'), *vt.* [acquitting; acquitted or acquit.] 1. Pronounce one innocent of a crime, sin, or fault. 2. Set free from obligation. 3. Discharge the trust imposed in one.—**acquittal**, *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted.—**acquittance** (ak-kwit's), *n.* Discharge; receipt. [L. *ad*, to, and *quæro*, settle.]

*Syn.* Absolve; exonerate; exculpate.  
**acre** (ā'kēr), *n.* Tract of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4,840 square yards. It formerly signified any field, whatever its superficial area. [A. S. *acer*, field.]

**acid** (ak'rid), *a.* Biting to the taste; pungent; bitter.—**acridity** (ak-rid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp.]



Aconite.

**acrimonious** (ak-ri-mō'-ni-us), *a.* Sharp; bitter; sarcastic.

**acrimony** (ak-ri-mō-ni), *n.* Bitterness of feeling or language. [L. *acrimonia*—*acer*, sharp.]

**acrobat** (ak-ro-bat), *n.* Rope dancer; trapeze-performer; tumbler; vaulter.—**acrobatic**, *a.* [Gr. *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe.]

**acropolis** (a-krop'o-lis), *n.* Citadel, especially of Athens. [Gr. *akropolis*—*akros*, the highest, and *polis*, city.]

**across** (a-krās'), *1. prep.* Crosswise of; from side to side of. *II. adv.* Crosswise; from one side to the other. [Prefix *a-*, and *CROSS*.]

**acrostic** (a-kros'tik), *n.* Composition in verse in which the first or last or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name or sentence. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, line].  
**act** (akt), *1. vt.* Do; perform; feign; imitate or play the part of. *II. vi. 1.* Exert force or influence; produce an effect; behave; do; perform on the stage. 2. Serve in the place of another. *III. n.* Something doing or done; exploit. 2. Law or decree. 3. Section of a play. [L. *ago*, *actum*, put in motion. Sans. *aj*, drive.]

**acting** (ak'ting), *n.* Act of performing a part, assumed or dramatic; action.

**actinism** (ak'tin-izm), *n.* Chemical force of the sun's rays, as distinct from light and heat. [Gr. *aktis*, ray.]

**action** (ak'shun), *n.* 1. State or process of acting. 2. Thing done; deed. 3. Battle. 4. Lawsuit.—**actionable** (ak'shun-a-bl), *a.* Liable to a law suit.

**active** (ak'tiv), *a.* 1. That acts; energetic; busy; operative. 2. In *gram.* a. Transitive. b. Denoting the subject as acting.—**actively**, *n.*—**activeness**, *n.* [See *ACT*.]

*Syn.* Lively; prompt; agile; quick.  
**actor** (ak'tūr), *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.—**actress**, *n. fem.*

**actual** (ak'tū-āl), *a.* 1. Real; existing in fact and now, as opposed to an imaginary or past state of things. *II. n.* Something actual or real.—**actually**, *adv.*—**actuality**, *n.*

**actuary** (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.* 1. Registrar or clerk. 2. Statistician of an insurance company. [L. *actuarius*, a clerk.]  
**actuate** (ak'tū-āt), *1. vt.* Put into or incite to action; influence. *II. vi.* Act. [See *ACT*.]

**acumen** (a-kū'men), *n.* Acuteness of of mind; quickness of perception; penetration. [L. *acuo*, sharpen.]

**acupuncture** (ak-ū-pungk'tūr), *n.* Operation for relieving pain by punctur-

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mite, milt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

ing the flesh with needles. [L. *acus*, a needle, and PUNCTURE.]

**acute** (a-kūt'), *a.* 1. Sharp-pointed. 2. Sharp; keen; shrill; penetrating.—**acute**ly, *adv.*—**acute**ness, *n.*—**Acute** angle, less than a right angle.—**Acute** disease, violent and rapid disease, as opposed to CHRONIC. [L. *acutus*, *pa. par.* of *acuo*, sharpen.]

**-acy**, *suffix.* State or quality of, as fallacy, advocacy. [L. *-acia*, *-atio*.]

**ad-**, *prefix.* To, as adhere, adapt. The *d* becomes assimilated to the consonant following, as in *accede*, *affix*, *aggregate*, *allot*, *annex*, *approve*, *arrive*, *assign*, *attract*. [L. *ad-*, *to*.]

**adage** (ad'aj), *n.* Old saying; proverb. [L. *adagium*—*ad*, and *agio*, say.]

*Syn.* Axiom; saw; aphorism; maxim.

**adamant** (ad'a-mant), *n.* Supposed impenetrable or unbreakable mineral or metal.—**adamantine** (ad-a-man'tin), *a.* Made of or like adamant. [Gr. *a priv.* and *damao*, break.]

**adapt** (a-dapt'), *vt.* Make apt or fit; adjust; accommodate.—**adapt**able, *a.*—**adaptability**, *n.*—**adaptation**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *aptō*, fit.]

**add** (ad). I. *vt.* Put one thing to another; sum up. II. *vi.* Augment; unite two or more numbers in one sum. [L. *addo*—*ad*, to, and *do*, give.]

**addendum** (ad-den'dum), *n.* [*pl.* addenda.] Something added: appendix. [L. See ADD.]

**adder** (ad'ēr), *n.* 1. Viper. 2. Spotted serpent. [A. S. *ædre*, an adder.]

**addict** (ad-dikt'), *vt.* Give up to; devote; practice habitually.—**addic**tion, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *dico*, declare.]

**addition** (ad-dish'un), *n.* Act of adding; thing added; branch of arithmetic that treats of adding numbers together.—**additional**, *a.* That is added.

**addle** (ad'l). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Spoil or become putrid. II. *a.* Spoiled; putrid; rotten. [A. S. *adl*, disease.]

**address** (ad-dres'). I. *vt.* 1. Direct, as a letter. 2. Speak or write to. 3. Discourse. 4. Apply (one's self). 5. Court. II. *n.* 1. Formal communication in writing. 2. Speech. 3. Dexterity; tact. 4. One's name and place of residence, etc. 5. Bearing; manners.—**addresses**, *n. pl.* Attentions of a lover. [Fr. *adresser*. See DRESS, DIRECT.]

**adduce** (ad-dūs'), *vt.* Bring forward by way of proof; cite. [L. *ad*, to, and *duco*, lead or bring.] [adduced.]

**adducible** (ad-dū'si-bl), *a.* That may be **ad**ded. *suffix.* Pertaining to. Usually

implies continued action, as cannon—**ade**. [Fr. *ade*—L. *pa. par.*—*atus*.]

**adept** (a-dept'). I. *a.* Well skilled; proficient. II. *n.* One fully skilled; expert. [L. *adeptus*, having attained.]

**adequate** (ad'e-kwät), *a.* Equal to the requirement; fully sufficient.—**ade**quately, *adv.*—**ade**quateness, *n.*

**adhere** (ad-hēr'), *vi.* Stick to; remain fixed or attached; cling.—**adher**ence, *n.*—**adher**ent, *a.* 1. Sticking to. II. *n.* One who adheres; follower; partisan. [L. *ad*, to, and *hæreo*, stick.]

**adhesion** (ad-hē'zhun), *n.* Act of adhering; tendency to remain attached.—**adhesive** (ad-hē'siv), *a.* Sticky; apt to adhere.—**adhe**sively, *adv.*—**adhe**siveness, *n.* [See ADHERE.]

**adieu** (a-dī'). I. *interj.* Farewell; good bye. II. *n.* Farewell. [*pl.* Adieus or adieux.] [Fr. *à*, to, and *dieu*, God.]

**adipocere** (ad-i-po-sēr'), *n.* Soft, wax-like substance, into which animal-matter, under peculiar circumstances, is converted. [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax.]

**adipose** (ad'i-pōz). I. *a.* Fatty. II. *n.* Fat. [L. *adeps*, fat.]

**adjacency** (ad-jā'sen-si), *n.* 1. State of lying near to. 2. Something lying near. [*pl.* adjacencies.]

**adjacent** (ad-jā'sent), *a.* Lying near to; contiguous; adjoining.—**adja**cently, *adv.* [L. *ad*, near, and *jaceo*, lie.]

**adjective** (ad'jek-tiv). I. *n.* In Grammar, a word used to limit, qualify or define a noun. II. *a.* Adjunctive to a noun.—**ad**jectively, *adv.*—**ad**jectival, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *jacio*, throw.]

**adjoin** (ad-join'). I. *vt.* Lie next to; join. II. *vi.* Be contiguous.—**adjoin**ing, *a.* Joining to; near, adjacent. [L. *ad*, to, and *jungo*, join.]

**adjourn** (ad-jūrn'). I. *vt.* Put off. II. *vi.* Close a meeting, session, business, etc.—**adjourned** (ad-jūrnd'), *a.* Existing by adjournment.—**adjoin**ment, *n.* Act of adjourning; interval between two sessions. [L. *ad*, to, and *diurnus*, daily. See JOURNAL.]

**adjudge** (ad-juj'). I. *vt.* Determine or award; arrive at or announce a judicial decision. II. *vi.* Decide; settle. [L. *ad*, to, and *judico*, judge.]

**adjudicate** (ad-jō'di-kāt). I. *vt.* Judge, award. II. *vi.* Sit in judgment.—**ad**judication (ad-jō'di-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of judging. 2. Judgment or decision of a court.—**adjudicator** (ad-jō'di-kā-tūr), *n.* [See ADJUDGE.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, ghove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**adjunct** (ad-jungkt'). I. *a.* Joined or added to subordinately. II. *n.* Something united to another, but not essentially a part of it; assistant.—**adjunction**, *n.*—**adjunctive**, *a.* and *n.*—**adjunctively**, *adv.* [L. *ad*, and *jungo*, join.]

**adjuration** (ad-jö-rä'shun), *n.* Act of adjuring; charge or oath used in adjuring.

**adjure** (ad-jör'), *vt.* Charge on oath, solemnly. [L. *ad*, to, and *juro*, swear.]

**adjust** (ad-just'). *vt.* Arrange properly; regulate; settle.—**adjustable**, *a.*—**adjuster**, *n.*—**adjustment**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *jus*, right.]

*Syn.* Rectify; adapt; suit; fit.

**adjutancy** (ad-jö-tan-si), *n.* Office or rank of an adjutant.

**adjutant** (ad-jö-tant), *n.* 1. Military officer whose duty it is to assist the commanding officer. 2. East-Indian stork or crane, 5 to 6 feet high. [L. *adjuto*—*adjuvo*—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, assist.]



Adjutant.

**admeasure** (ad-mezh'-ör), *vt.* Apportion.—**admeasurements**, *n.* Measurement; amount; fixation.

**administer** (ad-min'-is-tēr). I. *vt.* 1. Manage, conduct. 2. Dispense, as justice, the sacraments, etc. 3. Tender (an oath). 4. Give, as medicine; supply; inflict. 5. Grant; bestow; afford. II. *vi.* 1. Contribute; bring aid. 2. Act as administrator. [L. *ad*, to, and *ministr*.]

**administration** (ad-min'-is-trä'-shun), *n.* Act of administering; power or party that administers.—**administrative**, *a.*—**administrator**, *n.*—**administratrix**, *n. fem.*—**administrators**, *n.*

**admirable** (ad-mi-ra-bl), *a.* Worthy of being admired.—**admirably**, *adv.* [See ADMIRE.]

**admiral** (ad-mi-ral), *n.* Naval officer of the highest rank.—**admiralty**, *n.* Body of officers having charge of naval affairs. [Fr. *amiral*, from Ar. *amir* (ameer), a chief.]

**admiration** (ad-mi-rä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of admiring. 2. Wonder coupled with approbation.

**admire** (ad-mir'). I. *vt.* Regard with esteem and approval. II. *vi.* Wonder.—**admirer**, *n.* One who admires; [lover.—**admiringly**, *adv.* [L. *ad*, at, and *miror*, wonder.]

**admissible** (ad-mis'-i-bl), *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.—**admissibly**, *adv.*—**admissibility**, *n.*

**admission** (ad-mish'un), *n.* Act of admitting; state of being admitted; price paid for entrance; leave to enter; concession in an argument; acknowledgment. [See ADMIT.]

**admit** (ad-mit'), *v.* [admit'ting; admit'ted.] I. *vt.* Permit to enter. 2. Accept as valid; concede. II. *vi.* Be susceptible (of); permit (of);—**admittance**, *n.* Leave to enter, admission. [L. *ad*, to, and *mitto*, send.]

**admixture** (ad-miks'tür), *n.* 1. Act of mixing. 2. State of being mixed. 3. That which is mixed. 4. Something added to the chief ingredient. [L. *ad*, to, and *misceo*, mix.]

**admonish** (ad-mon-ish), *vt.* Warn; reprove mildly; exhort. [L. *ad*, to, and *moneo*, remind.]

**admonition** (ad-mö-nish'un), *n.* Kind reproof; counsel; advice.—**admonitory**, *a.* Containing admonition.

**ado** (a-dö'), *n.* Fuss; bustle. [Mid. Eng. *ad*, and *do*.] [Sp. Am.]

**adobe** (ä-dö'bä), *n.* Sun-dried brick.

**adulthood** (ad-ö-les'ens), *n.* Period of youth.

**adolescent** (ad-ö-les'ent), I. *a.* Growing to manhood or womanhood. II. *n.* One growing to manhood or womanhood. [L. *ad*, to, and *olesco*, grow.]

**adopt** (a-dopt'), *vt.* Receive or assume as one's own what is another's, as a child, an opinion, etc.—**adoption**, *n.*—**adoptive**, *a.* That adopts or is adopted. [L. *ad*, to, and *opto*, choose.]

**adorable** (a-dör'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of divine honors. 2. Worthy of the utmost love and respect.—**adorably**, *adv.*

**adoration** (ad-o-rä'shun), *n.* Act of adoring; worship; homage.

**adore** (ä-dör'). I. *vt.* 1. Worship with profound reverence. 2. Love or regard in the highest degree. II. *vi.* Offer adoration.—**adorer**, *n.* One who adores; lover.—**adoringly**, *adv.* [L. *ad*, to, and *oro*, speak, pray.]

**adorn** (a-darn'), *vt.* Decorate; embellish; beautify; set off.—**adorning**, *n.*—**adorningly**, *adv.*—**adornment**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *orno*, decorate.]

**adown** (a-down'), *prep.* and *adv.* Towards the ground; down; downward, in space or time.

**adrift** (a-drift'), *adv.* Floating at random; moving as if driven by the wind. [A. S. *pref. a*, on, and *DRIFT*.]

**adroit** (ä-droit'), *a.* Expert with the hands; dexterous; skillful.—**adroitly**, *adv.*

läte, lat, ták, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöit; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



**ly, adv.**—**adroitness, n.** [Fr. *à*, to, and *droit*, right.]

**adulation** (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Flattery; fawning.—**adulatory, a.** Flattering; servilely praising. [L. *adoror*, fawn upon.]

**adult** (a-dult'). I. *a.* Grown up; mature. II. *n.* Grown up person. [L. *adultus*, full grown.]

**adulterate** (a-dul'tēr-āt). I. *vt.* Make impure by admixture; lower in quality by intermixing. II. *a.* Corrupted or debased by the admixture of a less valuable substance.—**adulterately, adv.**—**adulteration** (a-dul'tēr-ā'shun), *n.*—**adulterer** (a-dul'tēr-ēr), *n.* Man guilty of adultery.—**adulteress** (a-dul'tēr-es), *n. fem.*—**adulterous** (a-dul'tēr-us), *a.* Guilty of adultery; illicit.—**adulterously** (a-dul'tēr-us-lī), *adv.*—**adultery** (a-dul'tēr-i), *n.* Violation of the marriage-bed. [L. *ad*, to, and *alter*, other.]

**adumbrant** (ad-um'brant), *a.* Giving a faint shadow or resemblance of.

**adumbrate** (ad-um'brāt), *vt.* Give a faint shadow of; exhibit imperfectly; foreshadow.—**adumbration** (ad-um-brā'shun), *n.*—**adumbrative** (ad-um'brā-tiv), *a.* Faintly representing. [L. *ad*, near, and *umbra*, shadow.]

**advance** (ad-vāns'). I. *vt.* 1. Put or move forward. 2. Promote to a higher position. 3. Promote the progress of. 4. Propose. 5. Supply beforehand; loan. II. *vi.* 1. Make progress; move forward. 2. Rise in rank or value, etc.

*Syn.* Bring forward; further; raise; improve; furnish; allege; progress.

**advance** (ad-vāns'), *n.* 1. Progress; improvement. 2. Promotion. 3. Rise in price. 4. Supplying of money or goods beforehand; money or goods so supplied.—*In advance*, in front; beforehand.—**advanced**, *a.* 1. Moved forward. 2. In the front rank as regards progress. 3. Well up in years.—**advancement, n.** Preferment; improvement; rise in value; prepayment; money advanced. [Fr. *avancer*—L. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before.]

**advantage** (ad-vān'taj) I. *vt.* Promote the interest of; benefit. II. *vi.* Be advantageous. [Fr. *avant*, before.]

**advantage** (ad-vān'taj), *n.* Any favorable state, condition or circumstance; superiority; gain; benefit.—*Take advantage of*, outwit; overreach; profit by.

**advantageous** (ad-vān-tā'jus), *a.* Of advantage.—**advantageously, adv.**—**advantageousness, n.**

**advent** (ad'vent), *n.* 1. Arrival, coming. 2. (A) Coming of Christ. 3. Four weeks before Christmas. [L. *ad*, to, and *venio*, come.]

**adventitious** (ad-ven'tish'us), *a.* Accidental; not essential; out of the ordinary.—**adventitiously, adv.**

**adventure** (ad-ven'tür). I. *vt.* Risk, hazard. II. *vi.* Attempt, dare. III. *n.* Enterprise of hazard or risk; remarkable occurrence.—**adventurer, n.** One who adventures.—**adventur-ess, n. fem.**—**adventurous, ad-venturesome, a.** Inclined to adventure; enterprising.—**adventurously, adv.**—**adventurousness, n.** [L. *adventurus*, about to come or happen. See ADVENT.]

**adverb** (ad'verb), *n.* In Grammar, any word qualifying a verb, adjective or other adverb.—**adverbial, a.**—**adverbially, adv.** [L. *ad*, to, and *verbum*, word.]

**adversary** (ad'ver-sār-i), *n.* Opponent, antagonist, enemy. [See ADVERSE.]

**adverse** (ad'vers), *a.* Acting in a contrary direction; opposing; thwarting; unprosperous.—**adversely, adv.**—**adverseness, n.** [L. *adversus*—*ad*, against, and *verto*, *versum*, turn.]

**adversity** (ad'ver-si-ti), *n.* Adverse fate or condition; affliction; hardship.

**advert** (ad-vert'), I. *vi.* Turn the mind (to); refer (to). II. *vt.* Notice.—**advertence, n.** Attention; heedfulness; regard.—**advertency, n.** Act of turning the mind.—**advertent, a.** Attentive; heedful.—**advertently, adv.**

**advertise** (ad'ver-tiz or ad-vert'iz'). I. *vt.* Give public notice of; inform the public by means of newspapers, posters, circulars, etc. II. *vi.* Publish, post or circulate an advertisement.—**advertiser, n.** One who advertises. [Fr., from I. See ADVERT.]

**advertisement** (ad'ver-tiz-ment or ad-vert'iz-ment), *n.* 1. Public notice. 2. Legal notification; notice.

**advice** (ad-vis'), *n.* 1. Counsel; opinion as to conduct. 2. Information; intelligence.—**advices, n. pl.** Communication, information. [See ADVISE.] [visableness.]

**advisability** (ad-vi-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* **advisable** (ad-vi-za-bl), *a.* Proper to be advised; expedient.—**advisableness, n.** Quality of being advisable.—**advisably, adv.**

**advise** (ad-viz'). I. *vt.* Counsel; give advice to. 2. Communicate notice to. II. *vi.* Consult (with).—**advised** (ad-viz'd'), *a.* Done with advice or deli-

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



- beration; well considered, deliberate. —**advisedly** (ad-vī-zed-lī), *adv.* Deliberately. —**adviser** (ad-vī-zēr), *n.* One who advises. —**advisory** (ad-vī-zūr-i), *a.* 1. Having power to advise. 2. Containing advice. [O. Fr. *adviser*.]
- advocacy** (ad'vō-kā-si), *n.* Act of pleading for; defence.
- advocate** (ad'vō-kāt), *I. vt.* Plead in favor of; defend. *II. n.* One who pleads the cause of another in court; one who defends or promotes a cause. [L. *ad*, to, and *voco*, call.]
- advowson** (ad-vow'sun), *n.* The right of presentation to a vacant benefice. [L. *advocatio*.]
- adz, adze** (adz), *n.* Carpenter's tool having a thin arched blade with its edge at right angles to the handle. [A. S. *adesa*.]
- æ** (ē or e). Latin diphthong corresponding to the Greek *ai*, and used chiefly in words derived from the Greek language. When fully naturalized in English the Greek *ai*, and Latin *æ* have now become *e*, as *ægis*, *egis*; *æon*, *eon*; *æolian*, *eolian*; etc.
- ærate** (ā'ēr-āt), *vt.* Put air or gas into; charge with carbonic acid; subject to the action of air. [L. *aer*, air.]
- æration** (ā-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Exposure to the action of air. — **æerator** (ā-ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* Apparatus for aerating.
- aerial** (ā-ēr-i-al), *a.* Belonging to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; high in the air. [L. *aer*, air.]
- ærie** (ā-ēr-i), *n.* Nest of a bird of prey, on a lofty crag. [L. *aer*, air.]
- æriiform** (ā-ēr-i-farm), *a.* Having the form of gas. [L. *aer*, air.] [field.]
- ærodrome** (ā-ēr-o-drōm), *n.* Flying
- ærogram** (ā-ēr-o-gram), *n.* Message sent by wireless telegraphy.
- ærolite** (ā-ēr-o-lit), *n.* Meteoric stone; meteorite. [Gr. *aer*, and *lithos*, stone.]
- aeronaut** (ā-ēr-o-nāt), *n.* One who sails or floats in the air, as in a balloon or by means of an aeroplane. — **aeronautic**, *a.* Pertaining to air-navigation. — **aeronautics**, *n.* Science or art of sailing or floating in the air.
- aeroplane** (ā-ēr-o-plān), *n.* Machine having power to rise or float in air without the aid of gas or rarefied air.
- ærostatic** (ā-ēr-o-stat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to aerostation. — **ærostatic railroad**, *n.* Inclined railroad operated by balloons. — **ærostatics**, *n.* Science of the equilibrium of air or of elastic fluids; science of raising and guiding balloons. [Gr. *aer*, air, and *statikos*, relating to equilibrium.]
- ærostation** (ā-ēr-o-stā'shun), *n.* Art of raising and managing balloons.
- aesthetic** (es-thet'ik), *a.* 1. Having a sense of the beautiful. 2. Pertaining to the fine arts. — **aesthetics**, *n.* Science of the beautiful. [Gr. — *aisthes* that, perceive by the senses.]
- afar** (ā-fār'), *adv.* Far away.
- affable** (af'a-bl), *n.* Condescending; of easy access and manners; courteous; complaisant. — **affability**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *facilis* — *fari*, speak.]
- affair** (af-fār'), *n.* That which is to be done; business of any kind; dispute of a serious kind. — **affairs**, *pl.* Concerns; circumstances; business. [Fr. *à*, to, and *faire*, do.]
- affect** (af-fekt'), *vt.* 1. Act upon; change. 2. Touch the feelings of. 3. Make a show or pretence of. 4. Be partial to; frequent. [L. *ad*, and *facio*, do.]
- Syn.* Influence; concern; move; pretend; put on; assume; overcome.
- affectation** (af-fek-tā'shun), *n.* Striving after; attempt to assume what is not natural; pretence.
- affected** (af-fekt'ed), *a.* 1. Full of affectation. 2. Touched with emotion. — **affectedly**, *adv.* — **affect-edness**, *n.*
- affecting** (af-fekt'ing), *a.* Having power to move the affections; pathetic.
- affection** (af-fek'shun), *n.* 1. State of being affected. 2. Feeling; disposition; attachment; fondness; love. 3. Attribute, quality, or property. 4. Disease, morbid state. [L. See **AFFECT**.]
- affectionate** (af-fek'shun-āt), *a.* Full of affection; fond; loving. — **affectionately**, *adv.* [Disposed.]
- affectioned** (af-fek'shun-d), *a.*
- afferent** (af-er-ent), *a. Phys.* Conducting to, as the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centers. [L. *ad*, to, and *fero*, carry.]
- affiance** (af-fi-āns), *I. n.* Faith pledged (to); trust; marriage contract. — *II. vt.* Pledge faith; betroth.
- affiant** (af-fi-ant), *n.* One who makes an affidavit. [L. *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.]
- affidavit** (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* Declaration in writing, sworn to before a magistrate. [L. *affido*, pledge one's faith.]
- affiliate** (af-il'i-āt), *vt.* Receive into a family as a son, into a society as a member, or into intimate relation; ally; consort; associate. — **affiliation**, (af-il-i-ā'shun), *n.*
- affinity** (af-in'ti), *n.* Nearness of kin, agreement, or resemblance; chemical attraction; tendency to come together. — *pl.* **affinities**, relationship, kinship. [L. *ad*, at, and *finis*, boundary.]

**fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre**, above; **mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;**  
**mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.**

**affirm** (af-fĕrm'). I. *vt.* Assert positively. II. *vi.* Solemnly declare (instead of making oath).—**affirmation**, **affirmance**, *ns.* [See FIRM.]

*Syn.* Aver; avouch; vow; protest.

**affirmative** (af-fĕr-ma-tiv). I. *a.* That affirms or consents; positive (as opposed to *negative*, which opposes or denies.) II. *n.* Positive proposition.—*In the affirmative*, assenting.—**affirmatively**, *adv.*

**affix** (af-fiks'), *vt.* Fix to; attach; append. [L. *ad*, to, and *figo*, fix.]

**affix** (af-fiks), *n.* Syllable or letter added to the end of a word; suffix.

**afflict** (af-flikt'), *vt.* Oppress with bodily suffering or mental distress.—

**affliction**, *n.* Mental or bodily distress, or that which causes it.—**afflictive**, *a.* Causing a affliction.—**afflictively**, *adv.* [L. *ad*, at, and *figo*, strike.]

**affluence** (af'lŏ-ens), *n.* Abundance of possessions, especially of money.

**affluent** (af'lŏ-ent). I. *a.* 1. Abounding in wealth. 2. Flowing to. II. *n.* Stream flowing into a river or lake. [See AFFLUX.]

**afflux** (affluks), *n.* Flowing to; that which flows to. [L. *ad*, and *fluo*, flow.]

**afford** (af-fŏrd'), *vt.* 1. Yield or produce. 2. Be able to give or spend. [Mid. Eng. *aforthen*—A. S. *geforthian*, further, accomplish.]

**affray** (af-frā'), *n.* Fright; disturbance; brawl. [O. Fr. *affrayer*, frighten.]

**affright** (af-frit'). I. *vt.* Impress with sudden fear. II. *n.* Sudden or great fear; that which inspires fear; object of dread. [See FRIGHT.]

**affront** (af-frunt'). I. *vt.* Insult openly; give offence to. II. *n.* Insult; contemptuous treatment. [L. *ad*, to, and *frons*, front.]

**Afghan** (af-gan). I. *a.* Belonging to the country Afghanistan. II. *n.* Native of Afghanistan.

**afghan** (af-gan), *n.* Sleeping robe or cover of knitted wool. [field.]

**afield** (a-fĕld'), *adv.* In, to, or on the

**afire** (a-fĭr'), *adv.* and *a.* On fire; burning; inflamed. [*pref. a*, on, and *fire*.]

**afame** (a-fĕm'), *adv.* and *a.* Flaming; in flames.

**afloat** (a-fĕt'), *adv.* and *a.* Floating; at sea; unfixed.

**aflow** (a-fĕ'), *adv.* and *a.* Flowing. ["With gray hair *aflow*."]—WHITTIER.

(Rare.) [move; going on.]

**afoot** (a-fot'), *adv.* On foot; on the

**afore** (a-fŏr'), *prep.* and *adv.* Before.

—**aforehand**, *adv.* In advance.—**afore-said**, *a.* Said or named before.

—**aforetime**, *adv.* Formerly.—**aforethought**, *a.* Premeditated.

**afoul** (a-fowl'), *adv.* and *a.* Foul; in collision. [daunted. [See AFFRAY.]]

**afraid** (a-frād'), *a.* Struck with fear;

**afresh** (a-fresh'), *adv.* Anew; again.

**aft** (äft), *naut. a.* and *adv.* Near or towards the stern.—*Fore and aft*, the whole length of a ship.—*Right aft*, in a direct line with the stern. [A. S. *æft*, short for *after*, behind.]

**after** (äft'er). I. *a.* Behind in place; later in time; more toward the stern of a vessel. II. *prep.* Behind; later than; following; in search of; in imitation of; in honor of; for the sake of; in proportion to; concerning. III. *adv.* Subsequently; afterward.

**afterclap** (äft'er-klap), *n.* Unexpected subsequent event.

**aftercrop** (äft'er-krop), *a.* Second crop in the same year.

**after-dinner** (äft'er-din'er), *a.* Happening or done after dinner, as, an *after-dinner* speech.

**aftermath** (äft'er-math), *n.* Second crop of grass in a season. [See MOW.]

**aftermost** (äft'er-möst), *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern of a ship.

**afternoon** (äft'er-nŏn'), *n.* Time between noon and evening.

**afterpiece** (äft'er-pĕs), *n.* Farce or other minor piece performed after a play. [tion after the act.]

**afterthought** (äft'er-that'), *n.* Reflection after the act.

**afterwards**, *adv.* Subsequently; later. [A. S. *after*, behind, and *weard*, towards.]

**again** (a-gen'), *adv.* Once more; back; moreover; on the other hand. [A. S. *onægn*, against.]

**against** (a-genst'), *prep.* 1. Opposite to; in opposition to; in collision with. 2. In provision for. [See AGAIN.]

**agape** (a-gäp'), *adv.* and *a.* With wide-open mouth.

**agate** (ag'ät), *n.* 1. Semi-pellucid precious stone, variety of quartz. 2. Small size of type, 14 lines to an inch. [The size in which this line is printed.]

**agave** (a-gä've), *n.* Genus of plants, of which the American *aloe* is a species. [Gr. *agavos*, noble.]

**-age** (ä), *adjectival suffix.* Forms collective nouns, as *foliage*, *baggage*; and nouns of condition or relation, as *bondage*, *peerage*, *breakage*, *postage*. [Fr. *-age*; — L. *-aticum*.]

**age** (ä). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Grow old; cause to grow old, or give the appearance of age. II. *n.* 1. Time during which a person or thing has lived or existed. 2. Ordinary term of life. 3. Majority.

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wölf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

or legal majority (as at 21 years). 4. Oldness; the declining years of life. 5. One of the stages of human life, as the stages of infancy, of youth, of manhood, etc. 6. Period of time; epoch; era; century; generation, etc. [Fr.—*L. ætas*, age.]

**aged** (ā'jed). I. *a.* Advanced in years; of a certain age. II. *n. pl.* Old people.

**agency** (ā'jen-si), *n.* 1. Operation. 2. Means of producing effects. 3. Office or business of an agent.

*Syn.* Action; instrumentality.

**agent** (ā'jent). I. *a.* Acting, as opposed to being acted upon or passive. II. *n.* 1. Person or thing that acts or produces an effect. 2. Means whereby anything is effected; factor. 3. One who acts for another. [*L. agens*, doing.]

**agglomerate** (ag-glom'ēr-ā). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Make into a ball, into a mass; grow into a ball or mass. II. *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass. III. *n.* Mass growing or heaped together.—**agglomeration**, *n.* Confused mass. [*L. ad*, to, *glomus*, ball, globe.]

**agglutinate** (ag-glō'ti-nāt), *vt.* Cause to adhere, as by glue. **agglutination**, *n.*—**agglutinative**, *a.*

**aggrandize** (ag'ran-diz). I. *vt.* Make great or greater in rank, honor or power. II. *vi.* Become greater.—**aggrandizement** (ag-gran'diz-ment), *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *grandis*, great.]

**aggravate** (ag-grā-vāt), *vt.* Provoke; make worse.—**aggravation**, *n.* vexation; addition to bad qualities.

*Syn.* Exasperate; irritate; increase; heighten; exaggerate; intensify.

**aggregate** (ag're-gāt). I. *vt.* Collect into a sum or mass; accumulate. II. *vi.* Unite. [*L. ad*, to, and *grex*, *gregis*, flock.]

**aggregate** (ag're-gā-ti). I. *a.* Formed of parts taken together. II. *n.* Sum total.—**aggregation** (ag-re-gā-shun), *n.* Act of aggregating; state of being collected together; combined whole.

**aggression** (ag-gresh'un), *n.* First act of hostility or injury. [*L. aggredior*, *aggressus*—*ad*, at, and *gradior*, step.]

**aggressive** (ag-gres'siv), *a.* Making the first attack; prone to make an attack.—**aggressively**, *adv.*—**aggressiveness**, *n.*



**aggressor** (ag-gres'ūr), *n.* One who first commences hostility or gives offence.

**aggrrieve** (ag-grēv'), *vt.* Give pain or sorrow; oppress; injure. [*L. ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy, grave.]

**aghast** (a-gāst'), *a.* Stupefied with horror. [*A. S. intens. pref. a*, and *gæsten*, terrify.] [*aguis*—*ago*, do.]

**agile** (aj'il), *a.* Active, nimble. [*L.*

**agility** (a-jil'i-ti), *n.* Quickness of motion; nimbleness; activity.

**agitate** (aj'i-tāt). I. *vt.* 1. Move or shake briskly. 2. Disturb or excite the feelings. 3. Discuss. II. *vi.* Arouse public attention or interest.—**agitation** (aj-i-tā'shun), *n.* Commotion; perturbation of mind; discussion.—**agitator** (aj'i-tā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which agitates. [*It. agito*, freq. of *ago*, put in motion.]

**agree** (a-glē), *adv.* Wrong. [Scotch.] **aglow** (a-glō'), *a.* glowing.

**agnail** (agnāl), *n.* Corn; whitlow; hangnail (loose skin at root of nail).

**agnostic** (ag-nos'tik). I. *n.* One who holds that we know or can know nothing of God and the infinite, as we are limited to experience. II. *a.* Pertaining to agnosticism.—**agnosticism** (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* Doctrine of the agnostics. [*Gr. a* priv. and *gnostikos*, able to know.]

**ago** (a-gō'), *adv.* and *a.* Gone, past; as, a year ago. [*M. E. aȝon*.]

**agog** (a-gog'), *adv.* and *a.* Eager; in a state of excited desire. [*rent*.]

**agoing** (a-gō'ing), *a.* In motion; current. **agonize** (ag'o-niz), *a.* I. *vt.* Distress with extreme pain; torture. II. *vi.* Be in extreme pain; suffer anguish.

**agony** (ag'o-ni), *n.* Extreme pain of body or mind. 2. Violent struggle, as for life. [*Gr. agon*, arduous struggle.]

*Syn.* Anguish; pang; throes; torment.

**agrarian** (a-grā'ri-an). I. *a.* Pertaining to land, or to the equal distribution of the land. II. *n.* One who favors agrarianism.—**agrarianism**, *n.* Principle of a juster distribution of the land. [*L. agrarius*—*ager*, a field.]

**agree** (a-grē'), *vi.* 1. Be of one mind; concur. 2. Assent to. 3. Harmonize; resemble; match; suit; correspond. 4. Promise or undertake. 5. Be nutritious, or good for one's health. [*L. ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing.]

**agreeable** (a-grē-ā-bl), *a.* Suitable; pleasant; conformable to; willing to agree.—**agreeably**, *adv.*—**agreeability**, *agreeableness*, *n.*

**agreement** (a-grē'ment), *n.* 1. Concord; conformity. 2. Bargain or contract; mutual assent.



**agricultural** (ag-ri-kul'tūr-əl), *a.* Relating to agriculture.  
**agriculture** (ag-ri-kul'tūr), *n.* Art, science or practice of cultivating the land. [*L. ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation.]  
**agriculturist** (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One skilled in agriculture.  
**aground** (a-grownd'), *adv.* Stranded.  
**ague** (ā'gū), *n.* Fever coming in periodical fits, accompanied with shivering; chills and fever.—**aguish** (ā'gū-ish), *a.* Like an ague; chilly; shivering. [*Fr. aigu*, sharp—*L. acutus*. See ACUTE.]  
**ah** (ā), *interj.* Expression of surprise, joy, pity, inquiry, complaint, compassion, etc., according to the manner of utterance.  
**aha** (ā-hā'), *interj.* Exclamation of pleasure, surprise, contempt, etc.  
**ahead** (ā-hed'), *adv.* Further on; in advance; headlong; forward.  
**ahoy** (ā-hoi'), *interj. Naut.* Used in hailing vessels, as "ship ahoy!"  
**aid** (ād), *I. vt. and vi.* Help; succor. *II. n.* Assistance; person or thing that helps; aide-de-camp. [*Fr. aider*, help.] *Syn.* Assist; sustain; support; befriend; relieve; co-operate with.  
**aide-de-camp** (ād'de-kong), *n.* [*pl. aides-de-camp*.] Officer assisting the general; aid [*Fr.*]  
**ail** (āl), *vi.* Be sick or in pain.  
**aileron** (ā'le-ron), *n.* One of the adjustable winglets on either side of an aeroplane. [*Fr. aile*, wing.]  
**aim** (ām), *I. vt.* Point, as a weapon or firearm. *II. vi.* Guess; strive (at); endeavor (to). *III. n.* Act of aiming; object aimed at; purpose; endeavor.—**aimless**, *a.* Without aim.—**aimlessly**, *adv.*—**aimlessness**, *n.* [*O.Fr. asmer*—*L. ad*, to, and *aestimo*, reckon.]  
**air** (ār), *I. n.* 1. Fluid we breathe; atmosphere. 2. Light breeze. 3. Tune or melody. 4. Appearance or mien; affected manner; show of pride; haughtiness. 5. Vent; publicity. *II. vt.* 1. Expose to the air; ventilate; dry. 2. Make public; parade; display. [*Gr. aer*, air.]  
**airing** (ār'ing), *n.* 1. Exposure to the free action of the air.  
**airplane** (ār'plān), *n.* Aeroplane.  
**airy** (ār'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of air; belonging to the air; in air; unsubstantial; unreal; buoyant; ethereal. 4. Vain; light of heart; vivacious; gay. 5. Affected.—**airily** (ār'i-li), *adv.*  
**aisle** (il), *n.* 1. Passageway between seats in a church or hall, or counters in a store, etc. 2. Wing of a church.

**ajar** (ā-jär'), *adv.* Partly open. [*Mid. Eng. on char.*]  
**akimbo** (ā-kim'bō), *adv.* With hand on hip, and elbow bent outward. [*Etymology doubtful.*]  
**akin** (ā-kin'), *a.* Of kin; related by blood or by nature; having the same properties or nature.  
**al-**, *prefix*, as in *alkali*. [*Ar. the.*]  
**alabaster** (al'a-bās-tēr), *I. n.* Semi-transparent kind of gypsum or sulphate of lime. *II. a.* Made of alabaster. [*Etymology doubtful.*]  
**à la carte** (ā-lā-cārt'), *adv.* Ordering each dish separately. The opposite is *table d'hôte*, when the meal is ordered and paid for as a whole. [*Fr.*]  
**alack** (a-lak'), *interj.* Exclamation expressing sorrow. Alas! —**alack-a-day**, *interj.* Alas the day!  
**alacrity** (a-lak'ri-ti), *n.* Briskness, cheerful readiness; promptitude. [*L. alacer*, brisk.]  
**à la mode** (ā-lā-mōd'), *adv.* According to the mode or fashion. [*Fr. à la mode.*]  
**alarm** (a-lärm'), *I. vt.* Give notice of danger; fill with dread; excite fear; call to arms. *II. n.* 1. Notice of danger. 2. Surprise and fear. 3. Contrivance to arouse from sleep, or give notice of danger. [*L. ad*, to, and *arma*, arms.]  
**alarmist** (a-lär'mist), *n.* One who excites alarm; one given to prophesying danger or disaster.  
**alas** (a-lās'), *interj.* Exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief or pity. [*Fr. hélas*—*L. lassus*, wearied.]  
**albatross** (al'ba-tros), *n.* Large, long-winged seabird, of the petrel family. [*Sp. albatroste.*]  
**albino** (al-bī'nō), *n.* Person or animal whose skin and hair are unnaturally white, and pupil of the eye red or pink.—*pl.* albinos. [*It. albino*, whitish—*L. albus*, white.]  
**album** (al'bum), *n.* Book for the collection of portraits, autographs or the like. [*L. albus*, white.]  
**albumen** (al-bū'men), *n.* White of eggs; substance like white of egg, in animal and vegetable matter.—**albuminous**, *a.* Like or containing albumen. [*L. albus*, white.]  
**alcalde** (al-kāl'dā), *n.* A judge or magistrate. [*Sp.*—*Ar.* al, the, and *kade*, judge.] [*in alchemy.*]  
**alchemist** (al'kem-ist), *n.* One skilled in alchemy.  
**alchemy** (al'ke-mi), *n.* Early name of



Albatross.

āte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



- chemistry. [Ar. *al*, the, and *kimia*, secret, hidden.]
- alcohol** (al'kō-hol), *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit, a liquid obtained from fermented saccharine solutions by distillation. (The intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors.)
- alcoholic** (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *koh*, line powder of antimony, used for painting the eyebrows.]
- alcove** (al'kōv), *n.* Recess in a room; shady retreat. [Ar. *al*, the, and *quobah*, chamber.]
- alder** (al'dēr), *n.* Small tree usually growing in moist ground. [A.S. *aler*.]
- alderman** (al'dēr-man), *n.* Municipal legislator; member of a city council, representing a ward.—*pl.* aldermen. [A. S. *ealder*, older, and *man*, man.]
- ale** (āl), *n.* Liquor made from malt, dried at low heat. [A.S. *ealu*, beer.]
- alert** (ā-lért'), *a.* Watchful.—**alertness**, *n.* [Fr. *alerte*, on the watch.] *Syn.* Vigilant; lively; nimble; quick.
- alga** (al'ga), *n.* [*pl.* al'gae] Sea-weed. [L.]
- algebra** (al'je-bra), *n.* Science and art of calculating by means of a highly systematized notation.—**algebraic**, *a.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *jabr*, combination.]
- alias** (ā'i-as), *adv.* Otherwise. II. *n.* Assumed name.—*pl.* aliases. [L.]
- alibi** (al'i-bi), *n.* Plea that the accused was elsewhere when the crime was committed. [L. = elsewhere.]
- alidade** (al'i-dād), *n.* Arm movable over a graduated circle, carrying an index or a vernier. [Ar. *al*, the, and *adud*, arm.]
- alien** (ā'i-en). I. *a.* Foreign; of another country; II. *n.* Foreigner.—**alienism** (ā'i-en-ism), *n.* 1. State of being an alien. 2. Study of mental diseases.—**alienist** (ā'i-en-ist), *n.* One skilled in the treatment of mental diseases. [L. *alius*, other.]
- alienate** (ā'i-en-āt), *vt.* 1. Estrange. 2. Transfer a right or title to another.—**alienable** (ā'i-en-ā-bl), *a.*—**alienation** (ā'i-en-ā'shun), *n.*
- alight** (ā-lit'). I. *vt.* 1. Settle upon. 2. Dismount; descend. 3. Happen on; meet with. II. *a.* Lighted; on fire.
- align** (ā-lin'), *v.* Same as **ALINE**.
- alike** (ā-līk'). I. *a.* On the same model. II. *adv.* In like manner; equally.
- aliment** (al'i-ment), *n.* Food, nourishment.—**alimentary** (al-i-men'tal), *a.* 1. Nutritious. 2. Pertaining to aliment.—**alimentary** (al-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* **alimentation** (al-i-men-tā'shun), *n.*
- alimony** (al'i-mō-ni), *n.* Portion of husband's estate or income allowed to wife on legal separation.
- aline** (ā-lin'). I. *vt.* Adjust by a line; arrange in a line. II. *vi.* Fall in line; line up.
- aliquant** (al'i-kwant), *a.* That does not divide without a remainder (5 is an aliquant of 16). [L. *ali*, any, and *quantus*, how great.]
- aliquot** (al'i-kvot), *a.* That divides another quantity without a remainder (5 is an aliquot of 15). [L. *ali*, any, and *quot*, how many.]
- alive** (ā-liv'), *a.* 1. Living; not dead; existing. 2. Responsive. 3. Keenly attentive; active; lively.
- alkahest** (al'ka-hest), *n.* Supposed universal solvent of the alchemists. [A word made up, probably, by Paracelsus.]
- alkali** (al'ka-li or al'ka-lī), *n.* Substance which neutralizes acids, combines with fats to make soap, etc., like potash, soda, ammonia, etc.—**alkaline** (al'ka-lin or al'ka-lin), *a.* Having the properties of alkali. [Ar. *al*, the, and *kali*, glasswort.]
- alkaloid** (al'ka-loid), I. *a.* Resembling an alkali in properties. II. *n.* Alkaline principle of a plant, as morphine, quinine, etc.
- all** (āl). I. *a.* Whole of; every particle of; whole extent; entire duration of. II. *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely. III. *n.* Whole; entire number; total. [A. S. *eal*, all.]
- Allah** (al'ā), *n.* Name of God amongst the Mohammedans. [Ar. *al*, the, and *ilah*, God.]
- allay** (al-lā'), *vt.* Calm; sooth; alleviate; appease; soften; mitigate. [A.S. *alecan*, lessen.]
- allegation** (al-le-gā'shun), *n.* Affirmation; plea; assertion. [See **ALLEGE**.]
- allege** (al-lej'), *vt.* Affirm; aver. [Fr. *alleguer*—L. *lego*, send with a charge.] *Syn.* Assert; urge; declare; adduce; plead; maintain; advance; assign.
- allegiance** (al-lē'jans), *n.* Tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or of a citizen to his government. [L. *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]
- allegory** (al'e-gō-ri), *n.* Figurative speech or story; symbolic representation, whether by speech or otherwise.—**allegoric** (al-e-gor'ik), *a.* In the form of allegory; figurative. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *agoreuo*, speak.]
- allegretto** (al-le-gret'tō), *a.* In music, less quick than *allegro*. [Ital.]
- allegro** (al-lē-grō), *adv.* In music, sprightly; quick. [Ital.]
- alleviate** (al-lē-vi-āt), *vt.* Ease; lessen; make light; mitigate.—**alleviation** (al-lē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* Act of relieving

âte, fat, tãsk, fãr, fãll, fãre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, nōte; nōte, not, mōve, wölf;  
müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

or making light; state of being relieved. — **alleviative** (al-lē-vi-ā-tiv). I. *a.* Relieving. II. *n.* Means of relieving. [*allē*, a passage.]

**alley** (al'ī), *n.* Narrow passage. [Fr. **All Fools' Day**, *n.* First day of April.

**all-fours** (al-fōrz), *n.* Game of cards. On all fours, on hands and feet.

**alliance** (al-lāns), *n.* 1. Union by treaty, or marriage, etc. 2. Persons or states so united. [Fr. See **ALLY**.]

*Syn.* League; federation; brotherhood; bond; confederacy; affinity.

**allied** (al-lid'), *a.* 1. Bound together in a league, or united in marriage. 2. Related to by affinity; akin to.

**alligator** (al'gā-tūr), *n.* American crocodile. (Sp. *el*, the, and *lagarto*, lizard.)

**alliteration** (al-lit-ēr-ā-shun), *n.* Beginning of several words with the same letter. [L. *ad*, to, and *littera*, letter.]



Alligator.

**allocate** (al'ō-kāt), *vt.* Set apart; place to. — **allocation** (al'ō-kā-shun), *n.* Allotment; allowance made upon an account. [L. *ad*, to, and *locus*, place.]

**allocation** (al'ō-kū-shun), *n.* Formal address. [L. *ad*, to, and *loquor*, speak.]

**allopathy** (al-lōp'a-thi), *n.* System of medicine opposed to homoeopathy. —

**allopathic** (al-lō-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. — **allopathist** (al-lōp'a-thist), *n.* One who practices or believes in allopathy. [Gr. *allos*, another, and *pathos*, disease.]

**allot** (al-lot'), *vt.* Parcel out; bestow by lot; apportion. — **allotment**, *n.* 1. Share allotted. 2. Act of allotting. [Fr. *alloter*.]

**allow** (al-low'). I. *vt.* 1. Permit; sanction; tolerate. 2. Grant; give. 3. Admit; acknowledge. 4. Deduct. II. *vi.* Make allowance; abate in selling. [Fr. *allouer*, — L. *ad*, to, and *lūdō*, praise.]

**allowable** (al-low'a-bl), *a.* That may be allowed; permissible. — **allowably**, *adv.* — **allowableness**, *n.*

**allowance** (al-low'ans), *n.* 1. Grant; acceptance. 2. Sanction, tolerance. 3. Deduction; abatement. 4. Allotment. II. *vt.* Limit to a certain amount, of money, food or the like.

**alloy** (al-loi'). I. *vt.* 1. Mix metals. 2. Debase by mixing. II. *n.* 1. Mixture of metals. 2. Baser metal mixed with a finer. 3. Good mixed with evil. [Fr. *allayer*, *aloyer* — L. *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]

**All Saints' Day**, *n.* First day of November. [November.]

**All Souls' Day**, *n.* Second day of allspice (al'spis), *n.* Jamaica pepper, the berry of the pimento.

**allude** (al-lōd'), *vt.* Refer to indirectly. [L. *ad*, to, and *ludo*, play.]

**allure** (al-lōr'), *vt.* Entice; tempt. — **allurement**, *n.* [See **LURE**.]

*Syn.* Attract; decoy; seduce; lure. **allusion** (al-lō'zhun), *n.* Indirect reference; hint; suggestion. — **allusive** (al-lō'siv), *a.* Hinting at; referring to indirectly. [See **ALLUDE**.]

**alluvial** (al-lō'vi-āl), *a.* Deposited by water; pertaining to alluvium.

**alluvium** (al-lō'vi-um), *n.* Earth washed down and deposited by water. — *pl.* **alluvia** (al-lō'vi-ā). [L. *ad*, to, and *luo*, wash.]

**ally** (al-ī'). I. *vt.* Unite by marriage, or treaty. II. *n.* 1. Person bound to another by kinship or marriage. 2. State bound to another by league or treaty. [L. *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]

**almanac** (al'ma-nak), *n.* Book with a calendar of months, weeks, days, etc. [Ar. *al*, the, and *manakh*, calendar.]

**almighty** (al-mī'ti), *a.* and *n.* All powerful. — *The Almighty*, the omnipotent God.

**almond** (ām'und), *n.* 1. Fruit of the almond tree. 2. Tonsil.

**almoner** (al'mun-ēr), *n.* Distributor of alms. — **almshouse** (al'mun-ri), *n.* Place where alms are distributed.

**almost** (al'mōst), *adv.* Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part. [Eng. **ALL** and **MOST**.]

**alms** (āmz), *n.* Gratuitous gift to the poor. [M. L. *elemosina*, A. S. *aelmysse*, from the Greek *eleos*, pity.]

**aloe** (al'ō), *n.* Tree of several species belonging to the order of *lily-worts*. [Gr. *aloe*, *aloe*.] [*aloe*.]

**aloes** (al'ōz), *n.* Medicinal gum of the aloft (a-loft'), *adv.* 1. On high; above. 2. At the mast-head.

**alone** (a-lōn'), *a.* 1. By one's self; unaccompanied. 2. Peerless; unequalled. [Eng. **ALL** and **ONE**.]

**along** (a-lang'). I. *adv.* Lengthwise; onward in time or space. II. *prep.* The length of. — **alongside** (a-lang'sid), *adv.* By the side of. [A. S. *andlang*.]

**aloof** (a-lōf'), *adv.* At a safe distance; apart.

**alopecia** (al-o-pē-si-a), *n.* Loss of hair in spots; baldness. [Gr.] [*loud* voice.]

**aloud** (a-lōw'd'), *adv.* Loudly; with a **alp** (alp), *a.* High mountain.

**alpaca** (al-pak'a), *n.* 1. Species of

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

llama found in Peru. 2. Kind of thin cloth made from its wool.

**alpha** (al'fā), *n.* 1. First letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. First or beginning. 3. The brightest star in a constellation.

**alphabet** (al'fa-bet). I. *n.* Letters of a language. II. *vt.* Arrange in alphabetical order; indicate by means of the alphabet. [Gr. *alpha*, *a*, and *beta*, *b*.]

**alpine** (al'pin), *a.* 1. Pertaining or similar to the Alps. 2. Lofly.

**already** (al-red'i), *adv.* Now; up to this time; so soon. [Eng. ALL READY.]

**also** (al'sō), *adv.* Likewise; in addition. [Eng. ALL and so.]

**altar** (al'tēr), *n.* Place for sacred offerings; communion table. [L. *altus*, high.]



Greek Altar.

**alter** (al'tēr). I. *vt.* Make a change in; modify; vary. II. *vi.* Become changed or modified. — **alteration** (al-tēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of altering; the change made. — **alterative** (al'tēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Having the power to alter. *n.* Medicine that restores the healthy functions of the body. [L. *alter*, another.]

**altercate** (al'tēr-kāt), *vi.* Contend in words. — **altercation** (al-tēr-kā'shun), *n.* Controversy; wrangle. [L. *altercor*, wrangle.]

**alternate** (al-tēr'nāt), I. *a.* By turns; reciprocal; one after another in regular order. II. *n.* 1. That which occurs by turns. 2. One designed to take the place of another in case of failure to act. — **alternately** (al-tēr'nāt-li), *adv.* By turns; "turn about." — **alternation** (al-tēr-nā'shun), *n.* Reciprocal succession. [L. *alternus*, every other.]

**alternate** (al'tēr-nāt). I. *vt.* Perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns. II. *vi.* Follow reciprocally; happen by turns.

**alternative** (al-tēr'na-tiv), I. *a.* Pertaining to either one of two things, excluding the other. II. *n.* Choice between two things; one of two things.

**alternator** (al'tēr-nā-tūr), *n.* Alternating current dynamo.

**although** (al-thō), *conj.* Admitting; notwithstanding; even if. [See *THOUGH*.] [*altus*, high.]

**altitude** (al'ti-tūd), *n.* Height. [L. *alto* (al'tō), *n.* Originally, the highest

part sung by males; now, the part sung by the lowest female voices. [It. —L. *altus*, high.]

**altogether** (al-to-geth'ēr), *adv.* All together; wholly; completely; without exception.

**alto-relievo** (al-tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* High relief; figures that project half or more from the surface on which they are sculptured. [It. *alto*, high. See *RELIEF*.]

**altruism** (al'trō-izm), *n.* Principle of living and acting for the interest of others. — **altruist**, *n.* Believer in altruism. — **altruistic**, *a.* According to altruism

**alum** (al'um), *n.* Common alum is a mineral salt, the double sulphate of aluminium and potash. It crystallizes easily in octahedrons, is soluble in water, has a sweetish-sour taste and is a powerful astringent. [L. *alumen*.]

**alumina** (al-lō'mi-nā), *n.* The oxide of aluminum. — **aluminous**, *n.* Containing alumina.

**aluminium** (al-lō'mi-num), **aluminium** (al-lō-min'i-um), *n.* Metal resembling silver, and remarkable for its lightness and resistance to oxidation.

**alumnus** (a-lum'nus), *n.* Graduate of a college. — *pl.* alumni (a-lum'ni).

**always**, (al'wāz), **always** (al'wā), *adv.* Continually; forever; regularly; invariably. [Eng. ALL and WAY.]

**am** (am). First pers. sing. pres. indicative of the verb *to be*. [See *BE*.]

**amain** (a-mān'), *adv.* With sudden force; at full speed; at once.

**amalgam** (a-mal'gam), *n.* Compound of mercury with another metal; any compound or mixture. [Gr. *malakos*, soft.]

**amalgamate** (a-mal'ga-māt). I. *vt.* Mix mercury with another metal; compound, combine; unite. II. *vi.* Combine in an amalgam; blend. — **amalgamation**, *n.*

**amanuensis** (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* One who writes to dictation; copyist; secretary. [L. *ad*, from, and *manus*, hand.]

**amaranth** (am'a-ranth'), *n.* Plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, with flowers that last long without withering. 2. Imaginary flower that never fades. 3. Color bordering on purple. — **amaranthine** (am-a-ran'thin), *a.* Pertaining to or like amaranth; unfading; immortal; of a purplish color. [Gr. *a*, priv. and root *mar*, wither.]

**amass** (a-mās'), *vt.* Collect in large quantity or amount; accumulate. [L. *ad*, to, and *massa*, a mass.]

*āte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqif; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.*



**amateur** (am-a-tūr'), *n.* One who cultivates, practises any art, study, sport, etc., for the mere love of it, and not professionally. The term is sometimes used adjectively. [Fr.—*L. amator*, lover.]

**amative** (am'a-tiv), *a.* Relating to love; amorous. — **am'ativeness**, *n.* Propensity to love. [From *L. amo*, -atum, love.]

**amatory** (am'a-tō-ri), *n.* Relating to, or causing love; expressive of love.

**amaurosis** (a-ma-rō'sis), *n.* Partial or total loss of sight, without any perceptible external change in the eye. [Gr. *a priv.* and *mauros*, dark.]

**amaze** (a-māz'), *vt.* Confound with surprise or wonder; bewilder; astonish. — **amazement**, *n.* Feeling of surprise mixed with wonder; confusion. — **amaz'ing**, *par. a.* Causing amazement; astonishing. — **amaz'ingly**, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *MAZE*.]

**Amazon** (am'a-zon), *n.* One of a fabled nation of female warriors; any female warrior; a mannish woman. — **Amazonian** (am-a-zō'ni-an), *a.* Of or like an amazon; of masculine manners; warlike.

**ambassador** (am-bas'a-dūr), *n.* Diplomatic minister of the highest rank. — **ambas'sadress**, *n. fem.* [*L. ambac-tus*, servant.]

**amber** (am'bēr). I. *n.* Yellowish fossil resin. II. *a.* Consisting of or resembling amber. [Ar. *anbar*.]

**ambergris** (am'bēr-gris), *n.* Fragrant waxlike substance, of a gray color, found on the sea coast of warm countries, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. [AMBER, and Fr. *gris*, gray.]

**ambidexter** (am-bi-deks'tēr), *n.* 1. One who uses both hands with equal facility. 2. Double dealer. — **ambidex'trous**, *a.* [*L. ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right hand.]

**ambient** (am'bi-ent), *a.* Surrounding; circling about. [*L. ambi*, about, and *eo*, go.]

**ambiguity** (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* Uncertainty or doubleness of meaning.

**ambiguous** (am-bi-gū'us), *a.* Of doubtful signification. — **ambig'uously**, *adv.* [*L. ambigo*, drive about.]

*Syn.* Dubious; equivocal; uncertain.

**ambition** (am-bish'un), *n.* 1. Desire for honor and power. 2. Desire for superiority or excellence. 3. Ruling passion or chief aim of one's life. [*L. ambi*, about, and *eo*, itum, go.]

**ambitious** (am-bish'us), *a.* 1. Full of ambition; desirous of power; aspir-

ing. 2. Desirous of appearing superior; pretentious. — **ambitiously**, *adv.* — **ambitiousness**, *n.*

**amble** (am'bl). I. *vt.* 1. Move easily and without jolts. 2. *vt. Pace*. II. *n.* Easy gait of pacer. [*L. ambulo*, walk.]

**ambrosia** (am-brō'zhi-a), *n.* Fabled food of the gods; delicious food. — **ambrosial** (am-brō'zhi-al), *a.* Fragrant; delicious. [Gr. *a priv.* and *brotos*, mortal.]

**ambulance** (am'bū-lans), *n.* Vehicle for conveying the sick and wounded to hospitals. [*L. ambulo*, walk.]

**ambulatory** (am'bū-lā-tō-ri). I. *a.* That has the power of walking; moving from place to place; formed for walking. II. *n.* Space in a building for walking. [AMBUSH.]

**ambuscade** (am-bus-kād'), *n.* Same as **ambush** (am'bosh). I. *vt.* 1. Lie in wait for. 2. Attack suddenly from a concealed position. II. *n.* Lying in wait to attack an enemy by surprise. 2. Place of hiding. 3. Attack. 4. Troops in ambush. [It. *in*, in, and *bosco*, wood.] [Ar. *amir*.]

**ameer** (ā-mēr'), *n.* Prince; ruler; emir.

**ameliorate** (a-mē'li-o-rāt), I. *vt.* Make better; improve. II. *vi.* Grow better.

— **ameliorative**, *a.* — **ameliora'tion**, *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *melior*, better.]

**amen** (ā-men' or (in music) ā-men'), *interj.* So let it be; verily so. [Heb.]

**amenable** (a-mē'nā-bl), *a.* 1. Liable or subject to. 2. Easy to govern; obedient. **amenability**, *n.* — **ame'nableness**, *n.* — **ame'nably**, *adv.*

**amend** (a-mend'), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become better. — **amend'able**, *a.* — **amend'ment**, *n.* [*L. e*, out of, and *menda*, fault.] [tify.]

*Syn.* Correct; emend; righten; rec-

**amends** (a-mendz'), *n. pl.* Supply of a loss; compensation.

**amenity** (a-men'i-ti), *n.* Pleasantness as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition. — *pl.* **amen'ities**. [*L. amenus*, pleasant.]

**amerce** (a-mēr's'), *vt.* Punish by a fine.

**amerce'ment**, *n.* Penalty inflicted. [*L. merces*, fine.]

**American** (a-mer'i-kan). I. *a.* Pertaining to *America*, especially to the United States. II. *n.* 1. Native of America. 2. Citizen of the United States. — **Amer'icanism**, *n.* Word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans. — **Amer'icanize**, *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become like Americans, in customs, etc.

**amethyst** (am'e-thist), *n.* 1. A bluish-violet variety of quartz. 2. Bluish-

violet color. [Gr. *a priv.* and *methyo*, to be drunk; the stone was supposed to prevent drunkenness.]

**amiability** (ā-mī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being amiable or of exciting love.

**amiable** (ā-mī-a-bl), *a.* Possessed of pleasing qualities; worthy of love.—**amiably**, *adv.* [L. *amabilis*, lovable.]

**amicable** (am'i-ka-bl), *a.* Friendly; peaceable.—**amicableness** (am'i-ka-bl-nes), *n.*—**amicably**, *adv.*

**amice** (am'is), *n.* Oblong piece of linen covering shoulders, worn by priests.

**amid** (a-mid'), *prep.* In the midst or middle; among.—**amidships**, *adv.* Half way between the stem and stern.

**amidst** (a-midst'). Same as **AMID**.

**amiss** (a-mis'). I. *a.* Wrong; in error. II. *adv.* In a faulty manner. [See **MISS**.] [will. [L. *amicus*, friend.]

**amity** (am'i-ti), *n.* Friendship; good

**ammonia** (am-mō-nī-a), *n.* 1. Pungent volatile alkali in hartshorn. 2. Spirits of hartshorn.—**ammoniacal** (am-mō-nī-a-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ammonia. [From *sal-ammoniac*, a salt first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, in Egypt.]

**ammunition** (am-mū-nish'un), *n.* Anything used for *munition* or defense: military stores; powder, balls, etc. used for fire-arms. [Fr.—L. *munio*, defense.]

**amnesty** (am'nes-ti), *n.* General pardon for political offenders. [Gr. *a priv.* and *mnēstos*, remembered.]

**amœba** (ā-mē-bā), *n.* Common microscopic organism of the simplest structure and constantly changing its shape.—*pl.* **amœbas** or **amœbæ**. [Gr. *amēibo*, change.]

**among** (a-mung'), — **amongst** (a-mungst'), *prep.* Mingled with; in the midst of or of the number of. [A. S. *onmang*, *gemang*, between.]

**amorous** (am'o-rus), *a.* Inclined to love; fondly in love; enamored.—**amorously**, *adv.* — **amorousness**, *n.* [L. *amor*, love.]

**amorphous** (a-mar'fus), *a.* Having no determinate form; uncrystallized. [Gr. *a priv.* and *morphe*, form.]

**amount** (a-mount'). I. *vi.* Rise by accumulation; come to; result in; be equivalent to. II. *n.* Whole sum; effect or result; sum total. [O. Fr. *amont* — L. *ad*, to, and *mons*, mountain.]

**ampere** (am-pâr'), *n.* Unit of measurement of electric current strength. (The current produced by an electromotive force of one volt and flowing through a circuit of one ohm resist-

ance.) [Named after the French electrician, Ampère, who died 1836.]

**amphibious** (am-fib'i-us), *a.* Living both under water and on land. [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.]

**amphitheater, amphitheatre** (am-fi-thē'a-tēr), *n.* Theater with seats all around the arena. [Gr.]

**ample** (am'pl), *a.* Large; abundant.—**amply**, *adv.*—**ampleness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Wide; extensive; abundant; spacious; copious; plenteous.

**amplification** (am-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Enlargement; the act of amplifying. 2. Diffusiveness of description or argument.

**amplify** (am'pli-fi). I. *vt.* Make more copious in expression; add to. II. *vi.* Be diffuse in argument or description; dilate. [L. *amplus*, large, and *facio*, make.] [or extant.]

**amplitude** (am'pli-tūd), *n.* Largeness

**amputate** (am'pū-tāt), *vt.* Cut off;

**amputation**, *n.* [L. *amb*, round, and *putare*, prune.]

**amulet** (am'ū-let), *n.* Gem or other object carried about the person, as a charm against evil. [Etymology doubtful.]

**amuse** (a-mūz'), *vt.* Entertain, divert; beguile with expectation.—**amusement**, *n.*—**amusing**, *a.*

*Syn.* Recreate; please; gratify.

**an** (an). Form of the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel. [A. S. *anē*.]

**an-**, 1. Form of the Greek prefix *a-*. 2. Form of the Greek prefix *ana-*.

**ana-**, *prefix*. Up; back; as, *analyze*, *anatomy*. [Gr.]

—**ana**, *suffic.* Belonging to; denoting a collection of; such as sayings, anecdotes, etc., as *Johnsoniana*. [L.]

**anachronism** (an-ak'rō-nizm), *n.* Misplacing events, persons or conditions in time, as introducing cannon in speaking of the siege of Troy. [Gr. *ana*, back, against, and *chronos*, time.]

**anaconda** (an-a-kon'da), *n.* 1. Large snake of Ceylon. 2. Species of boa of South America.

**anæmia** (a-nē-mī-a), *n.* Morbid want of blood; condition of the body after great loss of blood. [Gr. *a priv.* and *haima*, blood.]

**anæsthesia** (an-es-thē'si-a), *n.* Loss of the sense of touch; incapacity of feeling. [Gr. *a priv.* and *æstheis*, sensation.]

**anæsthetic** (an-es-thet'ik). I. *a.* Producing insensibility. II. *n.* Drug that produces insensibility.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**anagram** (an'a-gram), *n.* Word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of another. [Gr. *ana*, again, and *grapho*, write.]

**analgesia** (an-al-jé'si-a), *n.* In *pathol.* Absence of pain, whether in health or disease. [Gr. *a* priv. and *algos*, pain.]

**analogical** (an-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* Implying analogy.—**analogically**, *adv.*—**analogicalness**, *n.*

**analogous** (an-a'l'o-gus), *a.* Having analogy; similar.

**analogue** (an'a-log), *n.* That which bears an analogy to something else.

**analogy** (an-a'l'o-jí), *n.* 1. Likeness of relations of things otherwise different. 2. Likeness. (Figures of speech are based on analogy, as in calling learning a light.)—*pl.* **analogies**. [Gr. *ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio.]

**analysis** (an-al'i-sis), *n.* Resolving or separating a thing into its elements or component parts. [See ANALYZE.]

**analyst** (an'al-ist), *n.* One skilled in analysis.

**analytic** (an-al-it'ik)—**analytical** (an-al-it'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into first principles.—**analytically**, *adv.*

**analyze** (an'al-iz), *vt.* Resolve a thing into its constituent elements; make a critical examination of. [Gr. *ana*, back again, and *lyo*, loosen, solve.]

**anapest** (an'a-pest), *n.* Metrical foot consisting of three syllables, two short and the third long, or (in Eng.) two unaccented and the third accented. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *paio*, strike.]

**anarchism** (an'ar-kizm), *n.* Doctrine of anarchy.—**anarchist** (an'ark-ist), *n.* One who advocates, excites or promotes anarchy; one who favors the assassination of rulers as a means of abolishing government.

**anarchy** (an'ar-ki), *n.* 1. Theory of abolition of the government of man by man. 2. Society without government. 3. Want of social order. [Gr. *an* priv. and *arche*, government.]

**anathema** (a-nath'e-ma), *n.* Ecclesiastical curse; curse; person cursed. [Gr.]

**anatomic** (an-a-tom'ik), **anatomical**, *a.* Relating to anatomy.—**anatomist**, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.—**anatomize**, *vt.* Dissect; lay open minutely.

**anatomy** (an-at'o-mi), *n.* 1. Art of dissecting. 2. Science of the structure of the body, learned by dissection. 3. Bodily frame; skeleton. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *temno*, cut.]

—**ance**, *suffix*. Forming nouns from adjectives in *-ant*, or from verbs, as significance, forbearance. [L. *-antia*.]

**ancestor** (an'ses-tür), *n.* Progenitor; forefather.—**ancestral** (an-ses'tral), *a.*—**ancestress** (an'ses-tres), *n. fem.* [L. *ante*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

**ancestry** (an'ses-tri), *n.* Line of ancestors; lineage.—*pl.* **ancestries**.

**anchor** (ang'kür), *n.* 1. Hooked iron instrument that holds a ship, being dropped by chain or cable to bottom of water. 2. Anything that gives stability or security. II. *vt.* 1. Fasten or secure by an anchor. 2. Fasten firmly; fix abidingly. III. *vi.* 1. Cast anchor; stop; rest. 2. Become fixed. [Gr. *agkos*, bend, hook.]

**anchorage** (ang'kür-aj), *n.* 1. Ground for anchoring. 2. Support that holds on like an anchor. 3. Duty imposed on ships for anchoring.

**anchoret** (ang'kür-et), **anchorite** (ang'kür-it), *ns.* One who has withdrawn from the world; a hermit. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *choreo*, go.]

**anchovy** (an-chō'vi), *n.* [*pl.* ancho'vies.] Small fish of the herring kind, about three inches long. [Sp. *anchova*.]

**ancient** (an'shent), *a.* Belonging to former times; very old.—**anciently**, *adv.*—**ancientness**, *n.* [M. L. *anteanus*, former.]

*Syn.* Antique; antiquated; obsolete; primitive; old-fashioned.

**and** (and), *conj.* Signifies addition, and is used as a connective. [A. S.]

**andante** (an-dan'te), *a.* In music, moderately slow; expressive. [It.]

**andiron** (and'i-urn), *n.* Iron support for wood in open fireplace; movable fire-iron; fire-dog. [A. S. *ðrandisen*.]

**anecdote** (an'ek-dōt), *n.* Isolated incident of life; short story.—**anecdotal** (an-ek-dō'tik-al), *a.* Consisting of or like anecdotes. [Gr. *an* priv. and *ekdotos*, published—*ek*, out, and *didomi*, give.]

**anemometer** (an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the force of the wind. [Gr. *anemos* wind, and *METER*.]

**anemone** (a-nem'o-nē), *n.* Plant of the crowfoot family; wind-flower. [Gr. *anemos*, wind.]

**anent** (a-nent'), *prep.* 1. Opposite. 2. About; concerning. [A. S. *anefen*, even with.]

**aneroid** (an'e-roid), *a.* Containing no liquid. *n.* Barometer without liquid or quick-silver. [Gr. *a* priv. and *neros*, wet.]

käte, fat, täsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mîte, mit; nôte, not, möve, wöl; müte, hut, bürn, oil, owl, then.



**aneurism** (an'ü-rizm) *n.* Soft tumor arising from the dilatation of an artery. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *eury*s, wide.]

**anew** (a-nü'), *adv.* Newly; again.

**angel** (än'jel), *n.* 1. Divine messenger; ministering spirit. 2. Old English coin of the value of 10s., bearing the figure of an angel.—**angelic** (än-jel'ik). *a.* Resembling or of the nature of an angel.—**angelically**, *adv.* [Gr. *angelos*, messenger.]

**angelus** (än'jel-us), *n.* 1. Prayer to Virgin Mary. 2. Bell tolled at 6 A. M., noon and 6 P. M., when the prayer is to be recited. 3. Name of famous painting by Millet.

**anger** (ang'ger). I. *vt.* Make angry. II. *n.* Strong passion of the mind excited by injury. [L. *ango*, strangle.]

*Syn.* Ire; wrath; rage; vexation; resentment; indignation; fury.

**angina** (än-j'na or än'ji-na), *n.* Any inflammatory disease of the throat.—*Angina pectoris*, spasms of the chest. [L. *ango*, strangle.]

**angle** (ang'gl), *n.* Corner; inclination to each other of two intersecting straight lines. [L. *angulus*, corner.]

**angle** (ang'gl), *vi.* Fish with a rod, line and hook; entice; try to gain by some artifice. [A. S. *angel*, hook.]

**Anglican** (ang'gli-kan), *a.* English.—**Anglicanism**, *n.* 1. Attachment to English institutions, esp. the Church of England. 2. Principles of the English (Episcopal) Church. [See ENGLISH.]

**Anglice** (ang'gli-sē), *adv.* In English.—**Anglicism** (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* English idiom or peculiarity of language.—**Anglicize** (ang'gli-siz), *vt.* Give an English form to; express in English idiom. [Latinized forms.]

**Anglo-** (ang'glō), *prefix.* Used in compound words; as *Anglo-Saxon*, etc.

**Anglo-Saxon** (ang'glō saks'un), *n.* and *a.* Refers to the Angles and Saxons, Teutonic tribes, who settled in England about A. D. 449, and their influence upon the development of the English people.

**angry** (ang'gri), *a.* 1. Inflamed; painful. 2. Excited with anger; aggravated.—**angrily** (ang'gri-li), *adv.*

**anguish** (ang'gwish), *n.* Excessive pain of body or mind; agony. [L. *ango*, strangle.]

**angular** (ang'gū-lar), *a.* 1. Having angles or corners. 2. Constrained in manner; awkward.—**angularity**, *n.*—**angularly**, *adv.* [See ANGLE.]

**anil** (an'il), *n.* West Indian species of indigo plant. [Ar. *al*, the, and *nīl*, indigo.]

**anile** (an'il or an'il). Old-womanish; imbecile.—**anility**, *n.* State of being anile. [L. *anus*, old woman.]

**aniline** (an'i-lin), *n.* Product of coal tar or benzol, extensively used in dyeing. [See ANIL.]

**animadversion** (an-i-mad-vēr'shun), *n.* Criticism, censure, reproof.

**animadvert** (an-i-mad-vért'), *vi.* Criticise or censure; remark upon. [L. *animus*, ad, to, and *verto*, turn.]

**animal** (an'i-mal). I. *n.* 1. Organized being, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion. 2. Human being in whom the animal propensities predominate. II. *a.* Like an animal; sensual. [L.]

**animalcule** (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* Microscopic animal.—**animalculum** (an-i-mal'kū-lum), *n.* Animalcule.—*pl.* **animalcula**. [N. L.]

**animalism** (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* State or quality of being actuated by animal appetites only; sensuality.

**animate** (an'i-māt). I. *vt.* Give life to; enspirit. II. *a.* Possessing animal life; vigorous.—**animated**, *a.* 1. Full of spirit. 2. As if endowed with life.—**animation**, *n.* 1. Act of animating. 2. State of being animated. 3. Appearance of life. [thuse; cheer; gladden.]

*Syn.* Inspire; enliven; quicken; en-**animism** (an'i-mizm), *n.* Doctrine that animal life and bodily development are caused by a soul. [From L. *anima*, soul.]

**animosity** (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* Bitter hatred; active enmity. [From L. *animositas*.]

**animus** (an'i-mus), *n.* Spirit; motive; enmity. [L. *animus*, spirit.]

**anise** (an'is), *n.* Plant bearing aromatic, carminative seeds.—**aniseed**, *n.* Seed of the anise plant.

**ankle** (ang'kl), *n.* Joint connecting the foot and the leg. [A. S. *ancleow*.]

**anklet** (ang'klet), *n.* Ornament worn on the ankle, as a bracelet is on the wrist. [annals.]

**annalist** (an'al-ist), *n.* Writer of annals (an'alz), *n.* *pl.* Relation of events in order of time; record, chronicles. [L. *annales*—*annus*, year.]

**anneal** (an-nē'l), *vt.* 1. Temper by heating and then slowly cooling. 2. Fix colors on glass, etc., by heating. [A. S. *an*, on, and *æton*, burn.]

**annex** (an-neks'). I. *vt.* Add at the end; join; connect.—**annex** (an-neks' or an'eks). II. *n.* Something added, as an

extension of a building.—**annexation** (an-neks-ā'shun), *n.* Act of annexing; the thing annexed. [L. *ad*, to, and *necto*, tie.]

**annihilate** (an-nī'hī-lāt), *vt.* Reduce to nothing; destroy.—**annihilation**, *n.* [From L. *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.]

**anniversary** (an-i-vēr'sa-ri), *I. a.* Recurring yearly. *II. n.* Day of the year on which an event happened; annual celebration of such a day. [L. *annus*, year, and *verto*, turn.]

**annotate** (an-ō-tāt), *I. vt.* Make notes upon. *II. vt.* Make notes or comments.—**annotation** (an-nō-tā'shun), *n.* Act of annotating; note.—**annotator** (an-ō-tā-tūr), *n.* Writer of annotations; commentator.

**announce** (an-noun's), *vt.* State the approach or presence of; give notice of.—**announcement**, *n.* Act of announcing; matter announced. [L. *nuncio*, deliver news.] [tell; herald.]

*Syn.* Proclaim; declare; advertize; **annoy** (an-noi'), *vt.* Trouble; vex; bother; worry; irritate.—**annoyance**, *n.* Act of annoying; state of being annoyed; that which annoys. [Norm. *annoyer*, hurt—L. *noceo*, injure.]

**annual** (an-ū-al), *I. a.* 1. Yearly; occurring every year. 2. Lasting only one year. 3. Reckoned by the year. 4. Performed in a year. *II. n.* 1. Plant that lives but one year. 2. Book published yearly.—**annually**, *adv.* Yearly; every year. [L. *annualis*—*annus*, year.] [payable yearly.]

**annuity** (an-nū-i-ti), *n.* Sum of money **annul** (an-nul'), *vt.* [annul'ing; annulled (an-nuld').] Abolish; make null. [L. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.]

*Syn.* Repeal; nullify; abrogate. **annular** (an-ū-lar), *a.* In the form of a ring. [L. *annulus*, ring.]

**annulated** (an-ū-lā-ted), *a.* Formed or divided into rings.

**annunciate** (an-nun'shi-āt), *vt.* Announce.—**annunciation** (an-nun'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of announcing. 2. That which is announced.—**Annunciation Day**, *n.* Anniversary of the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; the 25th day of March.

**annunciator** (an-nun'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which announces; device for announcing a call.

**anode** (an-ōd), *n.* Pole at which current enters electrolytic cell; positive pole of voltaic current.

**anodyne** (an-ō-din), *n.* Medicine that allays pain. [Gr.]

**anoint** (a-noint'), *vt.* Spread oint-

ment or oil on; consecrate (with oil). [O. Fr. *enoindre*—L. *tn*, on, and *ungo*, smear.]

**anomaly** (a-nom'a-li), *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule.—**anomalous**, *a.* Irregular; deviating from rule. [Gr. *an* priv. and *homalos*, even.]

**anon** (a-non') *adv.* Immediately thereupon; again; soon. [A. S. *on ane*, at once.] [mous.]

**anon** (a-non') *a.* Abbreviation of anonymous.—**anonymous** (a-non'i-mus), *a.* Having no name; without the name of the author.—**anonymously**, *adv.* [Gr. *an* priv. and *onyma*, name.]

**another** (an-uth'ēr), *a.* Not the same; one more; any other.

**anserine** (an-se-rin), *a.* Referring to, or resembling a goose. [L. *anser*, a goose.]

**answer** (än'sēr), *I. vt.* 1. Reply to; respond to. 2. Satisfy or solve. 3. Suit; meet the requirement of. 4. Refute. 5. Stand (for). *II. vi.* 1. Reply. 2. Act in response. 3. Correspond (to). 4. Be responsible. 5. Be suitable. *III. n.* 1. Reply. 2. Response. 3. Solution.—**answerable** (än'sēr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being answered. 2. Accountable. 3. Suitable.—**answerably**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Rejoinder; response; reply. **ant** (ant), *n.* Small insect; emmet. [A contraction of EMMET—A. S. *aemete*.]

**ant**, *prefix.* Against, etc. [See *Anti*.]  
**-ant**, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives, as repentant. [L. *pr. par.* ending.]

**antacid** (ant-as'id), *n.* Medicine which counteracts acidity. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *acid*.]

**antagonism** (an-tag'o-nizm), *n.* Opposition in a struggle or strife.—**antagonist** (an-tag'o-nist), *n.* One who contends or struggles with another; opponent.—**antagonistic** (an-tag'o-nis'tik), *a.* Contending against; opposed to.—**antagonize** (an-tag'o-niz), *vt.* Contend against or oppose. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *agon*, contest.]

**antarctic** (ant-ärk'tik), *a.* Relating to the south polar regions. [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *ARCTIC*.]

**ante** (an'te), *prefix.* Before, as in antecedent. [L. *ante*, before.]

**anteater** (än'tēt-ēr), *n.* Quadruped that feeds on ants. [the war.]

**ante-bellum** (an'te-bel'um), *a.* Before

**antecedent** (an-te-sē'dent), *I. a.* Going before in time; prior. *II. n.* 1. That which goes before in time or place. 2. Noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers.—**antece-dents**, *n. pl.* History; previous con-

duct.—**antece'dently**, *adv.*—**antece'dence**, *n.* Precedence.

**antechamber** (an'te-chām-bēr), *n.* Chamber leading to a principal apartment; anteroom.

**antedate** (an'te-dāt), *vt.* 1. Inscribe with an earlier date than the true one. 2. Be of older date than. 3. Anticipate. [*L. ante*, before, and *DATE*.]

**antediluvian** (an-te-di-lō'vi-an), *I. a.* 1. Existing or happening before the deluge. 2. Antiquated. *II. n.* One who lived before the flood. [*L. ante*, before, and *diluvium*, flood.]

**antelope** (an'te-lōp), *n.* Quadruped intermediate between the deer and goat.

**antemeridian** (an-te-me-rid'i-an), *a.* Before midday or noon.

**antemundane** (an-te-mun'dān), *a.* Of the time before the world was made.

**antenna** (an'ten'a), *n.* Feeler on the head of an insect.—*pl. antennæ* (an'ten'ē). [*L.*] [fore marriage.]

**antenuptial** (an-te-nup'shāl), *a.* Before marriage.

**anterior** (an'tē-ri-ūr), *a.* Before, in time or place; in front. [*L. compar.* degree of *anterus*—*ante*, before.]

**anteroom** (an'te-rōm), *n.* Room leading into a chief apartment. [*L. ante*, before, and *ROOM*.]

**anthem** (an'them), *n.* 1. Piece of sacred music sung in alternate parts. 2. Piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture. [*A. S. antefen*—*Gr. antiphōne*—*anti*, in return, and *phone*, voice.]

**anther** (an'ther), *n.* Top of stamen in a flower, containing the pollen. [*Gr.*]

**anthology** (an-thol'o-ji), *n.* Collection of poems or choice literary extracts.—**antholog'ical**, *a.* [*Gr. anthos*, flower, and *lego*, gather.]

**anthracite** (an'thra-sit), *n.* Kind of hard coal that burns almost without flame. [See *ANTHRAX*.]

**anthrax** (an'thraks), *n.* 1. Carbuncle. 2. Splenic fever of sheep and cattle. [*Gr. anthrax*, burning coal.]

**anthropoid** (an'thro-poid), *I. a.* Resembling man. *II. n.* Ape. [*Gr. anthropos*, man, and *eidos*, form.]

**anthropology** (an'thro-pol'o-ji), *n.* Science of man and mankind.—**anthropological** (an'thro-pō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.—**anthropologist**, *n.* One versed in anthropology. [*Gr. anthropos*, man, and *logos*, doctrine.]



Antelope.

**anti-**, *prefix.* Signifies against, opposite, or in place of. [*Gr.*]

**antle** (an'tik), *I. a.* 1. Ancient. 2. Grotesque. 3. Odd. *II. n.* 1. Caper; trick. 2. Fantastic figure. 3. Buffoon. [*L. antiquus*, ancient.] [nist of Christ.]

**Antichrist** (an'ti-krist), *n.* Antagonist of Christ.

**antichristian** (an'ti-krist'i-an), *a.* Relating to Antichrist; opposed to Christianity.

**anticipate** (an-tis'i-pāt), *I. vt.* 1. Be beforehand in acting, in seeing, or in realizing; forestall. 2. Foresee, foretaste; be prepared for; expect. *II. vi.* Take up or consider something beforehand. [*L. ante*, and *capio*, take.]

**anticipation** (an-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.

*Syn.* Expectation; previous notion.

**anticlimax** (an-ti-kli'maks), *n.* Opposite of climax; a fault of style, consisting in a descent from stronger to weaker terms, or from more important to less important items. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *CLIMAX*.]

**antidote** (an'ti-dōt), *n.* Medicine that counteracts the effects of poison; counteractive against any evil.—**antidotal** (an'ti-dō-tal), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *dotos*, given.]

**antelope**. See *ANTELOPE*.

**antimony** (an'ti-mo-ni), *n.* Silvery-white metal, very brittle, much used in the alloys (pewter, etc.) and in medicine.

**antinomian** (an-ti-nō'mi-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to the antinomians. *II. n.* One of a sect which holds that the moral law is superseded by the Gospel. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *nomos*, law.]

**antinomy** (an'ti-nō-mi), *n.* 1. Contradiction between two laws or principles. 2. A law contradicting another. 3. Contradiction of reason and absolute conception. (Instance: Infinite space or time, although necessary absolute conceptions, are incomprehensible.)

**antipathy** (an-ti-p'a-thi), *n.* Natural opposition; aversion; repugnance. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling.]

**antipodes** (an'ti-pō-dēz), *n. pl.* Those on the other side of the globe, whose feet are opposite to ours. [*Gr. anti*, opposite to, and *podes*, feet.]

**antipyretic** (an-ti-pi-ret'ik), *I. a.* Effective against fever. *II. n.* Remedy for fever. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever.]

**antiquarian** (an-ti-kwā'ri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. *II. n.* Antiquary.—**antiquarianism**, *n.* Fondness for antiquities.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mīte; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**antiquary** (an'ti-kwā-rī), *n.* I. One devoted to the study of antiquities. 2. Dealer in old books, etc. 3. Custodian of a museum of antiquities.

**antiquated** (an'ti-kwā-ted), *a.* Grown old; out of fashion; obsolete.

**antique** (an-tēk'), *I. a.* Ancient; old-fashioned. *II. n.* 1. The style of Rome and Greece. 2. Any thing very old; relic of antiquity.—**antique'ly**, *adv.* In an antique manner.—**antique'ness**, *n.* [*L. antiquus*, ancient.]

**antiquity** (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* 1. Ancient time. 2. Great age. 3. Relic of the past; anything belonging to ancient times.

**antiseptic** (an-ti-sep'tik), *I. a.* Destroying the germs of putrefaction, fermentation or disease. *II. n.* Anything used to destroy disease-germs.

**antispasmodic** (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik), *a.* Counteracting spasms.

**antithesis** (an-tith'e-sis), *n.* Figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast.—*pl.* **antith'es'es**. [*Gr.*]

**antithetic** (an-ti-thet'ik), **antithet'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or prone to, antithesis. [*Gr.*]

**anti-toxin** (an-ti-toks'in), *n.* Serum used to neutralize diphtheritic toxin.

**antler** (ant'ler), *n.* Stag's horn.

**antonym** (an'tō-nim), *n.* Word of an opposite meaning: *opp.* to synonym.

**anvil** (an'vil), *n.* Iron block on which metal is hammered. [*A.S. an*, on, and *alt*, fold.]

**anxious** (angk'shus), *a.* In suspense; very desirous.—**an'xiously**, *adv.*—**an'xiousness**, *n.*—**anxiety**, (ang-zī'e-ti), *n.* [*L. anxius—ango*, strangle.] *Syn.* Solicitous; concerned; troubled; disturbed; watchful; eager.

**any** (en'i), *a.* and *pron.* One indefinitely; some or any number indefinitely. [*A. S. ænig*, one, only.]

**anything** (en'i-thing), *I. a.* and *pron.* A thing indefinitely. *II. adv.* At all.

**aorta** (ā-ā'ta), *n.* Great artery that rises from the left ventricle of the heart. [*Gr. aorte—airo*, raise.]

**apace** (ā-pās') *adv.* 1. At a quick pace. 2. Leisurely.

**apart** (ā-pārt'), *adv.* Separately; aside; asunder. [*See PART.*]

**apartment** (ā-pārt'ment), *n.*—Room in a house; suite of rooms.—**apart'ment house**, *n.* House with several distinct apartments for family use.

**apathy** (ap-ā-thī), *n.* Want of feeling; want of passion; indifference.—**apa-thetic** (ap-ā-thet'ik), *a.* In a state of apathy; indifferent. [*Gr. a priv.* and *pathos*, feeling.]

**ape** (āp). *I. n.* 1. Quadrumanous animal with human teeth and without a tail. 2. Monkey. 3. Silly imitator. *II. vt.* Imitate servilely; mimic. [*A.S. apa*, ape.]

**aperient** (ā-pē-ri-ent), *I. a.* Opening; mildly purgative. *II. n.* Any laxative medicine. [*L. aperio*, open.]

**aperture** (ā-p'ēr-tūr), *n.* Opening; hole; gap or passage. [*L. apertura*.]

**apex** (ā-peks), *n.* Highest point.—*pl.* ā'pexes or apices (āp'i-sēz). [*L.*]

**aphasia** (ā-fā-zī-ā), *n.* Loss of the power of speech, without injury to the vocal organs. [*Gr.*]

**aphelion** (ā-fē'l-un or ā-fē'l'yun), *n.* Point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun. [*Gr. apo*, from, and *helios*, sun.]

**aphis** (ā'fis), *n.* Plant louse.—*pl.* aphides (āf'i-dēz). [*Gr.*]

**aphorism** (āf'o-rizm), *n.* Brief pithy saying; adage. [*Gr. apo*, off, and *horizo*, bound, divide.]

**apiary** (āp'i-ār-i), *n.* Place where bees are kept. [*L. apis*, bee.]

**apiece** (ā-pēs'), *adv.* Each; for each one; each by itself.

**apish** (ā'pish), *a.* Apelike; imitative.—**ap'ishly**, *adv.*—**ap'ishness**, *n.*

**aplomb** (ā-plang'), *n.* Self-possession; assurance. [*Fr.*]

**apocalypse** (ā-pok'a-lips), *n.* Revelation; (A) revelation of St. John. [*Gr. apo*, off, and *kalypto*, cover.]

**Apocrypha** (ā-pok'ri-fa), *n.* Certain books appended to the Old Testament, regarded as uncanonical by the Greek and the Protestant Churches. [*G. apo*, away, and *krypto*, hide.]

**apogee** (āp'ō-jē), *n.* Point of a heavenly body's orbit farthest away from the earth. [*Gr. apo*, from, and *ge*, earth.]

**apologetic** (ā-pol'ō-jet'ik), **apologetical** (ā-pol'ō-jet'ik-al), *I. a.* Excusing; said or written in defense. *II. n.* Apology.—**apologet'ically**, *adv.*

**apologue** (āp'ō-log), *n.* Moral tale; fable. [*Gr. apologos*, fable.]

**apology** (ā-pol'ō-ji), *n.* Something spoken to ward off an attack; defense or justification.—**apolog'ist**, *n.* Defender.—**apolog'ize**, *vt.* Make an apology, excuse oneself. [*Gr.—apo*, from, and *logos*, speech.] [*APOTHEGM.*]

**apophthegm** (āp'ō-thēm). See



Ape.

**apoplectic** (ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* Of, or predisposed to, apoplexy.

**apoplexy** (ap'ō-pleks-i), *n.* Loss of sensation and motion by a cerebral shock; stroke of paralysis. [From Gr. *apo*, from, and *plekso*, strike.]

**aport** (a-pōrt'), *adv.* On or toward the left side of a ship.

**apostasy** (a-pos'ta-si), *n.* Abandonment of one's religion, principles or party. [Gr.—*apo*, off, and *stasis*, stand.]

**apostate** (a-pos'tāt). I. *a.* False; traitorous; fallen. II. *n.* One guilty of apostasy; renegade. — **apostatize** (a-pos'ta-tiz), *vi.* Commit apostasy.

**apostle** (a-pos'l), *n.* 1. One of the twelve commissioned by Christ to preach the Gospel. 2. One sent on or dedicated to some high mission. 3. Devoted follower and advocate. — **apostle-ship** (a-pos'l-ship), *n.* Office or dignity of an apostle. [Gr. *apo*, away, and *stello*, send.]

**apostolic** (ap-os-tol'ik), **apostolical** (ap-os-tol'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or according to the apostles. — **apostolically**, *adv.*

**apostrophe** (a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* 1. Gram. Mark ('), used to show the omission of a letter, or to indicate the possessive case. 2. *Rhet.* A sudden turning away from the subject to address some person or object present or absent. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophe*, turning.]

**apostrophize** (a-pos'trō-fiz), *vt.* 1. Address by apostrophe. 2. Omit a letter; make the sign (').

**apothecary** (a-poth'e-kār-i), *n.* Dispenser of medicines; druggist, pharmacist. [Gr. *apothēke*, storehouse — *apo*, away, and *theke*, chest.]

**apothegm** (ap'ō-them), *n.* Short pithy sentence, as a proverb. [Gr. *apo*, out, and *phthengomai*, speak plainly.]

**apotheosis** (ap-ō-thē'ō-sis), *n.* Enrollment among the gods; deification; excessive exaltation. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *theos*, god.]

**appall, appal** (ap-pal'), *vt.* [appalling; appalled (ap-pald').] Depress with fear or horror; terrify; dismay. [L. *ad*, to, and *pallidus*, pale.]

**apparatus** (ap-a-rā'tus), *n.* Instrument or equipment for performing an operation. [L. *ad*, and *parō*, prepare.]

**apparel** (ap-par'el). I. *vt.* [apparel'ing or apparel'ing; appareled or apparelled (ap-par'eld).] Clothe; dress. II. *n.* Covering for the body; raiment. [L. *ad*, to, and *parō*, prepare.]

*Syn.* Attire; habiliments; costume; vesture; garments.

**apparent** (ap-pār'ent), *a.* 1. That may

be seen; evident; visible; obvious. 2. Seeming; not real. — **apparently**, *adv.* [L. *apparens*.] [See **APPEAR**.]

**apparition** (ap-a-rish'un), *n.* Specter. **appeal** (ap-pel'). I. *vt.* Remove a cause to a higher court. II. *vi.* Refer to a superior court; refer to another as witness. 2. Invoke aid, pity or mercy. 3. Have recourse to. III. *n.* 1. Act of appealing. 2. Reference to another; recourse. 3. Earnest entreaty. [L. *appello*, address.]

**appear** (ap-pēr'), *vi.* 1. Become visible; come into view; come before. 2. Be evident; seem probable; seem, though not real. — **appearance**, *n.* 1. Act of appearing. 2. Thing seen. 3. Apparent likeness. 4. Show; look and bearing. 5. Coming into court. 7. Assumption of a character in a play etc. [L. *ad*, to, and *pareo*, come forth.] [of being appeared.]

**appeasable** (ap-pē'za-bl), *a.* Capable **appease** (ap-pēz'), *vt.* Pacify; quiet; allay. [From L. *ad*, to, and *pax*, peace.]

**appellant** (ap-pel'ant), *n.* One who appeals. [nizance of appeals.]

**appellate** (ap-pel'āt), *a.* Having cog-  
**appellation** (ap-pel'ā-shun), *n.* That by which a thing is called; name. [See **APPEAL**.]

**appellative** (ap-pel'a-tiv). I. *a.* 1. Serving to name. 2. Common; general. II. *n.* 1. Specific designation. 2. Common name (as man, fish) as distinct from a proper name.

**append** (ap-pend'), *vt.* Attach; sub-join. — **appendage**, **appendix**, [*pl.* appendixes or appendices.] *ns.* Thing appended. [L.—*pendo*, hang.]

**appendicitis** (ap-pen-di-sī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix. See cut **INTESTINE**, p. 285.

**appertain** (ap-ēr-tān'), *vt.* Belong to; relate to. [Fr. from L. *ad*, to, and *pertineo*, belong.]

**appetence** (ap'e-teas), **appetency** (ap'e-ten-si), *n.* Natural craving; propensity. [L. *ad*, to, and *peto*, seek.]

**appetite** (ap'e-tit), *n.* Natural desire; hunger; desire for food; physical or mental craving. [See **APPETENCE**.]

**appetizer** (ap'e-tī-zēr), *n.* Something which excites appetite.

**appetizing** (ap'e-tī-zing), *a.* That excites appetite.

**applaud** (ap-plād'), *vt.* and *vi.* Praise; express approval by clapping the hands. [L. *ad*, to, and *plaudō*, clap.]

**applause** (ap-plāz'), *n.* Act of applauding; praise by acclamation. — **applausive** (ap-plā'siv), *a.* Expressing applause.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**apple** (ap'pl), *n.* 1. Well-known fruit. 2. Tree on which it grows. 3. Name given to various fruits. [A. S. *æpl*.]

**appliance** (ap-pli'ans), *n.* 1. Act of applying. 2. Thing applied; means used.

**applicable** (ap'plik-a-bl), *a.* That may be applied; suitable; relevant. — **applicability**, *n.* Quality of being applicable. — **applicably**, *adv.*

**applicant** (ap-pli-kant), *n.* — One who applies; candidate.

**application** (ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of applying. 2. Thing applied. 3. Solicitation. 4. Close attention.

**applique** (ap-lē-kā'), *a.* Put on something else, as lace or embroidery on a silk fabric.

**apply** (ap-plī'), *I. vt.* [applying; applied.] 1. Lay on. 2. Employ. 3. Devote. *II. vi.* 1. Solicit. 2. Have reference. [From *L. ad*, to, and *plico*, fold.]

**appoint** (ap-point'), *I. vt.* Fix; assign; ordain; name for office; commission; set apart. 2. Equip; furnish. *II. vi.* Determine or decree. — **appointment**, *n.* 1. Act of appointing. 2. Situation or office assigned. 3. Agreement. 4. What is decreed or appointed. — *pl.* appointments. Equipments; accouterments. [Fr. — *L. ad*, to, and *punctum*, point.]

**apportion** (ap-pōr'shun), *vt.* Portion out; divide in shares. — **apportionment**, *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *portio*, portion.]

**apposite** (ap'ō-zit), *a.* Adapted; suitable; very applicable. — **appositely**, *adv.* — **appositeness**, *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *pono*, positum, place.]

**apposition** (ap'ō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of adding. 2. State of being placed together or against. 3. *Gram.* Annexing of one noun to another, (or of a noun to a pronoun, etc.) in the same case or relation. [See **APPOSITE**.]

**appraise** (ap-prāz'), *vt.* Set a price on; value. — **appraisal** (ap-prā'zal), **appraisalment**, *n.* Valuation. — **appraiser**, *n.* One who appraises. [*L. ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.]

**appreciable** (ap-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* That may be estimated or determined. — **appreciably**, *adv.*

**appreciate** (ap-prē'shi-āt). *I. vt.* 1. Value. 2. Estimate duly. 3. Be aware of, detect. *II. vi.* Rise in value. — **appreciation** (ap-prē'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of setting a value on. 2. Just estimation. 3. Rise in value. **appreciative** (ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Capable of appreciation. [*L. ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.]

**apprehend** (ap-pre-hend'), *I. vt.* 1. Take hold of. 2. Seize with the mind; recognize. 3. Expect with fear. *II. vi.* Imagine. [*L. ad*, to, and *prehendo*, seize.]

*Syn.* Catch; seize; arrest; comprehend; conceive; believe; fear; dread. **apprehensible** (ap-pre-hen'si-bl), *a.* That may be apprehended.

**apprehension** (ap-pre-hen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of apprehending or seizing. 2. Laying hold of with the mind. 3. Fear of future evil.

**apprehensive** (ap-pre-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Fearful; suspicious. 2. Quick of perception. — **apprehensively**, *adv.* — **apprehensiveness**, *n.*

**apprentice** (ap-pren'tis). *I. vt.* Bind to a craft or trade. *II. n.* 1. Learner, beginner. 2. One bound to another to learn a trade, art, or business. [O. Fr. — *L. apprehendere*, learn.]

**apprise**, **apprize** (ap-priz'), *vt.* Give notice; inform. [From root of **APPREHEND**.]

**approach** (ap-prōch'), *I. vt.* Come near to; make advances to. *II. vi.* Draw near. *III. n.* 1. Act of drawing near. 2. Access; avenue. 3. Approximation; nearness. — **approaches**, *n. pl.* Works thrown up by besiegers, to protect them in their advances. — **approachable**, *a.* [Fr. *approcher* — *L. ad*, to, and *prope*, near.]

**approbation** (ap-prō-bā'shun), *n.* Act of approving; commendation. [See **APPROVE**.]

*Syn.* Approval; sanction; consent. **appropriate** (ap-prō'pri-āt). *I. vt.* Take to one's self as one's own. 2. Set apart for a purpose. *II. a.* Suitable; adapted. — **appropriately**, *adv.* — **appropriateness**, *n.* — **appropriation**, *n.* [*L. ad*, to, and *proprius*, own.] [proving; approbation.]

**approval** (ap-prō'val), *n.* Act of approve (ap-pr'ōv'). *I. vi.* Esteem good; commend; sanction. *II. vi.* Express or feel approbation. — **approvingly**, *adv.* [*L. ad*, to, *probo*, test.]

**approximate** (ap-proks'i-māt). *I. vt.* Come near; approach. *II. a.* Approaching, near. — **approximately**, *adv.* — **approximation**, *n.* Act or process of approximating; result approximating correctness. [*L. ad*, to, and *proximus*, nearest.]

**appurtenance** (ap-pūr'te-nans), *n.* That which appertains to; appendage. — **appurtenant**, *a.* Appertaining to. [See **APPERTAIN**.]

**apricot** (ā'pri-cot or ap'ri-kot), *n.* 1. Well-known fruit. 2. Tree that yields it. [Of uncertain etymology.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōl; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**April** (ā'pril), *n.* Fourth month of the year. [L. *Aprilis*.]

**apron** (ā'prun or ā-purn), *n.* Covering worn in front. [O. Fr. *naperon*, cloth.]

**apropos** ā-prō-pō'), *I. adv.* 1. To the purpose; appropriately. 2. By the way. *II. a.* Opportune, fitting. [Fr.]

**apse** (aps), *n.* Recess-like part of a building. [L. *apsis*.]

**apt** (apt), *a.* 1. Fit; pertinent. 2. Liable; inclined. 3. Able.—**aptly**, *adv.*

—**apt'ness**, *n.* [L. *aptus*, fit.]

**apteryx** (ap'tēr-iks), *n.* Bird of New Zealand, with rudiments of wings and no tail. [Gr. = wingless.]

**aptitude** (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* 1. Fitness. 2. Tendency. 3. Readiness. [See **APT**.]

**aqua fortis** (ā'kwa fār'tis), *n.* Weak nitric acid. [L. = strong water.]

**aquarium** (ā-kwā-ri-um), *n.* Vessel or building for water plants or animals.

—*pl.* **aquariums** or **aquaria**.

**Aquarius** (ā-kwā-ri-us), *n.* Constellation of the zodiac. [L. = waterman.]

**aquatic** (ā-kwat'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining to water. *II. n.* Water plant or animal.

—**aquatics**, *n. pl.* Water sport.

**aqueduct** (ā'kwe-duk't), *n.* Artificial channel for conveying water. [posited by water.]

**aqueous** (ā'kwe-us), *a.* Watery; de-

**aquiline** (ā'kwī-lin), *a.* Hooked; of or like an eagle. [L. *aquila*, eagle.]

**Arab** (ar'āb), *n.* Native of Arabia.—**ar'ab**, *n.* Street boy or girl.

**arabesque** (ar-a-besk'), *I. a.* After the manner of Arabian designs. *II. n.* Fantastic painted or sculptured ornament consisting of geometrical lines, foliage, vines and fruits, but no animal forms.

**Arabian** (ā-rā'bi-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Arabia. *II. n.* Native of Arabia.

**Arabic** (ar'a-bik), *I. a.* Relating to Arabia, or to its language. *II. n.* Language of the Arabians.

**arable** (ar'abl), *a.* Fit for plowing or tillage. [L. *arabilis*.]

**arbitr** (ār'bi-tēr), *n.* Umpire; judge. [L. *ad*, to, and *bitō*, go or come.]

**arbitrament** (ār-bit'rā-ment), *n.* Decision of an arbiter.

**arbitrary** (ār'bi-tra-ri), *a.* Depending on the will; not bound by rules;

abusing power; despotic.—**arbitra-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**arbitrariness**, *n.*

**arbitrate** (ār'bi-trāt), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Decide as arbitrator. 2. Settle by arbitration. [Judge.]

**arbitrator** (ār'bi-trā-tūr), *n.* Arbiter;

**arbor** (ār'būr), *n.* 1. Inclosed space covered with vines; bower. 2. Tree, as distinguished from a shrub. 3. Principal axis of a machine.—**arbo-reous** (ār-bō're-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to trees.—**arborescent** (ār-bō-res'ent), *a.* Growing or formed like a tree.—**arboriculture** (ār'būr-i-kul-tūr), *n.* Culture of trees. [L. *arbor*, tree.]

**arbutus** (ār-bū'tus), *n.* 1. Evergreen shrub called "strawberry tree." 2. "Trailing arbutus" or "mayflower."

**arc** (ārk), *n.* Segment of a circle—**arc-light**, *n.* Electric light formed by passage of voltaic current between two carbon points.

**arcade** (ār-kād'), *n.*

1. Walk arched over. 2. Long arched gallery with shops on both sides. 3. Row of pillared arches.

**Arcadian** (ār-kā-dī-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Greece; pastoral; rural.

**arcane** (ār'kān), *I. a.* Hidden, secret. *II. n.* Secret remedy; powerful charm. [L.]

—**pl.** **arcana**. [L.]

**arcaneum** (ār-kā-num), *n.* Secret.—**arch** (ārch), *I. vt.* Cover with an arch.

2. Form into a curve. *II. vi.* Be shaped like a curve. *III. n.* 1. Curved structure, the two ends of which rest on supports. 2. Anything of similar form; the sky, etc. [L. *arcus*, bow.]

**arch** (ārch), *a.* Playfully cunning; roguish; sly.—**archly**, *adv.*—**arch-ness**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.]

**arch**—(ārch; before a vowel ārk), *prefix*. Signifies principal, chief. [Gr. *archos*, chief.]

**archæology** (ār-ke-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science of antiquities, ancient art, custom, etc.—**archæological**, *a.*—**archæo-logically**, *adv.*—**archæologist**, *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.]

**archaic** (ār-kā'ik), *a.* Ancient; antiquated.—**archaism** (ār'kā-ism), *n.* Obsolete expression.

**archangel** (ār'k-ān'jel), *n.* Angel of the highest order.

**archbishop** (ārch-bish'up), *n.* Chief bishop; the bishop of a province as



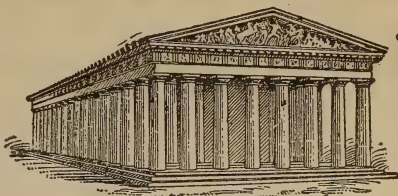
Aquarius. (♒)



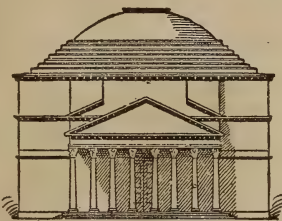
Arcade.



1



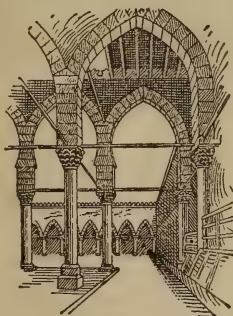
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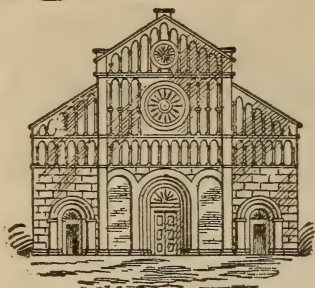
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### STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

1. Egyptian—Temple on the Island of Elephantine.
2. Greek—The Parthenon of Athens.
3. Roman—The Pantheon at Rome.
4. Chinese—Entrance to Temple of Confucius.
5. Saracenic—Mosque of Cairo, Egypt.
6. Russian—Cathedral at Moscow.

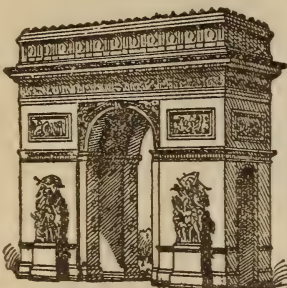
(See Columns, Plates IX, X.)



7



8



10



9



Segmental



Acute

ARCHES



Cuspid



Flat



Blunt



Three-Centered



Round

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## STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

CONTINUED FROM PLATE IV.

7. Romanesque — Cathedral of Zara, Dalmatia. 8. Gothic — Cathedral of York, England.  
9. Renaissance — St. Peter's, Rome, Italy, East elevation.  
10. Modern Renaissance — Arc de Triomphe, Paris, France.



well as his own diocese.—**archbish-**  
**oprie** (ärch-bish'up-rik), *n.* Office  
and jurisdiction of an archbishop.  
**archdeacon** (ärch-dē'kun), *n.* Officer  
next under a bishop.  
**archdiocese** (ärch-dī'ō-sēz), *n.* Dio-  
cese of an archbishop.  
**archduke** (ärch-dük'), *n.* (now) Son  
of the emperor of Austria.—**arch-**  
**duch'ess**, *n. fem.*—**archdu'cal**, *a.*—  
**archduch'y**, *n.* (formerly) Territory  
of an archduke.  
**archer** (är'chēr), *n.* One who shoots  
with a bow and arrow.—**archery**  
(är'chēr-i), *n.* Art of shooting with a  
bow. [L. *arcus*, bow.]  
**archetype** (är'ke-tip), *n.* Original  
pattern.—**archetypal** (är'ke-ti'pal), *a.*  
**archiepiscopal** (är'ki-e-pis'kō-pal),  
*a.* Belonging to an archbishop.—**ar-**  
**chiepiscopacy** (är'ki-e-pis'kō-pa-  
si), *n.* Archbiscopric. [See EPISCOPAL.]  
**archipelago** (ärk-i-pel'a-gō), *n.* Sea  
abounding in small islands; group of  
islands. [Gr. *archi*, chief, and *pelagos*,  
sea.]  
**architect** (ärk'i-tekt), *n.* One who de-  
signs buildings and superintends  
their erection.—**architecture** (är'ki-  
tek-tür), *n.* 1. Art or science of build-  
ing. 2. Style of structure.—**archi-**  
**tectural**, *a.* [Gr. *archi*, chief, and  
*tektōn*, builder.]  
**architrave** (är'ki-trāv), *n.* Part of  
a structure that rests directly on the  
column. [Gr. *archi*, chief, and L. *trabs*,  
beam.]  
**archive** (är'kiv or är'kiv), *n.* Public  
record or paper.—**archives** (är'kivz),  
*n. pl.* 1. Place where public papers  
and records are kept. 2. The papers  
and records so kept. [Gr. *archeion*, a  
government office.] [der an arch.]  
**archway** (ärch'wä), *n.* Passage un-  
**arctic** (ärk'tik), *a.* Northern, pertaining  
to the region round the north pole;  
extremely cold. [Gr. *arktos*, bear.]  
**-ard**, *suffix.* Intensive, as *drunkard*,  
coward. [Fr. — Ger. *hart*, hard.]  
**ardency** (är'den-si), *n.* Quality of  
being ardent.  
**ardent** (är'dent), *a.* Intense; eager;  
zealous; hot; burning.—**ardently**,  
*adv.*—**ardentness**, *n.* [L. *ardens*—  
*ardeo*, burn.]  
**ardor** (är'dür), *n.* Warmth of passion  
or feeling. [L.—*ardeo*, burn.]  
*Syn.* Eagerness; fervor; intensity;  
warmth; heat; zeal.  
**arduous** (är'dü-us), *a.* Difficult to ac-  
complish.—**arduously**, *adv.*—**ar-**  
**duousness**, *n.* [L. *arduus*, steep.]  
**are** (är), *v. Pl. pres. ind. of BE.*

**are** (är), *n.* Superficial measure, con-  
taining 100 square meters, or 119.6  
square yards. [L. *area*.]  
**area** (ä're-a), *n.* 1. Plain surface in-  
cluded within limits. 2. Vacant space  
about a building. 3. Superficial con-  
tents of any figure. 4. Region. [L.]  
**arena** (a-rē'na), *n.* 1. Open space  
strewn with sand, in a Roman amphi-  
theater, for contests. 2. Any place of  
public action. [L. *arena*, sand.]  
**argent** (är'jent), *a.* Made of or like  
silver. [Fr.—L. *argentum*, silver.]  
**argillaceous** (är-jil'ä'shus), *a.* Of the  
nature of clay.  
**argon** (är'gon), *n.* Original chemical  
element, constituting about one per  
cent of the atmosphere. [vessel.]  
**argosy** (är'gō-si), *n.* Large merchant  
**argue** (är'gü), *v.* 1. *vt.* Prove by argu-  
ment. 2. *vi.* Dispute. [D. *arguo*, prove,  
*Syn.* Debate; discuss; reason.  
**argument** (är'gü-ment), *n.* Reason  
— offered as proof; discussion.—**argu-**  
**mentation**, *n.*—**argumentative**,  
*a.*—**argumentatively**, *adv.*—**ar-**  
**gumentativeness**, *n.*  
with a hundred eyes.  
**arid** (ar'id), *a.* Dry;  
parched.—**aridi-**  
**ty**, *n.*—**aridness**,  
*n.* [L. *aridus*, dry.]  
**Aries** (ä'ri-ēz), *n.*  
Constellation of the  
zodiac. [L. = ram.]  
**aright** (ä-rit'), *adv.*  
In a right way; correctly.



Aries. (♈)

**arise** (ä-riz'), *vi.* [äris'ing'; arose';  
arisen (ä-rizn').] Rise; spring forth;  
appear. [A.S. *a*, out from, and RISE.]  
**arista** (ä-ris'ta), *n.* An awn.  
**aristocracy** (ä-ris-tok'ra-si), *n.* 1.  
Government by the nobles. 2. Nobil-  
ity of a state. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and  
*kratos*, sway.]  
**aristocrat** (ä-ris'tō-krat), *n.* One who  
belongs to aristocracy; haughty per-  
son.—**aristocratic**, **aristocrat-**  
**ical**, *a.*—**aristocratically**, *adv.*  
**arithmetic** (ä-rith-me'tik), *n.* Science  
of numbers; art of reckoning by fig-  
ures.—**arithmetical**, *a.*—**arith-**  
**metically**, *adv.*—**arithmetician**  
(ä-rith-me'tish'un), *n.* One skilled in  
arithmetic. [Gr. *arithmos*, number.]  
**-arium**, *suffix.* Forming nouns mark-  
ing place for, as *sanitarium*=place for  
health.  
**ark** (ärk), *n.* 1. Vessel in which Noah  
and his family were preserved during  
the flood. 2. Sacred repository of  
the tables of the Mosaic law, etc.,  
3. The vessel which concealed the

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, move, wöl; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

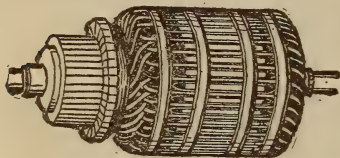
infant Moses. 4. Large flat boat. [L. *arca*, chest.]

**arm** (ärm). I. *n.* 1. Weapon. 2. Branch of military service. II. *vt.* Furnish with weapons; fortify. III. *vi.* Take arms.—**armament**, *n.* Guns, etc., of a ship or fort. [L. *arma*, weapons.]

**arm** (ärm), *n.* 1. Limb extending from the shoulder to the hand. 2. Anything resembling the human arm. 3. *Figuratively*, power or might. [A. S.]

**armada** (är-mä'da or är-mä'da), *n.* Fleet of warships. [Sp.]

**armadillo** (är-ma-dil'ö), *n.* Small, quadruped of South America, with a bony shell. [Sp.]



Armature coil.

**armature** (är-ma-tür), *n.* 1. Armor; means of defense. 2. Piece of soft iron applied to a magnet to keep the magnetic power undiminished. 3. In a dynamo the iron wound with insulated wire, the movement of which induces currents of electricity in its coils.

**armistice** (är-mis-tis), *n.* Short suspension of hostilities; truce. [Fr. — L. *arma*, arms, and *sisto*, stop.]

**armor** (är'mür). I. *n.* Defensive arms or dress; plating of ships of war, etc. II. *v.* Supply with or put on armor.

**armorer** (är'mür-ër), *n.* Maker or repairer or keeper of armor.

**armorial** (är-mö'ri-äl), *a.* Pertaining to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.—**armory** (är'mür-i), *n.*

**army** (är'mi), *n.* 1. Large organized body of armed men trained for war. 2. Great number. [Fr. *armée*.]

**arnica** (är'nrik-a), *n.* 1. A plant. 2. A medicine made from it.

**aroma** (a-rö-ma), *n.* Fragrance in plants and other substances. [Gr.]

**aromatic** (ar-ö-mat'ik). I. *a.* Fragrant; spicy. II. *n.* Plant or drug with a fragrant odor, and usually a warm, pungent taste.

**around** (a-rownd'). I. *prep.* 1. About. 2. On all sides of; encircling. II. *adv.* On every side; in a circle; from place to place. [A. on, and **ROUND**.]

**arouse** (a-rowz'), *vt.* Wake up; stir up.

**arraign** (ar-rän'), *vt.* 1. Accuse. 2. In law. Call upon one to answer an indictment in court.—**arraignment**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *ratio*, account.]

*Syn.* Call to account. See **ACCUSE**.

**arrange** (ar-ränj'), *vt.* Put in order, dispose, prepare.—**arrangement**, *n.* [See **RANGE**.]

**arrant** (är'ant), *a.* Notorious, downright. [Fr. *errant*, vagabond.]

**arras** (är'as) *n.* Tapestry. [From *Arras*, in France, where first made.]

**array** (ar-rä'). I. *vt.* Arrange; dispose. 2. Deck; dress. II. *n.* 1. Order, especially of battle. 2. Impaneled jury. 3. Showy arrangement. 4. Dress; equipage. [See **READY**.]

**arrear** (ar-rër'), *n.* That which remains unpaid and overdue; mostly used in the plural. [Fr. *arrière*, behind.]

**arrest** (ar-rest'). I. *vt.* 1. Stop; check; detain. 2. Seize or apprehend by legal warrant. 3. Engage; occupy. II. *n.* Seizure. [L. *ad*, to, and *resto*, remain.]

**arrival** (ar-riv'al), *n.* 1. Act of arriving. 2. One who or that which arrives.

**arrive** (ar-riv'), *vi.* 1. Come to or reach a place. 2. Attain to any object. [Fr. *arriver*—L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, bank.]

**arrogance** (ar'ö-gans), *n.* Undue assumption of importance; conceit.

*Syn.* Insolence; presumption.  
**arrogant** (ar'ö-gant), *a.* Overbearing; full of assumption; haughty.—**arrogantly**, *adv.*

**arrogate** (ar'ö-gät), *vt.* Make undue claims to, from vanity or false pretensions.—**arrogation**, *n.*

**arrow** (ar'ö), *n.* Straight, slender, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow.—**arrow-headed**, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.—**arrowy** (ar-rö-i), *a.* Formed or moving like an arrow. [A. S. *arewe*.]

**arrowroot** (ar'ö-röt), *n.* Nutritive farinaceous substance, made from the roots of certain West Indian plants.



Arrowroot.

**arsenal** (är'se-nal), *n.* Place where naval or military arms and munitions are manufactured or stored. [Ar. *dār*, a house and *cina'ah*, art.]

**arsenic** (är'se-nik), *n.* 1. Soft gray-colored metal. 2. White oxide of the metal, which is a virulent poison. [Gr. *arren*, male, on account of its great strength.]

**arson** (är'sun), *n.* Crime of wilfully

äste, far, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, but, büra; oil, owl, then.

burning a building. [Fr. — *L. ardeo*, *arsum*, burn.]

**art** (ärt), *v.* Second person sing. present indicative of BE. [A. S. *eart*.]

**art** (ärt), *n.* 1.

Skill; occupation requiring skill. 2. Rules and methods. 3. Production of the beautiful. 4. Productions of man. 5. Con- trivance; cunning. [L. *ars*, —root *ar-*, *fit*.]

**artery** (ärt'er-i),

*n.* Vessel which conveys blood from the heart; channel.—**arte-**

**rial** (är-të'ri-al), *a.* [Gr. *arteria*, pipe.]

**Artesian** (är-të'zhan) *well*, *n.* Deep, narrow boring for water, first made at Artois, France.

**artful** (ärt'fol), *a.* 1. Done with skill.

2. Cunning. 3. Skillful. 4. Artificial.

**artichoke** (ärt-ti-chök), *n.* Edible plant with large scaly heads like the cone of a pine.—*Jerusalem a.*, species of sunflower with tuberous roots.

**article** (ärt'ti-kl), 1. *vt.* Draw up or bind by articles. II. *n.* 1. Separate element or part. 2. One of the particles *an* or *a* and *the*. [L.]

**articulate** (är-tik'ü-lät), 1. *vt.* 1. Joint.

2. Form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words. II. *vi.* Pronounce distinctly. III. *a.* 1. Formed with joints. 2. Distinctly syllabled. 3. Expressed in articles.—**articulately**, *adv.*—

**articulateness**, *n.*—**articula-**

**tion**, *n.* 1. Joining, as of bones. 2. Articulate sound. 3. Distinct utterance. [L. *articulo*, furnish with joints.]

**artifice** (är'ti-fis), *n.* Crafty device;

trick; fraud.—**artificer** (är'ti-fi-sër), *n.* Skilled workman; artistic worker; inventor or contriver.—**artificial**

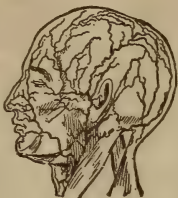
(är'ti-fish'al), *a.* 1. Made by art. 2. Not natural; fictitious; feigned. [L. *ars*, *artis*, art, and *facto*, make.]

**artillerist** (är-til'ër-ist), *n.* One skilled in artillery.

**artillery** (är-til'ër-i), *n.* Ordnance, such as cannon, mortars, etc. 2. Branch of military service which uses ordnance. [Fr. *artillerie*.]

**artisan** (är'ti-zan), *n.* One skilled in a mechanic art.

**artist** (ärt'ist), *n.* One who practices an art, especially one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, architecture.



Arteries  
in human head.

**artiste** (är-tëst'), *n.* Expert in any work requiring skill and dexterity, as a hair dresser, cook, etc. [Fr.]

**artistic** (är-tis'tik), **artistical**, *a.* Pertaining to an art; conforming to art.—**artistically**, *adv.*

**artless** (ärt'les), *a.* Without guile, craft, or stratagem; sincere; ingenuous; unaffected.—**artlessly**, *adv.*—**artlessness**, *n.*

**-ary**, *suffix*. Denoting: 1. Agent in performing any act or doing any work; as *notary*; 2. Place for, as *library*. [From L. *-arius*, *-arium*.]

**Aryan** (är'ian). I. *a.* Belonging to the Indo-European family or language. II. *n.* 1. Indo-European. 2. Original language of the Aryans.

**as** (az), *adv.* and *conj.* Similarly; for example; while; in like manner; when; for instance; thus. [A. S. *eal swa*, just so.]

**asafetida**, **asafetida** (as-a-fet'i-da), *n.* Medicinal gum, having an offensive smell, made from a Persian plant called *aza*.

**asbestos** (as-bes'tus), *n.* Fibrous, non-combustible mineral resembling flax in appearance. [Gr. *a priv.* and *sbestos*, extinguished.]

**ascend** (as-send'). I. *vt.* Climb or go up on. II. *vi.* Climb, rise. [L. *ad*, up, and *scando*, climb.]

**ascendant** (as-send'ant). I. *a.* Superior; predominant; above the horizon. II. *n.* Superiority; domination.

**ascendency** (as-send'en-si), *n.* Controlling influence.

**ascension** (as-sen'shun), *n.* Rising or going up.—**Ascension Day**, *n.* Festival held to commemorate Christ's ascension to heaven. (Second Thursday before Whitsuntide). [L. *ascensio*, —*ascendo*, ascend.]

**ascend** (as-sent'), *n.* 1. Act or way of ascending. 2. Elevation.

**ascertain** (as-sër-tän'), *vt.* Obtain certain knowledge of; determine.—

**ascertainable**, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *certus*, sure.]

**ascetic** (as-set'ik). I. *a.* Excessively rigid; austere; reclude. II. *n.* One rigidly self-denying in religious observances; reclude.—**asceticism** (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *askeo*, exercise.]

**ascribe** (as-krib'), *vt.* Attribute; impute. [L. *ad*, to, and *scribo*, write.]

*Syn.* Assign; attribute; refer.

**aseptic** (a-sep'tik). I. *a.* Free from septic matter or disease-germs; not liable to putrefaction. II. *n.* Aseptic substance. [Gr. *a priv.* and *septos*, putrid.]



**ash** (ash), *n.* Well-known timber tree or its wood. [A. S. *aesc.*]

**ash** (ash), *n.* Singular of **ASHES**, much used in chemistry. [shame.]

**ashamed** (a-shāmd'), *a.* Affected with **ashen** (ash'en), *a.* Pertaining to, or made of ashes, or the ash tree; ash-colored.

**ashes** (ash'es), *n. pl.* 1. Dust or remains of anything burnt. 2. Remains of the dead; dead body; perished hopes; humiliation. [A. S. *asce.*]

**ashore** (a-shōr'), *adv.* On shore, to the shore. [Lent.]

**Ash Wednesday**, *n.* First day of **ashy** (ash'i), *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or like ashes; ash-colored; pale.

**aside** (a-sid). I. *adv.* 1. On or to one side; apart; away; off. 2. Privately. II. *n.* Something said or done aside or privately [or like an ass.]

**asinine** (as'i-nin or as'i-nin), *a.* Of **ask** (ask). I. *vt.* 1. Request; solicit; beg. 2. Inquire; interrogate. 3. Require; demand. II. *vt.* 1. Make inquiry. 2. Make request. [A. S. *ascian*, ask.]

**askance** (a-skans'), **askant** (a-skant'), *adv.* Sideways; with disdain or suspicion. [awry; asquint.]

**askew** (a-skū), *adv.* On the skew; **aslant** (a-slant'), *a.* and *adv.* On the slant; obliquely.

**asleep** (a-slep'), *a.* and *adv.* I. In sleep; sleeping. 2. Having a peculiar numb or prickly feeling.

**aslope** (a-slop'), *a.* and *adv.* On the slope; in a sloping or leaning attitude.

**asp** (asp'), *n.* Venomous serpent of Egypt. [Gr. *aspis.*]

**asparagus** (as-par'a-gus), *n.* Plant whose tender shoots are edible. [Gr.]

**aspect** (as'pekt), *n.* I. Sacred Asp. Appearance; look; mien.

2. View; phase. 3. Position of one planet as regards another. [L. *ad*, to, and *specio*, look.]

**aspen** (as'pen). I. *a.* Pertaining to or like the aspen; shaking; tremulous. II. *n.* Species of poplar, remarkable for its trembling leaves. [A. S. *æsp.*]

**asperity** (as-per'i-ti), *n.* Roughness; acrimony. [L. *asper*, rough.]

**asperse** (as-pers'), *vt.* Bespatter with evil reports; calumniate. — **asper'sion**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *spargo*, scatter.]

*Syn.* Abuse; vilify. See **SLANDER**. **asphalt** (as'falt), **asphaltum** (as-fal'tum.) I. *n.* A native bitumen or composition used for paving, roofing,

flooring. II. *vt.* Cover or pave with asphalt. [Gr. *asphaltos.*]

**asphyxia** (as-fiks'i-a), *n.* Suspended respiration; as in drowning or from gases. — **asphyxiated**, *a.* — **asphyxiation**, *n.* Suffocation. [Gr. — *a priv.* and *splyzo*, throb.]

**aspic** (as'pik), *n.* Meat jelly. [F.]

**aspirant** (as-pi'rant), I. *a.* Aspiring.

II. *n.* Candidate.

**aspirate** (as'pi-rāt). I. *vt.* Pronounce with a full breathing (represented by *h*, as in *house*.) II. *n.* Aspirated letter. III. *a.* Pronounced with full breathing. [See **ASPIRE**.]

**aspiration** (as-pi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of aspiring; high desire. 2. Inhalation of air.

**aspire** (as-pir'). I. *vt.* Aim at. II. *vi.* 1. Aim high. 2. Rise; soar. — **aspiring**, *a.* Ambitious. — **aspiringly**, *adv.* [L. *ad*, to, and *spiro*, breathe.]

**ass** (ās), *n.* 1. Quadruped of the horse family. 2. Dull, stupid fellow. [A. S.]

**assail** (as-sāl'), *vt.* Attack; assault. — **assailable**, *a.* — **assailant** (as-sā-lant), I. *a.* Attacking; assaulting. II. *n.* One who assails. [L. *ad*, at, and *salio*, leap.]

**assassin** (as-sas'in), *n.* One who kills by surprise or secret assault. — **assassinate** (as-sas'i-nāt), *vt.* Murder suddenly, violently. — **assassination** (as-sas-i-nā'shun), *n.* [Fr. — Ar. *Hashashin*, a sect of fanatics who fortified themselves to deeds of murder with *hashish*.]

**assault** (as-salt'). I. *vt.* Make an attack upon. II. *n.* Attack, verbal or physical; storming, as of a fort. [L. *ad*, at, and *saltus*, a leap.]

**assay** (as-sā'). I. *vt.* Test accurately; determine the amount of a metal in an ore or alloy. II. *n.* 1. Act of assaying. 2. Substance to be assayed. — **assayer**, *n.* One who assays. [See **ESSAY**.]

**assemblage** (as-sem'blaj), *n.* 1. Act of assembling or fitting. 2. Collection of persons or things.

**assemble** (as-sem'bl). I. *vt.* 1. Call or bring together; collect; convene. 2. Fit together. II. *vi.* Meet; congregate. [Fr. *assembler* — L. *ad*, to, and *similis*, similar, like.]

**assembly** (as-sem'bli), *n.* Collection of individuals in the same place for a purpose.

**assent** (as-sent'). I. *vi.* Concur. II. *n.* Consent. [L. *ad*, to, and *sentio*, think.]

*Syn.* Agree; acquiesce; yield. **assert** (as-sért'), *vt.* 1. Declare strongly; affirm; aver. 2. Maintain or de-

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wqif; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

fend; vindicate a title to.—**assertion** (as-sēr'shun), *n.* [L. *assero*, join.]

*Syn.* Affirm; aver; asseverate; protest; maintain; pronounce.

**assess** (as-sēs'), *vt.* 1. Tax. 2. Value property for the purpose of taxation. 3. **Fix**.—**assessment**, *n.*—**assessable**, *a.* That may be assessed; liable to assessment. [L. *ad*, and *sedeo*, sit.]

**assessor** (as-sēs'sūr), *n.* 1. One appointed to assess. 2. Associate or assistant.

**assets** (as'ets), *n. pl.* Available property, as for the payment of debts, etc. [Fr. *assez*, enough.]

**asseverate** (as-sev'ēr-āt), *vt.* Declare seriously or solemnly.—**asseveration**, *n.*

**assiduity** (as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* Constant or close application; persistency.

**assiduous** (as-sid'ū-us), *a.* Constant in application; diligent.—**assiduously**, *adv.*—**assiduousness**, *n.* [From L. *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, sit.]

**assign** (as-sin'), *vt.* 1. Allot; apportion. 2. **Fix**; specify; designate; appoint. 3. **Allege**; point out. 4. **Transfer**. II. *vi.* Make an assignment. III. *a.* Assignee.—**assignable**, *a.* That may be assigned; transferable by writing.—**assignment** (as-sig-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of assigning. 2. Appointment to meet. 3. Assignment. 4. Assignat; paper money.—**assignee** (as-si-nē), *n.* One to whom a right or property is transferred.—**assignment**, *n.* 1. Act of assigning. 2. Thing assigned. 3. Writing by which something is assigned. [L. *ad*, to, and *signum*, sign.]

**assimilate** (as-sim'il-āt), *I. vt.* 1. Bring to a likeness. 2. Convert into a like organic substance. II. *vi.* 1. Become similar. 2. Be converted into the substance of the body.—**assimilation**, *n.*—**assimilative**, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *similis*, like.]

**assist** (as-sist'), *I. vt.* Attend; help; sustain. II. *vi.* Render assistance.—**assistance**, *n.*—**assistant**, *n.* and *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *sisto*, stand.]

*Syn.* Second; back. See AID.

**assize** (as-siz'), *n.* Court of justice.—**assizes**, *n. pl.* Sessions of a court of justice. [O. Fr. *assise*, session.]

**associate** (as-sō'shi-āt), *I. vt.* Join; unite; combine; connect. II. *vi.* Keep company (with); act harmoniously. III. *a.* Joined or connected with. IV. *n.* One who or that which associates or is associated; companion, partner. [L. *ad*, to, and *socius*, companion.]

*Syn.* Ally; accomplice; mate; fellow.

**association** (as-sō'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of associating. 2. Connection, as of ideas. 3. Society formed for promoting some object; corporation; partnership.

**assort** (as-sart'), *I. vt.* Arrange in sorts or lots; classify. II. *vi.* Agree; match; harmonize.—**assortment**, *n.* Act of assorting. 2. Quantity of things assorted. 3. Class in which something is assorted. [L. *ad*, to, and *sors*, a lot.]

**assuage** (as-swāj'), *vt.* 1. Mitigate; allay. 2. Appease.—**assuagement**, *n.*—**assuasive** (as-swā'siv), *a.* Soothing; mitigating.

**assume** (as-sūm'), *I. vt.* Take upon one's self. 2. Take for granted. 3. Arrogate. 4. Pretend to possess. II. *vi.* Be arrogant.—**assuming**, *a.* Arrogant; haughty. [L. *ad*, to, and *sumo*, take.]

**assumption** (as-sūm'shun), *n.* 1. Act of assuming. 2. Supposition. 3. Feast of Aug. 15, celebrating the Virgin's resurrection.

**assurance** (a-shōr'ans), *n.* 1. Positive promise or declaration. 2. Confidence. 3. Impudence. 4. Insurance.

**assure** (a-shōr'), *vt.* 1. Make sure or secure. 2. Give confidence. 3. Tell positively. 4. Insure.—**assuredly** (a-shōr'ed-li), *adv.*—**assuredness** (a-shōr'ed-ness), *n.* [Fr. *assurer*—L. *ad*, to and *securus*, safe.]

**Aster** (as'tēr), *n.* Genus of plants with compound flowers, resembling stars. [Gr. *aster*, star.]

**asterisk** (as'tēr-isk), *n.* Star (\*) used in printing to refer to a note, or denote omission. [Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *aster*, star.]

**astern** (a-stērn'), *adv.* Toward or at the hinder part of a ship.

**asteroid** (as'tēr-oid), *n.* One of the minor planets (over 465) between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: [Gr. *aster*, star, and *eidōs*, form.]

**asthma** (as'ma or ast'ma), *n.* Chronic intermittent disease affecting the respiration.—**asthmatic** (as-mat'ik), *asthmatical*, *n.* [Gr.]

**astigmatism** (as-tig'ma-tizm), *n.* Defect in the focus of the eye. [Gr. *α* priv. and *stigma*, point.]

**astir** (a-stēr'), *adv.* In motion; stirring.

**astonish** (as-ton'ish), *vt.* Stun with surprise or wonder.—**astonishing**, *a.* Wonderful.—**astonishingly**, *adv.*—**astonishment**, *n.* [See ASTOUND.]

*Syn.* Amaze; bewilder; confound; astound; stun; surprise; dumbfound. **astound** (as-townd'), *vt.* Overwhelm with wonder. [A. S. *astunian*, stun.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**astral** (as'tral), *a.* 1. Pertaining or similar to the stars. 2. *In theosophy.* Of a supersensible substance. [way.]  
**astray** (a-strā) *adv.* Out of the right  
**astride** (a-strid'), *adv.* and *prep.* With the legs wide apart; with one leg on each side of.  
**aststringent** (as-trin'jent), *I. a.* Binding; contracting; opposed to laxative. *II. n.* Medicine that contracts the tissues and checks discharge. [*L. ad, to, and stringo, draw tight.*]  
**astrology** (as-trol'o-ji), *n.* 1. Science of the stars. 2. Art of determining the influence of the heavenly bodies over human destiny. [*Gr. aster, star, and logos, knowledge.*]  
**astronomer** (as-tron'o-mēr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.  
**astronomy** (as-tron'o-mi), *n.* Science of the heavenly bodies.—**astron'omic, astronomical, a.—astronom'ically, adv.** [*Gr. aster, star, and nomos, law.*]  
**astute** (as-tūt'), *a.* Of keen discernment; shrewd. — **astute'ly, adv.** — **astute'ness, n.** [*L. astutus.*]  
*Syn.* Crafty; cunning; penetrating; subtle; wily; sagacious.  
**asunder** (a-sun'dēr), *adv.* Into parts; separately. [*Pref. a, on, and SUNDER.*]  
**asylum** (a-sil'um), *n.* Place of retreat and relief; institution for the care and relief of the sick or unfortunate. [*Gr. a priv. and syle, right of seizure.*]  
**at** (at), *prep.* Denotes presence, nearness, or relation. [*A. S. æt.*]  
**atavism** (at'a-vizm), *n.* Recurrence of a peculiarity of an ancestor. [*L. atavus.—avus, grandfather.*]  
**ataxia, locomotor** (a-taks'i-a lō-kō-mō'tūr), *n.* Disease of spinal cord.  
**ate** (āt), *v.* Past tense of EAT.  
**-ate, suffix.** 1. Verbal, as *navigate*. 2. Adjectival, as *desolate*. 3. Nounal, as *legate*. [*Norm. Fr. -at—L. -atus, suffix of pa. par.*]  
**atheism** (ā'the-izm), *n.* Disbelief in the existence of God. [*Gr. a priv. and theos, God.*]  
**atheist** (ā'the-ist), *n.* One who adheres to atheism.—**atheistic** (ā'the-is'tik), **atheistical** (ā'the-is'tik-al), *a.—atheistically, adv.*  
**atheneum, atheneum** (ath-e-nē-um), *n.* Public institution for lectures, reading, etc. [*Gr. Athenaion, temple of Athens.*] [*lor.*]  
**athirst** (a-thērsv'), *a.* Thirsty; eager  
**athlete** (ath'lēt), *n.* 1. One skilled in physical exercises. 2. One vigorous and active.—**athlet'ic, a.—athlet'ics, n. pl.** Athletic exercises.

**athwart** (a-thwart'). *I. prep.* Across. *II. adv.* Sidewise; in a manner to cross and perplex. [See THWART.]  
**-ation, suffix.** Signifies: 1. The act of. 2. The state of being. 3. That which.  
**atlas** (at'las), *n.* Volume of maps. [*Gr. Atlas, a Titan vowed to bear the world on his shoulders.*]  
**atmosphere** (at'mos-fēr), *n.* Air that surrounds the earth; any surrounding influence.—**atmospher'ic, atmospheric** (at-mos-fer'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. atmos, air, and sphaira, a sphere.*]  
**atoll** (a-tol' or at'ol), *n.* Coral island, consisting of a ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. [*Malayan.*]  
**atom** (at'um), *n.* 1. Particle of matter so small as to admit of no division. 2. Anything extremely small.—**atom'ic, atomical, a.** [*Gr. atomos, —a priv. and temno, cut.*]  
**atomize** (at'um-iz), *vt.* Reduce to atoms.—**atomization, n.—atomizer** (at'um-i-zēr), *n.* Instrument for spraying a liquid.  
**atone** (a-tōn'). *I. vt.* 1. Reconcile, unite. 2. Expiate, make reparation for. *II. vi.* Agree; make reparation.—**atone'ment, n.** [AT and ONE.]  
**atrium** (ā'tri-um), *n.* [*pl. a'tria.*] Entrance hall. [*L.*]  
**atrocious** (a-trō'shus), *a.* Extremely cruel or wicked; horrible; outrageous. [*L. atrox, cruel.*] [*ty or wickedness.*]  
**atroc'ity** (a-tros'i-ti), *n.* Horrible cruelty  
**atrophy** (at'rō-fī), *I. vi.* Waste away; wither. *II. n.* Wasting away of the body, due to defective nutrition. [*Gr. a priv. and trephō, nourish.*]  
**attach** (at-tach'). *I. vt.* 1. Fasten on; connect with; lay hold on. 2. Win or gain over. 3. Take by legal process. *II. vi.* Adhere; belong; take effect.—**attach'ment, n.** 1 Act of attaching. 2. Adherence; affection. 3. Seizure by legal process. 4. Writ by virtue of which seizure is made. [See TACK.]  
*Syn.* Affix; connect; join; append.  
**attache** (āt-tā-shā'), *n.* One of the suite of an ambassador. [*Fr.*]  
**attack** (at-tak'). *I. vt.* Fall upon with violence; assault; assail. *II. vi.* Make an assault. *III. n.* Assault; onset; severe criticism or abuse. [*Fr. attaquer.*]  
**attain** (at-tān'). *I. vt.* Reach, gain, achieve by effort. *II. vi.* Come; arrive.—**attain'able, a.—attainability, n.—attain'ableness, n.—attain'ment, n.** [*L. ad, to, and tango, touch.*]  
**attainder** (at-tān'dēr), *n.* Deprivation of all civil rights and of the power to submit or transmit property.

âte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wöl; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**attaint** (at-tānt'), *vt.* Taint; stain; disgrace; corrupt; deprive of all inheritance and civil rights. [See TAIN'T.]

**attar** (at'ār), *n.* (also *ottar*, *otto*). Perfume extracted from flowers. [Ar. *itr*, fragrance.]

**attempt** (at-temt'). I. *vt.* 1. Try; endeavor. 2. Attack. II. *n.* Effort; attack. [L. *ad*, to, and *tento*, try.]

*Syn.* Trial; exertion; essay; assault.

**attend** (at-tend'). I. *vt.* Accompany; wait on; minister to. 2. Be present at. 3. Accompany as a consequence. II. *vi.* 1. Listen; regard with attention. 2. Be in attendance.—**attendance**, *n.* 1. Act of attending; presence. 2. The persons attending.—**attendant**, *n.* 1. One who or that which attends or accompanies. 2. One present. II. *a.* Giving attendance; accompanying. [L. *attendo*—*ad*, to, and *tendo*, stretch.]

**attention** (at-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of attending; heeding; regarding attentively. 2. Act of civility or courtesy. 3. Care. 4. Military command requiring a pose of readiness.—**attentions**, *n. pl.* Acts of special regard.

**attentive** (at-ten'tiv), *a.* Heedful; intent; regardful.—**attentively**, *adv.*—**attentiveness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Observant; mindful; watchful; circumspect; courteous.

**attenuate** (at-ten'ü-ät), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become thin or slender.—**attenuation**, *n.* [L. *ad*, and *tenuis*, thin.]

**attest** (at-test'), *vt.* Bear witness to; certify officially; affirm; give proof of; manifest.—**attestation** (at-testā'shun), *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *testis*, witness.]

**Attic** (at'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Attica or Athens. 2. Classical. 3. Pure; elegant.—**Attic salt**: Poignant, delicate wit.—**atticism** (at-i-sizm), *n.* 1. Peculiarity of Attic style or idiom. 2. Elegant expression.

**attic** (at'ik), *n.* Uppermost room in a house; garret.

**attire** (at-tür'). I. *vt.* Dress; array. II. *n.* Dress; clothes; apparel. [A. S. *tir*, adornment.]

**attitude** (at'i-tüd), *n.* Posture or position; gesture; bearing; disposition of mind or feeling.—**attitudinal**, *a.*—**attitudinize** (at-ti-tü'di-niz), *vi.* Assume affected attitudes or airs. [L. *aptitudo*—*aptus*, fit.]

**attorney** (at-tür'ni), *n.* One who is legally qualified to manage matters in law for others, to prosecute and defend actions, etc.; lawyer. [L. *ad*, to, and *torno*, turn.]

**attract** (at-trakt'). I. *vt.* 1. Draw or cause to approach by gravitation, magnetism, or affinity. 2. Draw by moral influence; allure; entice. II. *vi.* Possess or exert attractive power.—**attraction** (at-trak'shun), *n.* Power or act of attracting.—**attractive**, *a.* Having the quality or power of attracting; alluring; enticing.—**attractively**, *adv.*—**attractiveness**, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *traho*, *trac-tum*, draw.]

**attribute** (at-trib'üt), *vt.* Ascribe, impute, assign, as belonging, caused by, or owing to.—**attributable**, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *tribuō*, give.]

**attribute** (at'ri-büt), *n.* 1. That which is attributed. 2. That which is inherent in. 3. That which can be predicated of anything. 4. Quality or property.—**attribution** (at-trib'ü-shun), *n.* Act of attributing; that which is attributed.—**attributive** (at-trib'ü-tiv), *a.* Expressing an attribute. II. *n.* Word denoting an attribute, as an adjective.—**attributively** (at-trib'ü-tiv-li), *adv.* As a modifier, but not as the predicate.

**attrition** (at-trish'un), *n.* Rubbing of one thing against another; wearing down by friction. [L. *ad*, to, and *tero*, rub.] [monize; adjust]

**attune** (at-tün'), *vt.* Put in tune; harmonize.—**attune** (a'bürn), *a.* Reddish brown. II. *n.* Reddish brown color. [L. *alburnus*, whitish.]

**auction** (ak'shun). I. *vt.* Sell or dispose of at auction. II. *n.* Public sale to the highest bidders. [L. *augeo*, *auctum*, increase.]

**auctioneer** (ak-shun-ēr'), I. *vt.* Auction. II. *n.* One who sells at auction.

**audacious** (a-dā'shus), *a.* Daring; impudent; bold.—**audaciously**, *adv.*—**audaciousness**, *n.* [L. *audeo*, dare.]

**audacity** (a-das'i-ti), *n.* Boldness; impudence; effrontery.

**audible** (a'di-bl), *a.* Loud enough to be heard.—**audibly**, *adv.* [L. *audio*, hear.]

**audience** (a'di-ens), *n.* 1. Act of hearing. 2. Admittance to a hearing; formal interview. 3. Auditory; assembly of hearers.

**audiphone** (a'di-fōn), *n.* Instrument for enabling deaf persons to hear. [From L. *audio*, hear, and Gr. *phone*, sound.]

**audit** (a'dit). I. *vt.* Examine and adjust. II. *n.* Examination and verification of accounts by a person or persons duly authorized.—**auditor** (a'di-tür), *n.* 1. One who audits ac-

- counts. 2. Hearer. [L. *auditus*, a hearing.]
- auditorium** (a-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* 1. Room or space intended for an audience. 2. Building designed for the accommodation of a large audience.
- auditory** (a'di-tō-ri), *i. a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing or to an audience room. *II n.* 1. Audience room. 2. Audience.
- auger** (a'-gēr), *n.* Carpenter's tool used for boring holes in wood. [From A. S. *nafu*, nave, and *gar*, borer.]
- ought** (aʊt). *I. n. and pron.* Ought; anything. *II. adv.* In any way; at all. [A. S. *a*, ever, and *whit*, thing.]
- augment** (ag-ment'), *vt. and vi.* Make larger; increase; intensify. — **augmentation** (ag-men-tā'shun), *n.* Act of augmenting; state of being augmented; increase; addition. — **augmentative** (ag-men'ta-tiv), *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting. [L. *augmentum*—*augeo*, increase.]
- augment** (ag'ment'), *n.* 1. Increase; intensification. 2. In *Gram.* Prefixed inflectional element.
- augur** (a'gūr). *I. n.* Diviner; soothsayer. *II. vt.* Foretell by signs; forebode. *III. vi.* Conjecture from signs or omens; be a sign. — **augury**, *n.* 1. Art or practice of auguring. 2. Omen. — **augural**, *a.* Pertaining to augury. [From L. *avis*, bird, and *garrus*, talk.]
- August** (a-gust'), *a.* Inspiring reverence or admiration. — **augustly**, *adv.* [L. *augustus*—*augeo*, increase, honor.] *Syn.* Majestic; magnificent; imposing; stately; grand; dignified; awful.
- August** (a'gust), *n.* Eighth month of the year, so called by *Cæsar Augustus*, the first Roman emperor.
- auk** (ak), *n.* Web-footed sea-bird, found in northern seas. [Icel. *alka*.]
- aunt** (änt), *n.* 1. Sister of one's father or mother. 2. Wife of one's uncle. [L. *amita*, father's sister.]
- aural** (a'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing.
- aureole** (a're-öl), *n.* Luminous emanation surrounding an object; glory; halo. [From L. *aurum*, gold.]
- auricle** (a'ri-kl), *n.* External ear. — **auricles** (a'ri-klz), *n. pl.* Two ear-like cavities of the heart. [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.]
- auricular** (a-rik'ū-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hear-
- ing; confided to the ear; known by hearsay. 2. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.
- auriferous** (a-ri-fēr-us), *a.* Containing or yielding gold. [L. *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, bear.]
- aurora** (a-rō'ra), *n.* Dawn; goddess of dawn. — **aurora borealis** (bō-re-ä'lis), *n.* Northern lights, a luminous, probably electric phenomenon seen in northern latitudes. — **auroral** (a-rō'ral), *a.* Pertaining to or like the aurora or dawn. [L.]
- auspice** (as'pis), *n.* Omen; augury; patronage; influence. Generally in the *pl.*, **auspices** (as'pis-ez). — **auspicious** (as-pish'us), *a.* Having good auspices or omens of success; favorable; fortunate. — **auspiciously**, *adv.* — **auspiciousness**, *n.* [L. *auspex*, —*avis*, bird, and *specio*, observe.]
- austere** (as-tēr'), *a.* Harsh; unadorned. — **austerely**, *adv.* — **austere-ness**, **austerity** (as-ter'i-ty), *ns.* [Gr. *austeros*—*avos*, sour, dry.] *Syn.* Severe; severely simple; rigorous; stern; inclement.
- austral** (as-tral), *a.* Southern. [L. *australis*, —*auster*, south wind.]
- authentic** (a-then'tik), **authen'tical**, *a.* Original; authorized; genuine. — **authentically**, *adv.* [Gr. *authentes*, —*autos*, self, and *entes*, being.]
- authenticate** (a-then-tik-āt), *vt.* Make authentic; prove genuine. — **authentication** (a-then-tik-ā'shun), *n.* Act of authenticating; confirmation. — **authenticity** (a-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being authentic; genuineness.
- author** (a'thūr), *n.* 1. One who produces or creates. 2. Beginner or first mover; cause. 3. One who composes or writes a book, poem, etc. — **author-ess** (a'thūr-es), *n. fem.*
- authoritative** (a-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Having authority. 2. Dictatorial. — **authoritatively**, *adv.*
- authority** (a-thor'i-ti), *n.* 1. Legal power or right to command or to act. 2. Person or persons invested with legal power or right. 3. Authoritative power, weight or influence derived from rank, office, character, age, experience, etc. 4. Authoritative precedent, official declaration, or legal decision. — **authorities**, *n. pl.* 1. Precedents, opinions, or sayings carrying weight. 2. Persons in power.
- authorize** (a'thūr-iz), *vt.* 2. Give authority to; empower. 2. Sanction; permit; justify. — **authorization**, *n.*



Auk.

**authorship** (a'thūr-ship), *n.* 1. Being an author. 2. Source; origin.

**autobiographer** (a'tō-bi-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* One who writes his own life. — **autobiographical**, *a.* — **autobiography**, *n.* Description of one's own life. [Gr.—*autos*, self, *bios*, life, and *graphō*, write.]

**auto-boat** (a'tō-bōt), *n.* Boat propelled by its own motor.

**autocrat** (a'tō-krat), *n.* Absolute sovereign. — **autocracy** (a-tok'ra-si), *n.* Absolute government by one man.

**autocycle**

(a'tō-sīkl), *n.* Bicycle propelled by its own motor.



Autocycle.

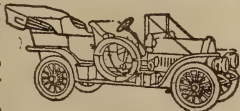
**autograph**

(a'tō-grāt), *n.* One's own handwriting.

**autoist** (a'tō-ist), *n.* Chauffeur.

**automaton** (a-tom'a-ton), *n.* Machine

**automatic**, **automatical**, *a.* [Gr. *autos*, and *stematō*, strive, move.]



Automobile.

**automobile**

(a'tō-mō'bīl), *n.* Vehicle propelled by its own motor.

**autonomy** (a-ton-ō-mī), *n.* Self-government. [Gr. *autos* and *nomos*, law.]

**autopsy** (a'top-sī), *n.* Examination of a corpse. [Gr. *autos* and *opsis*, sight.]

**autumn** (a'tum), *n.* Fall. — **autumnal** (a-tum'nal), *a.* [L. *autumnus*.]

**auxiliary** (agz-ī'l-ī-ā-ri), *i. a.* Helping; subsidiary. *II. n.* 1. Assistant. 2. Verb that helps to form moods and tenses of other verbs. — **auxiliaries**, *n. pl.* Foreign allied troops. [L. *auxilium*, help — *augeo*, increase.]

**avail** (a-vāl'), *i. vt.* Be of use; answer the purpose. *II. vt.* (one's self) Benefit. *III. n.* Service; advantage. — **available**, *a.* Suitable; usable. — **availability**, **availableness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, and *valere*, be of value.]

**avalanche** (av'a-lansh), *n.* Mass of snow sliding down from a mountain. [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, valley.]

**avarice** (av'a-ris), *n.* Eager desire for wealth; cupidity; covetousness.

**avaricious** (av-a-rish'us), *a.* Extremely covetous; greedy of gain. — **avariciously**, *adv.* — **avariciousness**, *n.* [L. *avarus*, greedy.]

*Syn.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious; stingy; greedy; close; parsimonious. **avast** (a-vast'), *interj.* *Naut.* Cease; stop; stay; hold fast. [Dut. *houd vast*, hold fast.]

**avaunt** (a-vant'), *interj.* Begone! depart! [Fr. *avant*, forward.]

**Ave** (ā'vā), *interj.* and *n.* Be well or happy; hail. — **Ave Maria** (āvā mā-rē'ā), prayer to the Virgin Mary.

**avenge** (a-venj'), *i. vt.* Take satisfaction or inflict punishment for an injury. *II. vt.* Execute vengeance. [Fr. *venger* — L. *vindico*, avenge.]

**avenue** (av'e-nū), *n.* Passage way; broad street. [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, and *venio*, come.]

**aver** (a-vēr'), *vt.* [aver'ring; averred (a-vērd').] Declare to be true; affirm or declare positively. — **avermant**, *n.* Positive assertion. [L. *ad*, to, and *verus*, true.]

**average** (av'ēr-aj), *i. n.* Mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities. *II. a.* Containing a mean value or proportion; ordinary.

**average** (av'ēr-aj), *i. vt.* Fix an average. *II. vt.* Exist in, or form a mean sum or quantity. [Fr. *avarie*, damage.]

**averse** (a-vēr's), *a.* Feeling a repugnance or dislike; unwilling; disinclined. — **aversely**, *adv.* — **averse-ness**, *n.* [L. *aversus*, turned away.]

**aversion** (a-vēr'shun), *n.* 1. Dislike; hatred. 2. Object of dislike.

**avert** (a-vērt'), *vt.* 1. Turn from or aside. 2. Prevent, or ward off. [L. *averto* — *ab*, from, and *verto*, turn.]

**aviary** (ā'vī-ār-ī), *n.* Place for keeping birds. [From L. *avis*, bird.]

**avidity** (a-vid'i-tī), *n.* Eagerness; greediness. [L.—*avidus*, greedy.]

**avocation** (av-ō-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Diversion, calling away. 2. Vocation, business. [L.—*ab*, from, and *voco*, call.]

**avoid** (a-void'), *vt.* Keep away from. — **avoidable**, *a.* — **avoidance**, *n.* Act of avoiding. [See *VOID*.]

*Syn.* Elude; evade; shun.

**avoirdupois** (av-ēr-do-poi'z), *n.* and *a.* System of weights in which the pound equals 16 ounces. [From O. Fr. *aver de pes*, goods of weight.]

**avouch** (a-vowch'), *vt.* Avow; assert; declare positively. [O. Fr. *vocher* — L. *voco*, call.]

**avow** (a-vow'), *vt.* Declare openly; own, confess. — **avowal** (a-vow'al), *n.* Positive declaration; frank confession. — **avow'edly**, *adv.* [Fr. *avouer* — L. *ad*, to, and *voveo*, vow.]

**await** (a-wāt'), *vt.* 1. Wait or look for. 2. Be in store for. [See *WAIT*.]

âte, fat, tãsk, fãr, fãll, fãre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nôte, not, môve, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.



**awake** (a-wāk'), *v.* [a-wā'king; awoke (a-wōk'), or awaked (a-wākt').] I. *vt.* Rouse from sleep; put into action or new life; arouse; wake up. II. *vi.* Bestir oneself; rise; waken out of sleep or a state resembling it.

**awake** (a-wāk'), *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

**awaken** (a-wā'ken), *vt. and vi.* Awake. —**awaken**ing, *n.* 1. Act of awaking. 2. Revival, as of religion.

**award** (a-wārd'), I. *vt.* Adjudge; assign; decree; apportion. II. *n.* 1. Judgment; decision of an arbitrator, or of a committee on premiums or prizes. 2. Document containing such a decision. 3. Matter, prize, or premium awarded. [See **WARD**.]

**aware** (a-wār'), *a.* Apprised; conscious; vigilant. [See **WARY**.]

**away** (a-wā'), *adv.* Absent; at or to a distance; aside; off.

**awe** (ā), I. *vt.* Strike with reverential fear; influence by fear, terror, or respect. II. *n.* Reverential fear; dread inspired by something sublime. [A. S. *ege*, fear.]

**awestruck** (a'struk), *a.* Impressed with reverential fear or terror.

**awful** (a'fol), *a.* Inspiring or expressing awe; fearful.—**awfully**, *adv.*—**awfulness**, *n.* [for a short time.]

**awhile** (a-whīl'), *adv.* For some time; **awing** (a-wing'), *adv.* On the wing.

**awkward** (āk'ward), *a.* 1. Wanting dexterity; bungling; ungraceful; inelegant. 2. Embarrassing; perplexing; hard to manage.—**awkwardly**, *adv.*—**awkwardness**, *n.* [A. S. *awk*, wrong, left, and *ward*.]

**awl** (āl), *n.* Pointed instrument for punching small holes. [A. S. *æl*.]

**awn** (ān), *n.* Bristle, such as the beard of barley, wheat, etc.—**awned** (ānd), *a.* Bearded; having awns.—**awnless** (ān'les), *a.* Without awns; beardless. [Cel. *ogn*.]

**awning** (ān'ing), *n.* Shelter from the sun's rays. [From Fr. *auvent*.]

**awoke** (a-wōk'). Past tense of **AWAKE**.

**awry** (a-rī'), *a. and adv.* Twisted toward one side or position; crooked; perverse. [See **WHY**.]

**ax, axe** (aks), *n.* Edged tool for chopping wood or hewing timber. [A. S. *æx*.]

**axial** (aks'i-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an axis. 2. Belonging to the trunk of the body. 3. Central, esp. used of the formation or mass forming the crest of a mountain-range.

**axil** (aks'il), *n.* Angle between the stem or branch and the upper side of a leaf growing on it [L. *axilla*, little armpit.]

**axile** (aks'il), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated in, the axis. [Lary, *a.* [L.]

**axilla** (aks-il'ā), *n.* Armpit.—**axil-**

**axiom** (aks'i-um), *n.* 1. Self-evident truth, taken as a basis for a logical deduction,—as the twelve "common notions" of Euclid. 2. Empirical law; generalization from the observation of individual instances.—**axiomat-ic, axiomatical, as.—axiomat-ically**, *adv.* [Gr. *axioma*—*axios*, worthy.]

*Syn.* Aphorism; apothegm; adage; byword; dictum; truism; precept.

**axis** (aks'is), *n.* [pl. axes (aks'ēz).] Axle, or line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves. [L.]

**axle** (aks'l), *n.* Shaft or spindle on which a wheel revolves. [A. S. *eaæl*.]

**axle-arm** (aks'l-ārm), *n.* 1. Part of the axle contained in the box of the wheel. 2. One of the two pivots on which an axle revolves.

**ay, aye** (ā), *adv.* Ever; always.

**aye** (ī), I. *adv.* Yea; yes; indeed. II. *n.* Affirmative vote. [Form of **YEA**.]

**aye-aye** (ī'ī), *n.* Peculiar quadruped of Madagascar, living on trees.

**ayrie, ayry**, (ā'i-ri), *n.* See **AERIE**.

**Azalea** (az-āl'e-a), *n.* Genus of flowering plants allied to the rhododendron. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry.]



Azalea.

**azimuth** (az'i-muth), *n.* Arc of the horizon, intercepted between the meridian of any place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a heavenly body. [Ar. *al*, the, and *sumut*, paths.]

**azoic** (a-zō'ik), *a.* Destitute of organic life, or of fossil remains of organic life.

**azote** (az'ōt), *n.* Nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life. [Gr. *a* priv. and *zao*, live.]

**Azrael** (az'rā-el), *n.* In Mohammedan religion, the angel of death, who separates man's soul from the body, and is himself the last to die on the day of judgment.

**azure** (ā'zhōr), I. *a.* Of a deep blue; sky-colored. II. *n.* Sky color; sky. [L.]

**azyme** (az'im), *n.* Unleavened bread. [Gr.—*a* privative and *zyme*, yeast.]

**B** (bē), *n.* Second letter of the English alphabet.

**baa** (bā), *i. n.* Cry of a sheep. *II. v.* Cry or bleat like a sheep.

**babble** (bab'l), *i. vt.* Utter like a baby; prate. *II. vi.* Utter inarticulate sounds incessantly, as a brook. *2.* Talk idly. *3.* Gossip. *III. n.* Idle talk; ceaseless prattle.—**bab'bler**, *n.* One who babbles.

**babe** (bāb), *n.* Infant; baby.

**babel** (bā'bel), *n.* Confused combination of sounds.

**baboon** (bab-on'), *n.* Species of large monkey, having a long face, dog-like tusks, large lips, and a short tail. [Fr. *babouin*.]

**baby** (bā'bi), *i. n.* Little child; infant. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to an infant or infants. *2.* Newly born or formed.—**ba'byish**, *a.* Like a baby.—**ba'byhood**, *n.* State of infancy.—**ba'byism**, *n.* 1. Babyhood. *2.* Childish speech. [Dim. of BABE.]

**baccalaureate** (bak-a-lā're-āt), *n.* Farewell sermon to graduating class.

**bacchanal** (bak'a-nal), **bacchanalian** (bak-a-nā'li-an), *i. n.* Devotee of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels. *II. a.* Riotous; noisy.—**bacchanalia**, **bacchanals**, *n. pl.* Drunken revels.

**bachelor** (bach'e-lūr), *n.* 1. Unmarried man. *2.* One who has taken the lowest university degree.—[Fr. *bachelier*.]

**bacillus** (ba-sil'us), *n.* Species of rod-shaped microscopic organisms belonging to the genus *Bacterium*.—*pl.* bacilli (ba-sil'i). [L.=little staff.]

**back** (bak), *i. n.* 1. Hinder part of body in man, and upper part in quadrupeds. *2.* Part opposed to front. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to or supporting the back. *2.* Behind; remote; in arrears. *III. adv.* 1. To a former place, state or condition. *2.* Behind; to the rear. *3.* In return; again. [A. S. *bæc*.]

**back** (bak), *i. vt.* 1. Force or put backward; cause to recede. *2.* Second or support; bet in favor of. *3.* Mount or get upon the back. *4.* Furnish with a back. *5.* Superscribe. *II. vi.* Move, drive, or go backward.

**backbite** (bak'bit), *vt.* Speak evil of one behind his back or in his absence.—**back'biter**, *n.*—**back'biting**, *n.*

**backbone** (bak'bōn), *n.* 1. Vertebral column. *2.* Firmness; resolution.

**backgammon** (bak-gam'un), *n.* Game played by two on a special board, the moves being determined by throwing dice. [BACK and GAME.]

**background** (bak'grownd), *n.* Space behind the principal figures.

**backhand** (bak'hand), *n.* Writing leaning to the left.—**back'handed**, *a.* With the hand turned backward; indirect; unfair.

**backsheesh**, **backshish** (bak'shēsh) *n.* Gift; tip. [Pers.]

**backslide** (bak'slid'), *vi.* [-sliding; -slid or -slidden]. Fall or slide back in faith or morals; apostatize.—**backslider**, *n.* One who backslides.

**backward** (bak'ward), **backwards** (bak'wardz), *i. adv.* 1. Towards the back; with the back foremost; on the back. *2.* Towards past times; by way of reflection. *3.* Reverse; from the end to the beginning. *4.* In a contrary manner. *5.* From a better to a worse state. *II. a.* 1. Behind in progress or time. *2.* Dilatory; unwilling. *3.* Directed to the back.—**back'wardly**, *adv.*—**back'wardness**, *n.*

**backwoods** (bak'wodz), *n.* Uncultivated part of a country.

**bacon** (bā'kun), *n.* Back or side of a hog, cured. [O. Fr.—O. H. Ger. *bacho*, side.]

**bacterium** (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* bacteria.] *n.* Microbe. [Gr. *bakterion*—*baktron*, rod.]

**bacteriology** (bak-tē-ri-ol-o'ji), *n.* Science that treats of bacteria.

**bad** (bad), *i. a.* [worse; worst.] Not good; wicked; hurtful. *II. n.* 1. State of being bad. *2.* One who or that which is evil.—**bad'ly**, *adv.*—**bad'ness**, *n.* [Celt. *baodh*, wicked.]

**bade** (bad), *v.* Past tense of BID.

**badge** (badj), *n.* Distinctive decoration.

**badger** (badj'ēr), *n.* Quadruped with a thick body and short legs.

**badinage** (bad'i-naj; Fr. bā-di-nāzh'), *n.* Light playful railery; banter. [Fr.]

**baffle** (baf'l), *vt.* Elude, defeat or check by artifice. [O. Fr. *befier*, mock.]

**bag** (bag), *i. n.* Sack; pouch. *II. vt.* [bag'ging; bagged]. Put into a bag; capture. *III. vi.* 1. Bulge like a full bag. *2.* Appear bag-like; sag; bulge.—**baggy** (bag'i), *a.* [A. S. *baeg*, bag.]

**bagatelle** (bag-a-tel'), *n.* 1. Trifle. *2.* Game played on a nine-holed board with nine balls and a cue. [Fr.]

**baggage** (bag'aj),

*n.* 1. Trunks, valises and other necessities of a traveler. *2.* Tents, provisions, etc., of an army. [Fr.]

**bagging** (bag'ing), *n.* Material for bags.

**bagpipe** (bag'pīp),

*n.* Primitive musical instrument.



Bag-pipe.

**bail** (bäl). I. *vt.* 1. Set a person free by giving security for him. 2. Release on the security of another. II. *n.* 1. One who procures the release of another by becoming security for his appearance. 2. The security given. [O. Fr. *bail*, guardian.]

**bail** (bäl), *vt.* Deliver goods in trust upon a contract. [by dipping it out.]

**bail** (bäl), *vt.* Free a boat from water

**bail** (bäl), *n.* Handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle. [L. *bajulus*, a carrier.]

**bail** (bäl), *n.* One of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket. [O. Fr. *bailles*, sticks, palisade.]

**baillable** (bäl'a-bl), *a.* Admitting of bail.

**bailee** (bäl-e'), *n.* One to whom goods are committed in trust.

**bailiff** (bäl'if), *n.* Court officer whose duty it is to take charge of juries, wait upon the court, etc. [O. Fr. *bailif*; from root of BAIL.]

**bailor** (bäl'ür), *n.* One who delivers goods to another in trust.

**bait** (bät), *vt.* 1. Provoke and harass by dogs, or in any way. 2. Put food on a hook or among snares, to attract fish, birds, or other animals. 3. Give refreshment on a journey.

**baize** (bäz), *n.* Coarse woolen cloth. [Fr. *bai*, chestnut colored.]

**bake** (bäk). I. *vt.* 1. Dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire. 2. Prepare food in an oven. II. *vi.* 1. Do the work of baking. 2. Undergo the process of baking. [A. S. *bacan*, bake.]

**baker** (bäk'ēr), *n.* One who bakes. — **bakery** (bäk'ēr-i), *n.* Place for baking bread, cake, etc.

**baking** (bäk'ing), *n.* 1. Process by which bread is baked. 2. Quantity baked at a time. — **baking-powder**, *n.* Powder used in baking as a substitute for yeast.

**balance** (bal'ans). I. *vt.* Weigh in a balance; compare by estimating, as if in a balance. 2. Equal; make equal. 3. Poise. II. *vi.* 1. Have equal weight or power; be in equipoise. 2. Hesitate. *Syn.* Equalize; counterpoise; counteract; neutralize; adjust; waver.

**balance** (bal'ans), *n.* 1. Pair of scales. 2. Act of weighing. 3. That which renders weight or authority equal. 4. Sum required to make the two sides of an account equal, hence the surplus, or the sum due on an account. [L. *bis*, double, and *lanx*, dish.]

**balance sheet** (bal'ans shēt), *n.* Sheet of paper showing a summary and balance of accounts.

**balcony** (bal'ko-ni),

*n.* 1. Platform or gallery outside the window of a room. 2. Elevated floor along the walls of a theater, etc., usually between gallery and parquet.

**bald** (bald), *a.* Without hair on the head; bare; undorned. — **bald'ly**, *adv.* — **bald'ness**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.]

**balderdash** (bal'dēr-dash), *n.* Idle, senseless talk. [Welch *baldaradd*, prate.]

**bale** (bäl). I. *n.* Bundle of goods. II. *vt.* Make up into a bale. [O. Fr. *bale* — L. *L. balla*, ball, bale.]

**bale** (bäl), *n.* Calamity; sorrow; misery. — **bafeul** (bäl'fol), *a.* Bringing bale and woe. — **bale'fully**, *adv.* [Obs. Eng. *bale*, A. S. *deala*, evil.]

**balk** (bak). I. *vt.* Disappoint; elude; check. II. *vt.* Stop abruptly. III. *n.* Hindrance or disappointment. — **balky** (bak'i), *a.* Inclined to balk. [A. S. *balca*, heap.]

**ball** (bal). I. *n.* 1. Anything spherical, as a bullet, globe, etc. 2. Game played with a ball. 3. Entertainment of dancing. II. *vt.* Make into a ball. III. *vi.* Form a ball. [Fr. *ballé*, ball.]

**ball-bearing**, *n.* Bearing that turns on small steel balls.

**ballad** (bal'ad), *n.* 1. Short simple air. 2. Popular song. 3. Short narrative poem. [Fr. *ballade*, song sung in dancing.]

**ballast** (bal'ast). I. *n.* 1. Heavy matter used to make anything steady. 2. Earth or gravel used to fill the space between the rails on a railway. II. *vt.* Supply with ballast; make or keep steady. [Dan. *bar*, bare, mere, and *last*, load.]

**ballet** (bal-lä' or bal'et), *n.* Theatrical exhibition acted chiefly in dancing. 2. The dancers of such an exhibition collectively. [F. dim. of *bal*, dance.]



Dirigible Balloon, or Airship.

**balloon** (bal-lön'), *n.* Bag or hollow sphere or cylinder of light material, which, being inflated with a gas

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër, mite, mit; näte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



lighter than air or with heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere. [Fr. *ballon*.]

**ballot** (bal'ut). *I. n.* 1. Little ball used in voting. 2. Written or printed vote; voting ticket. 3. Secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Vote by ballot. [Fr. *ballotte*, dim. of *ballo*, ball.]

**balm** (bām), *n.* 1. Aromatic plant. 2. Fragrant and healing ointment obtained from such a plant. 3. Anything that heals or soothes. [L. *balsamum*.]

**balmy** (bām'i), *a.* Bearing balm; soothing; healing; fragrant.

**balsam** (bal'sam), *n.* 1. Name of certain plants. 2. Resinous oily substance flowing from them. [Gr. *balsamon*, gum of the balsam tree.]

**baluster** (bal'us-tēr), *n.* Small column or pilaster used as a support to the rail of a stair-case, etc. [Fr. *balustre*—Gr. *balauston*, flower of the pomegranate; from the similarity of form.]

**balustrade** (bal'us-trād), *n.* Row of balusters joined by a rail.



Balustrade.

**bamboo** (bam-bō'), *n.* Gigantic reed, with hollow-jointed stem, growing in tropical countries. [Malay.]

**ban** (ban), *n.* 1. Proclamation. 2. Body of men summoned to arms. 3. Denunciation; curse; authoritative prohibition. [A. S.]

**banana** (ba-nā'na), *n.* Gigantic tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain. 2. Clustering nutritious fruit of this plant.

**band** (band), *I. vt.* and *vi.* Bind, unite. *II. n.* 1. Anything which binds together; fillet; tie; belt. 2. Body of armed men; company of musical performers; company of persons united in some common design. [A. S. *banda*.]

**bandage** (band'aj), *I. n.* Strip of cloth used to bind up a wound or fracture. *II. vt.* Bind with a bandage. [Fr.—*bänder*, band, tie, etc.]

**bandanna, bandana** (ban-dan'a), *n.* Colored silk or cotton handkerchief; originally one from India.

**bandbox** (band'boks), *n.* Thin box for holding ruffs, bonnets, hats, etc.; usually cylindrical.

**bandit** (ban'dit), *n.* Outlaw; robber; highwayman; brigand.—**banditti** (ban-dit'ti), *n. pl.* Bandits. [It. *bandito*—*bandire*, banish.]

**bandy** (ban'di), *n.* 1. A club bent at the end for striking a ball. 2. Game of

ball with such a club. *II. vt.* [ban'dy-ing; ban'died.] Beat to and fro as with a bandy; toss to and fro; give and take. *III. a.* Crooked.—**bandy-legged**, *a.* Having crooked legs [Fr. *bänder*, bend.]

**bane** (bān), *n.* Cause of ruin.—**bane-ful**, *a.* Destructive; deadly.—**bane-fully**, *adv.* [A. S. *bana*, slayer.]

*Syn.* Injury; pest; poison.

**bang** (bang), *I. vt.* 1. Beat or thump. 2. Fire a gun or anything that makes a sudden noise. 3. Slam. 4. Cut the hair across the forehead. *II. vi.* Resound with a loud noise. [Imitation of sound.]

**bang** (bang), *n.* 1. Sudden noise; explosion; thump; concussion. 2. Front hair cut straight across the forehead; commonly in the plural.

**banian** (ban'yan), *n.* Same as BANYAN.

**banish** (ban'ish), *vt.* Condemn to exile.

—**banishment**, *n.* [See BAN.]

*Syn.* Expel; dispel; ostracize; expatriate; proscribe; outlaw.

**bannister** (ban'is-tēr), *n.* Corruption of BALUSTER.

**banjo** (ban'jō), *n.* Musical instrument with five strings, having a head and neck like a guitar and a body like a tambourine. [Negro corruption of Fr. *bandore*—mandoliné.]

**bank** (bank), *I. n.* 1. Mound or ridge of earth, or snow, etc. 2. Earthy margin of a river, lake, etc. 3. Rising ground in the sea. *I. vt.* Inclose with a bank; raise a mound or bank about; defend or fortify with a bank.—**Bank a fire**: Cover with fine coal or shut in a fire so it will keep or burn slowly. [A. S. *BANC*.]

**bank** (bank), *I. n.* 1. Place where money is deposited, loaned, exchanged, etc. 2. Company associated in banking business. *II. vt.* Deposit in a bank. *III. vi.* 1. Do banking. 2. Trust. [A. S. *banc*, bench.]

**bankable** (bank'ā-bl), *a.* Receivable at a bank; discountable, as notes.

**banker** (bank'ēr), *n.* One engaged in the banking business.

**banking** (bank'ing), *I. n.* Business of a banker. *II. a.* Pertaining to a bank.

**bank-note** (bank'nōt), *n.* Note issued by a bank, which passes as money.

**bankrupt** (bank'rūpt), *I. n.* One who breaks or falls in business; insolvent person. *II. a.* Insolvent; unable to meet one's liabilities. *III. vt.* Cause to become bankrupt.—**bankruptcy**, *n.* State of being or act of becoming bankrupt. [BANK and L. *ruptus*, broken.]

kāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.

**banner** (ban'ēr), *n.* Military standard; flag or ensign. [Fr. *bannière*, banner.]

**banns, bans** (banz), *n. pl.* Notice of an intention of marriage. [A. S. *gebann*, proclamation.]

**banquet** (bang'kwet), *I. n.* Feast; any rich treat or entertainment. *II. vt.* Give a feast to. *III. vi.* Fare sumptuously. [Fr.]

**bantam** (ban'tam), *n.* Small fowl with feathered shanks, probably brought from Bantam, in Java.

**banter** (ban'tēr), *I. n.* Humorous railery; joking or jesting; challenge. *II. vt. 1.* Rail at humorously. *2.* Challenge or provoke to something daring. [Etymology doubtful.]

**bantling** (bant'ling), *n.* Young child. [So called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped.]

**banyan** (ban'yān), *n.* East-Indian fig-tree, whose branches take root and spread over a large area.

**baptism** (bap'tizm), *n.* Act of baptizing; initiatory rite of the Christian Church, by solemn immersion in, sprinkling with, or pouring on of water. — **baptismal**, *a.*

**Baptist** (bap'tist), *n.* One who approves only of adult baptism by immersion; originally, one who administers the rite of baptism. — **baptistery** (bap'tis-tēr-i), **baptistry** (bap'tis-tri), *n.* Place where baptism is administered.

**baptize** (bap'tiz), *v.* Administer baptism; christen. [Gr. *baptizo* — *bapto*, dip in water.]

**bar** (bār), *I. vt.* [bar'ring; barred (bārd)]. *1.* Fasten or secure, as with a bar. *2.* Hinder or exclude. *3.* Except; omit as an exception. *II. n. 1.* Oblong piece of iron or other solid substance; bolt; hindrance or obstruction; bank, as of sand, at the mouth of a river. *2.* Inclosed space in a tavern or saloon where liquors are served out. *3.* Place in a court where criminals stand when arraigned; any tribunal, as the bar of public opinion. *4.* The lawyers collectively who practice at a court; the legal profession. *5.* Stripe. *6.* Division in music. [Fr. *barre*.]

**barb** (bārb), *I. n.* Beard-like jag near the point of an arrow, fish-hook, etc. *II. vt.* Arm with barbs. — **barbed** (bārbd), *a.* Furnished with barbs or barb-like points, as barbed wire. [Fr. — *L. barba*, beard.]

**barbarian** (bār-bāri-an), *I. a.* Uncivilized; savage; without taste or refinement. *II. n.* Uncivilized man;

savage; cruel, brutal man. [See BARBAROUS.]

**barbaric** (bār-bar'ik), *a.* Foreign; uncivilized; rudely grand and impressive.

**barbarism** (bār-bar-izm), *n. 1.* Form of speech contrary to the spirit of a language. *2.* Rude, ignorant, uncivilized state; brutality; cruelty.

**barbarity** (bār-bar'i-ti), *n.* Savageness; cruelty. [barous.

**barbarize** (bār-bar-iz), *vt.* Make barbarous (bār-bar-us), *a.* Uncivilized; rude; savage; brutal. — **barbarously**, *adv.* [Gr. *barbaros*, foreign.]

**barbecue** (bār-be-kū), *I. n.* Hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole. *2.* Entertainment in the open air where an animal is roasted whole. *II. vt.* Roast a hog or other large animal whole. [Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, (from) snout to tail.]

**barber** (bār-bēr), *I. n.* One who shaves beards, cuts and dresses hair. *II. vt.* Do the work of a barber. [L. *barba*, beard.]

**bard** (bārd), *n. 1.* Poet and singer among the ancient Celts. *2.* Poet.

**bare** (bār), *I. a. 1.* Uncovered; naked. *2.* Scanty; meager; empty; unfurnished. *3.* Mere; simple. *II. vt.* Strip; uncover; make bare. — **barely**, *adv.* — **bareness**, *n.* [A. S. *bær*.]

**barefaced** (bār-fāst), *a. 1.* Without a mask. *2.* Impudent.

**bargain** (bār'gen), *I. n. 1.* Agreement. *2.* Purchase. *3.* Advantageous offer or purchase. *II. vt.* Barter; sell. *III. vi.* Make a contract. [M. L. *barcania*, traffic.]

*Syn.* Mutual pledge; stipulation.

**barge** (bārj), *n. 1.* Flat-bottomed boat used in unloading large vessels. *2.* Pleasure or state boat. [L. L. *barca*, boat.] [BARYTONE.

**baritone** (bār'i-tōn), *n.* Same as **bark** (bārk). *I. vi.* Make the peculiar short abrupt noise common to dogs, wolves, etc. *II. n.* Peculiar noise made by dogs, etc. [A. S. *beorcan*.]

**bark** (bārk), *I. n.* Outer rind or covering of a tree. *II. vt.* Strip or peel the bark from. *III. vi.* Shed bark; come off, as the bark of the shell-bark hickory tree. [A. S.]

**bark, barque** (bārk), *n. 1.* Three-masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzen mast. *2.* Any small ship; barge. [Fr. *barque*.]



Bark.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr, mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**barley** (bär'li), *n.* Grain used for food, but chiefly for making malt.

**barm** (bärm), *n.* Froth of fermenting beer or other liquor used as leaven; yeast. [A. S.]

**barn** (bärn), *n.* Storehouse for grain, hay, etc.; stable. [A. S. *bern* — *der*, barley.]

**barnacle** (bär-na-kl), *n.* 1. Shell-fish, which adhere to the bottoms of ships, etc. 2. Persistent officeholder. 3. Kind of wild goose. [Etym. doubtful.]

**barometer** (ba-rom'e-tër), *n.* Instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.]

One form consists of a glass tube over 30 ins. long closed at one end, filled with mercury, and inverted in a cup of mercury. The vacuum formed at top of mercury column indicates the pressure.



A SIMPLE BAROMETER.

**barometric, barometrical** (bar-ô-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the barometer.—**barometrically**, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

**baron** (bar'un), *n.* Rank of nobility next above a baronet and below a viscount.—**baronage** (bar'un-aj), *n.* 1. Whole body of barons. 2. Dignity or land of a baron.—**baroness** (bar'un-es), *n. fem.*—**baronial** (bar'ô-ni-al), *a.*—**barony** (bar'un-i), *n.* Territory of a baron. [Fr.]

**baronet** (bar'un-et), *n.* Rank next above a knight and below a baron (lowest hereditary title in England).—**baronetcy**, *n.* [Dim. of BARON.]

**barouche** (bâ-rôsh'), *n.* Double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [L. *birotus*, two-wheeled.]

**barrack** (bar'ak), *n.* [Generally in *pl.*] Large building for soldiers; collection of huts or cabins. [Fr. *baraque*.]

**barrage**, *n.* 1. (bâr'raj). Obstruction in a water course. 2. (bâr-râzh'). Curtain of fire. [Fr.]

**barrel** (bar'el), *n.* 1. Round oblong vessel, bulging in the middle, built of staves. 2. Any similar thing, round, hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun. II. *vt.* [bar'reling; bar'reled.] Put in a barrel. *M. L. barile, barrel.*

**barren** (bar'en), *a.* Unfruitful; stupid.—**barrenness**, *n.*—**barrens**, *n. pl.* Elevated lands with stunted trees. [O. Fr. *baraigne*.] [dull. *Syn.* Sterile; unproductive; devoid;

**barricade** (bar-i-kād'), *I. n.* Hastily formed rude fortification. II. *vt.* Block; obstruct; fortify. [Fr.—*barre*, bar.]

**barrier** (bar'i-ër), *n.* Defense; limit; obstruction. [Fr. *barrière*.]

**barrister** (bar'is-tër), *n.* One qualified to plead at the bar in an English law-court.

**barroom** (bâr'rôm), *n.* Saloon.

**barrow** (bar'ô), *n.* Small hand-carriage. [A. S. *berewe*—*beran*, bear.]

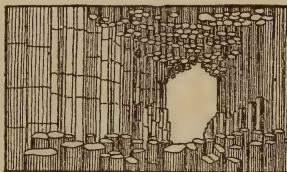
**barrow** (bar'ô), *n.* 1. Hill. 2. Mound over graves. [A. S. *beorgan*, hide.]

**barter** (bâr'tër), *I. vt. and vt.* Traffic by exchange of commodities. II. *n.* Exchange of commodities; article given in exchange. [O. Fr. *bartere*.]

**barytone** (bar'i-tôn), *n.* Male voice between bass and tenor. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.]

**basal** (bâ'sal), *a.* Fundamental.

**basalt** (ba-salt'), *a.* Hard, dark-colored rock of igneous origin.—**basaltic**, *a.* [L. *basaltis*, Ethiopian marble.]



Basalt formation, Fingal's cave, Scotland.

**base** (bäs), *I. a.* 1. Low in place, value, estimation, or principle. 2. Humble. II. *n.* 1. That on which a thing rests; bottom; foundation; support. 2. Fortified line from which an army operates, and is supplied. 3. Place of starting, as in baseball, etc. 4. That with which an acid unites to form salts. III. *vt.* Place on a foundation.—**base'ly**, *adv.*—**base'ness**, *n.* [Gr. *basis*, step, pedestal.—*baino*, step, walk.]

*Syn.* Mean; vile; sordid; degraded; ignoble; abject; infamous; debased.

**baseball** (bäs'bal), *n.* Game of ball played on a diamond-shaped field having four bases. [the main floor.]

**basement** (bäs'ment), *n.* Floor below

**bashful** (bash'fol), *a.* Easily abashed or confused; diffident.—**bash'fully**, *adv.*—**bash'fulness**, *n.* [From root of ABASH.] [coy; sheepish.]

*Syn.* Shy; over-modest; shrinking; **basic** (bäs'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a base.



**basilisk** (baz'i-lisk), *n.* 1. Fabulous serpent having a crest like a crown. 2. Kind of crested lizard. [Gr. *basilikos*, dim. of *basileus*, king.]

**basin** (bā'sin), *n.* 1. Open vessel in which to wash the face, hands, etc. 2. Anything of similar form. 3. Area drained by a river and its tributaries. [Fr. *bassin*.]

**basis** (bā'sis), *n.* 1. Foundation on which a thing rests. 2. Ground work or first principle. 3. Chief ingredient. — *pl.* **bases** (bā'sēz). [Gr. *basis*, step, foot, foundation.]

**bask** (bāsk), *vt.* Lie in genial warmth or under fostering influence. [Etymology doubtful.]

**basket** (bāsk'et), *n.* Vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials. [Wel. *basged*.]

**bas-relief** (bā-re-lēf'), **bass-relief** (bās-re-lēf'), *n.* Sculpture in which the figures do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. *basso rilievo*. See **BASE**, low, and **RELIEF**.]

**bass** (bās), *I. n.* Low or grave part in music. *II. a.* Low; deep; grave. [See **BASE**, low.] [species. [A. S. *bærs*.]

**bass** (bās), *n.* Food fish of several **bass** (bās), *n.* American linden-tree. [A. S. *bæst*, linden-tree.]

**basoon** (bas-sōn'), *n.* Reed wind instrument of base note. [It. *basone*, augmentative of *basso*, low.]

**bass viol** (bās' vi-ul), *n.* Violin for playing bass; violoncello. [See **BASS**, low and **VIOL**.]

**bastard** (bas'tard), *I. n.* One born out of wedlock. *II. a.* Illegitimate; spurious.— **bas'tardy**, *n.* State of being a bastard. [Fr. *bâtard*.]

**baste** (bāst), *vt.* Sew lightly or with long stitches. [O. Fr. *bastir*.]

**baste** (bāst), *vt.* Drip fat or anything similar over meat while roasting.

**bastinado** (bās-ti-nād'), **bastinado** (bās-ti-nā'dō), *I. n.* Beating with a stick; mode of punishment in the East by beating an offender on the soles of the feet. *II. vt.* Inflict bastinado on; beat with a stick or cudgel. [Fr. *bastonnade* — *baston*, *bâton*.]

**bat** (bat), *I. vt.* and *vi.* Strike at with a club or bat, as in baseball or cricket; use the bat in playing any game; beat with a club. *II. n.* Club, or anything similar used to strike the ball in baseball or cricket. 2. One who handles the bat in a game of ball or cricket; batsman. 3. Batting. 4. Piece of brick used as a weapon; brickbat. [Celt. *bat*, from the root of **BATE**.]

**bat** (bat), *n.* Flying mammal which feeds on insects, etc.

**batch** (bach), *n.* Quantity of bread baked or anything made at one time. [From **BAKE**.]



**bate** (bāt), *vt.* and *vi.*

Bat.

Beat down or lower; diminish; abate. **bateau** (bā-tō'), *n.* Long narrow light boat.— *pl.* **bateaux** (bā-tōz'). [Fr.]

**bath** (bath), *n.* 1. Bathing. 2. Water or other liquid for bathing in. 3. House or other place for bathing. [A. S. *bæth*.]

**bathe** (bāth), *I. vt.* Wash or immerse, as in a bath. *II. vi.* Enter or lie in the bath.— **bather** (bā'thēr), *n.* One who bathes.

**bathos** (bā'thos), *n.* Ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [Gr.— *bathys*, deep.]

**baton** (bat'un), *n.* Staff or rod. [Fr. *bâton*.]

**batsman** (bats'man), *n.* One who **battalion** (bat-tal'yun), *n.* Body of soldiers, including two or more companies. [Fr. from root of **BATTLE**.]

**batten** (bat'n), *I. vt.* 1. Fatten. 2. Fertilize or enrich. *II. vi.* 1. Grow fat. 2. Live in luxury. [Icel. *batna*, grow better.]

**batten** (bat'n), *I. n.* Strip or slat of wood. *II. vt.* Fasten with battens. [From Fr. *bâton*.]

**batter** (bat'ēr), *I. vt.* 1. Beat with successive blows. 2. Wear with beating or use. 3. Mar; bruise; dent. *II. n.* Thin mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together. [Fr. *battre*, beat.]

**batter** (bat'ēr), *n.* Batsman. [See **BAT**.]

**battery** (bat'ēr-i), *n.* Number of cannons with their equipment. 2. Place on which cannon are mounted. 3. Men and horses attending a battery. 4. Apparatus for generating or storing electricity. 5. Unlawful beating or even touching of a person. [Fr. *batterie*.]

**batting** (bat'ing), *n.* 1. Cotton or wool in sheets, prepared for quilts, etc. 2. Wielding of a bat at play.

**battle** (bat'l), *I. n.* 1. Contest between opposing military or naval forces. 2. Any contest. *II. vi.* Fight. [Fr. *bataille*.]

— **bat'tlement**, *n.* Indented parapet of a wall. *Syn.* Fight; encounter; combat.

**bauble** (bā'bl), *n.* Piece of tinsel; gew-gaw; child's plaything; something showy but of trifling value. [Fr. *babiole*, toy.]

fāte, fat, fāsk, fūr, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.

**bawl** (bawl). I. *vi.* Cry loudly; shout. II. *n.* Loud cry or wail. [Icel. *baula*, bellow.]

**bay** (bā). I. *n.* Bark of a dog, as when following game. II. *vt.* Bark at, follow with barking. III. *vi.* Bark, as a dog. [O. Fr. *abbayer*, bark.]

**bay** (bā). I. *n.* Standstill. II. *vt.* Drive to bay; bring to the condition of at bay, (turning upon pursuers from an inability to escape.)

**bay** (bā), *n.* 1. Recess of the shore. 2. Recess or opening in walls.—**bay window**, *n.* Window projecting outward so as to form a bay or recess within. [Fr. *baie*—L. *baia*, harbor.]

**bay** (bā). I. *a.* Reddish-brown, inclining to chestnut. II. *n.* Bay horse. [Fr. *bai*—L. *bañus*, chestnut-colored.]

**bay** (bā), *n.* 1. Laurel-tree. 2. Honorary crown or garland of victory, originally of laurel. 3. Literary renown. [Fr. *baie*, berry.]

**bayonet** (bā'ō-net). I. *n.* Dagger-like weapon attached to the muzzle of a rifle or other similar firearm. II. *vt.* Stab with the bayonet. [Fr. *baïonnette*; from Bayonne, in France, where first made.]

**bayou** (bī'ō), *n.* Inlet or outlet of a lake, bay, river, etc. [Fr. *boyau*, channel.]

**bazar, bazaar** (bā-zār'), *n.* 1. Eastern market-place or exchange. 2. Establishment for selling various kinds of fancy goods; fair for the sale of such goods for a benevolent object. [Pers. *bazar*, market.]

**be** (bē), *vi.* [being, been (bin).] 1. Exist. 2. Take place. 3. In most cases the verb *be* serves merely as copula between subject and predicate. [A. S. *bean*, be.]

**be-**, prefix. 1. Signifies by, about, as in *beside*, *betog*. 2. In *begin*, *behold*, etc., it has lost its meaning. [A. S. *bi*=BY.]

**beach** (bēch). I. *n.* Sandy sloping shore of sea or lake. II. *vt.* Run or drag upon a beach.—**beached** (bēcht), *a.* 1. Having a beach. 2. Driven or dragged on a beach. [Etymology unknown.]

**beacon** (bē'kn). I. *n.* 1. Fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger. 2. Warning or guiding signal of any nature. II. *vt.* Act as a beacon to; light up. [A. S. *becn*, sign.]

**bead** (bēd), *n.* 1. Small globe pierced for stringing and forming into necklaces, rosaries, etc. 2. Anything resembling a bead, front sight on a gun; bubbles floating on the surface of liquors or appearing at the sides of the glass containing them. [A. S. *bed*, *gebed*, prayer.]

**beadle** (bē'dl), *n.* 1. Messenger or crier of a court. 2. Petty officer of a church, parish, college, etc. [A. S. *bydel*—*beodan*, proclaim, bid.]

**beagle** (bē'gl), *n.* Small hound.

**beak** (bēk), *n.* Bill of a bird; anything pointed or projecting. [Fr. *bec*, beak.]

**beaker** (bē'kēr), *n.* Large drinking-bowl or goblet. [Gr. *bikos*, wine-vessel.]

**beam** (bēm), *n.* 1. Large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main supports of a building, ship, etc. 2. Part of a balance from which the scales hang. 3. Ray of light. [A. S. *beam*, tree.]

**beam** (bēm). I. *vt.* Send forth, emit, as light. II. *vi.* Shine.—**beamy** (bē'mi), *a.* Emitting rays of light; radiant.

**bean** (bēn), *n.* Well-known cultivated plant and its edible seed. [A. S.]

**bear** (bār), *v.* [bearing; bore (bōr); borne (bōrn)—but the *pa. p.* when used to mean 'brought forth' is 'born' (barn).] I. *vt.* 1. Carry. 2. Endure. 3. Behave. 4. Admit of. 5. Possess and use. 6. Bring forth. II. *vi.* 1. Suffer with patience. 2. (upon) Press; relate; act. 3. Take a certain direction. 4. Be fruitful. [A. S. *beran*, bear.]

*Syn.* Support; sustain; maintain; uphold; convey; waft; bring; yield; produce; tolerate; undergo; suffer for; show; render; cherish.



Polar Bear.

**bear** (bār), *n.* 1. Wild quadruped, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws. 2. Coarse or ill-behaved person. 3. Name of two constellations, the Great and the Little Bear. 4. One who speculates upon a depression of prices.

**bear** (bār), *vt.* Depress the price of, as stocks, grain, etc.

**beard** (bērd). I. *n.* 1. Hair that grows on a man's chin and adjacent parts of face. 2. Awn of grass, wheat, etc.; barb of an arrow, fish-hook, etc.; gills of an oyster, clam, etc.; tail of a

comet. II. *vt.* Take or pull by the beard; oppose face to face; defy. [A. S.]

**bearer** (bār'ēr), *n.* One who or that which bears, carries, or produces.

**bearing** (bār'ing), *n.* 1. Behavior; deportment. 2. Relation; connection. 3. Carrying, supporting, producing, etc. 4. Part of an axle, shaft, etc., in contact with the collar or boxing. [See BALL-BEARING.]

**bearish** (bār'ish), *a.* 1. Like a bear; rough; surly. 2. Favorable to the bears; with prices tending downwards.

**beast** (bēst), *n.* 1. Any animal, excepting man. 2. Vertebrate animal, excepting birds and fishes. 3. Beastly person.—**beastly**, *a.* and *adv.* Like a beast in form, nature, or behavior; coarse; filthy; brutal. [L. *bestia*, beast.]

**beat** (bēt), *v.* [beating; beat; beat'en.] I. *vt.* 1. Strike or dash repeatedly against. 2. Strike, as bushes, to rouse game. 3. Mix or agitate by beating. 4. Vanquish; outdo; baffle; get the advantage of. II. *vi.* 1. Give strokes repeatedly. 2. Dash with force. 3. Pulsate. [A. S. *beatan*. See BAT.]

*Syn.* Thump; pound; knock; belabor; thrash; cudgel; conquer; overreach; surpass; overcome; throb.

**beat** (bēt), *n.* 1. Stroke or blow. 2. Recurring stroke, or its sound, as of a watch or pulse. 3. Round or course, as a policeman's beat.

**beatific** (bē-a-tif'ik), **beatifical**, *a.* Making supremely happy.—**beatification** (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of beatifying. 2. Declaration by the pope that a person is blessed in heaven.

**beatify** (bē-at'i-fi), *vt.* [beatifying; beatified.] 1. Make blessed or happy. 2. Bless with eternal happiness in heaven. [L. *beatus*, blessed, and *facio*, make.]

**beatitude** (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* Heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind.—**beatitudes**, *n. pl.* The sayings of Christ in Matt. v., declaring the possessors of certain virtues to be blessed.

**beau** (bō), *n.* 1. Man studious of fashion and fond of dress. 2. Suitor or escort to a lady; a lover.—*pl.* beaus or beaux (bōz). [Fr. *beau*, fine.]

**beau-ideal** (bō-i-dē'al), *n.* Ideal standard of perfection. [F.]

**beauteous** (bū'tē-us), *a.* Full of beauty. *Syn.* Beautiful; fine; lovely; charming; fair; graceful; elegant; comely; delightful; showy; perfect.

**beautify** (bū'ti-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* [beautifying; beautified.] Embellish; make or grow more beautiful.

**beauty** (bū'ti), *n.* 1. Pleasing assemblage of qualities. 2. Beautiful object.—**beautiful**, *a.* Having beauty; delighting the senses. [Fr. *beauté*.]

**beaver** (bē'vēr), *n.* Part of a helmet which covers the face. [O. Fr. *baviere*, a child's bib.]

**beaver** (bē'vēr), *n.* 1. Amphibious quadruped valuable for its fur. 2. Fur of the beaver. 3. Hat made of the beaver's fur. [A. S. *befer*.]



Beaver.

**becalm** (be-kām'), *vt.* 1. Make calm, still or quiet. 2. Deprive of wind.

**became** (be-kām'), *v.* Past of BECOME.

**because** (be-kāz'), *i. adv.* By reason (of). II. *conj.* For the reason that. [BY and CAUSE.]

**beck** (bek), *n.* Sign with the head or hand; nod. [See BECKON.]

**beckon** (bek'un), *vt.* and *vi.* Make a sign or signal by a nod, a motion of the hand, or other gesture. [A. S. *becon*, sign.] [obscure.]

**becloud** (be-klowd'), *vt.* Overcloud;

**become** (be-kum'), *v.* [becom'ing; be-came'; become'.] I. *vt.* Suit; befit; accord with. II. *vi.* 1. Pass from one state to another; come to be. 2. Be the fate or end (of). [A. S. *becuman*, happen.]

**becoming** (be-kum'ing), *a.* Suitable (to); in keeping (with).—**becom'ingly**, *adv.*—**becom'ingness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Proper; befitting; appropriate; graceful; decorous; seemly; decent.

**Becquerel rays** (bek-rel'rāz), *n. pl.* Peculiar luminous rays emitted by the compounds of uranium, having properties similar to those of cathodic and also of Roentgen rays. [Named from their discoverer, Henri Becquerel, Fr. physicist.]

**bed** (bed), *n.* 1. Anything designed for sleeping on or in. 2. That in which anything lies or is imbedded; channel of a river; garden plot. 3. Anything likened to a bed; layer or stratum; level mass, as a bed of molten lava.—**bed'ding**, *n.* Materials of a bed. [A. S.]

**bed** (bed), *v.* [bed'ding; bed'ded.] I. *vt.* 1. Place in bed. 2. Sow or plant. 3. Lay in layers. II. *vi.* Cohabit.

**bedaub** (be-dāb'), *vt.* Daub over; besmear. [ment.]

**bedeck** (be-dek'), *vt.* Deck or orna-

**bedew** (be-dū'), *vt.* Moisten gently, as with dew.

**bedim** (be-dim'), *vt.* [bedim'ming; bedimmed (-dimd').] Make dim or obscure.



**bedizen** (be-diz'n), *vt.* Dress gaudily.

**bedlam** (bed'lam), *n.* 1. Madhouse. 2. Place of uproar; scene of wild tumult. [Corruption of *Bethlehem*, a madhouse in London.]

**Bedouin** (bed'ō-in), *n.* Arab of the nomad type. [Fr. —Ar. *badawīn*, dwellers in the desert.]

**bedridden** (bed'rid-n), *a.* Confined to bed by age, infirmity or illness.

**bedstead** (bed'sted), *n.* Frame for supporting a bed. [A. S. *bed*, bed, and *stede*, place.]

**bee** (bē), *n.* 1.

Four-winged insect that gathers honey. 2. Gathering of neighbors to help along some work or engage in some pleasurable contest, as a husking bee, or a spelling bee.—**bee-hive** (bē'hiv), *n.* Hive or home for bees.—**bee-line**, *n.* Straight course, as that of a bee making for its hive. [A. S. *bi*.]

**beech** (bēch), *n.* Well-known forest tree, with a smooth bark, and producing triangular edible nuts.—**beech'en**, *a.* [A. S. *bece*.]

**beef** (bēf), *n.* 1. Flesh of an ox or a cow. 2. Ox or cow.—**beeves** (bēvz), *n. pl.* Oxen or cows, regarded as fit for food. [Fr. *bœuf*, It. *bove*—L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.]

**beefsteak** (bēf'stāk), *n.* Slice of beef for broiling, frying, etc.

**been** (bin), *v.* Past participle of BE.

**beer** (bēr), *n.* Liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops; the name is also given to other beverages, not fermented, as *spruce beer*, *root beer*, etc.

**beeswax** (bēs'waks), *n.* Substance used by bees in constructing their combs.

**beet** (bēt), *n.* 1. Well-known plant, the different species of which furnish food for man, or for cattle, or furnish sugar. 2. Root of the plant. [A. S. *bete*.]

**beetle** (bē'tl), *n.* Insect with hard, shelly wing-cases. [A. S. *bitel*—*bīten*, bite.]



Bedouin.



Working Bee.



Sugar beet.

**beetle** (bē'tl), *I. n.* Heavy wooden mallet. *II. vt.* Beat with a beetle. *III. vi.* *Jut out.*—**bee'tle-browed**, *a.* With overhanging or prominent brow.—**beet-ling**, *a.* Jutting; prominent. [A. S. *bitl*, *bytel*, a mallet—*beatan*, beat.]

**beeves** (bēvz), *n. pl.* See BEEF.

**befall** (be-fal'), *v.* [befall'ing; befell'; befallen.] *I. vt.* Happen to; betide. *II. vi.* Happen; come to pass. [A. S. *befeallan*. See FALL.]

**befit** (be-fit'), *vt.* Be fit or suitable for; be becoming to.

**befog** (be-fog'), *vt.* [befog'ging; befogged (be-fog'd).] Involve in a fog; confuse. [fatuate.]

**be-fool** (be-föl'), *vt.* Fool; delude; in-  
**before** (be-för'). *I. prep.* 1. In front of. 2. In presence or sight of. 3. Previous to. 4. In preference to. 5. Superior to. *II. adv.* 1. In front. 2. Sooner than. 3. Hitherto. 4. Already; previously. *III. conj.* 1. Earlier than. 2. Rather than. [A. S. *beforan*.]

**beforehand** (be-för'hand), *I. a.* Well prepared. *II. adv.* 1. Before the time; in advance. 2. By way of preparation.

**befoul** (be-fowl'), *vt.* Soil; pollute; tarnish. [friend to; favor; aid.]

**befriend** (be-frend'), *vt.* Act as a  
**beg** (beg), *v.* [beg'ging; begged (begd).] *I. vt.* 1. Ask earnestly. 2. Ask in charity. 3. Take for granted; assume without proof. *II. vi.* Practice begging. [Etymology doubtful.]

*Syn.* Supplicate; request; beseech.

**beget** (be-ge't), *vt.* [beget'ting; begot'; begotten or begot'.] Procreate; cause to come into existence; generate; produce. [A. S. *begitan*, acquire. See GET.]

**beggar** (beg'ar), *I. n.* One who begs; one who lives by begging. *II. vt.* 1. Reduce to beggary. 2. Exhaust.—**beg'garly**, *a.* Poor; mean; sordid.—**beg'garly**, *adv.* Meanly; sordidly.—**beggary** (beg'ar-i), *n.* Extreme poverty.

**begin** (be-gin'), *v.* [begin'ning; began'; begun'.] *I. vt.* Commence; enter upon; start. *II. vi.* Take rise; commence.—**begin'ner**, *n.* 1. Originator; author; first mover. 2. Inexperienced learner.—**begin'ning**, *n.* 1. First cause or origin. 2. First state or commencement. 3. First part or stage. [A. S. *beginnan*—probably from *be*, and *ginnan*, yawn, open.]

**begone** (be-gan'), *interj.* Go away!

**begot** (be-got'), *v.* Past tense of BEGET.  
**begotten** (be-got'n), *v.* Past participle of BEGET.

**begrime** (be-grim'), *vt.* Soil with dirt or soot.

**begrudge** (be-gruj'), *vt.* Envy the possession or enjoyment of.

**beguile** (be-gil'), *vt.* 1. Cheat. 2. Cause to pass pleasantly [See GUILTY.]

*Syn.* Deceive; delude; divert; amuse.

**begun** (be-gun'), *v. Pa. p.* of BEGIN.

**behalf** (be-häf'), *n.* 1. Favor, interest, as, *in your behalf*. 2. Affair, as, *in this behalf*. [From A.S. *be*, by, and *healf* half, part.]

**behave** (be-häv'), *I. vt.* Conduct, deport, demean (oneself). *II. vi.* Act; conduct oneself; conduct oneself well. [A.S. *behabban*, hold, restraint.]

**behavior** (be-hävi-ür), *n.* Conduct; manners, deportment. [decapitate.]

**behead** (be-hed'), *vt.* Cut off the head;

**beheld** (be-held'), *v.* Past tense and past participle of BEHOLD.

**behest** (be-hest'), *n.* Command; charge. [A.S. *beheas*, promise.]

**behind** (be-hind'), *I. prep.* 1. At the back of; after or coming after. 2. Inferior to. *II. adv.* At the back; in the rear; backward; past. [A.S. *behindan*.]

**behindhand** (be-hind'händ), *adv.* and *a.* Tardy; in arrears.

**behold** (be-höld'), *v.* [behold'ing; be-held']. *I. vt.* 1. Hold, keep. 2. Keep in view, look upon. *II. vi.* Look; fix the attention. *III. interj.* See! lo! observe! [A.S. *be*, and *healdan*, hold.]

**beholden** (be-höld'n), *a.* Obligated; indebted. [Old *pa. p.* of BEHOLD.]

**beholder** (be-höld'är), *n.* One who beholds; looker on.

**behoof** (be-höf'), *n.* Benefit; convenience. [See BEHOOVE.]

**behoove** (be-hööv'), *vt.* Become necessary or proper for (now only used impersonally with *it*). [A.S. *behoofian*, need, be necessary.]

**being** (bē'ing), *I. pr. p.* of BE. *II. n.* Existence; person or thing existing.

**belabor** (be-lä'bür), *vt.* Beat soundly.

**belate** (be-lät'), *vt.* Cause to be late; delay. — **belated**, *a.* Detained till late; overtaken by night.

**belch** (belch), *I. vt.* Eject with force or violence. *II. vt.* 1. Eject wind from the stomach. 2. Issue forcibly, as a flame from a furnace. [A.S. *bealcan*.]

**beldam** (bel'däm), **beldame** (bel'däm), *n.* 1. Grandmother. 2. Ill-natured old woman; hag. [Fr. *belle*, fair, and *dame*, lady.]

**beleaguer** (be-lē'gēr), *vt.* Lay siege to. [Dut. *belegeren*, besiege.]

**belemnite** (be-lem'nit), *n.* Cigar-shaped fossil, called thunderbolt. [From Gr. *belemnōn*, dart.]

**belfry** (bel'fri), *n.* 1. Movable tower. 2. Bell-tower; place for a bell or bells.

[From A.S. *beorgan*, protect and *frith*, shelter.]

**belie** (be-lī'), *vt.* 1. Give the lie to; prove to be false. 2. Fail to meet expectation. [A.S. *be*, and *leogan*, lie.]

**belief** (be-lēf'), *n.* 1. Confidence; faith. 2. Thing believed; creed.

*Syn.* Assurance; credence; opinion.

**believe** (be-lēv'). *I. vt.* 1. Accept as true. 2. Trust in the veracity of. *II. vi.* 1. Accept a proposition as true. 2. Have faith. 3. Think, suppose. — **believer**, *n.* [A.S. *gelyfan*, believe.]

**belike** (be-līk'), *adv.* Probably; perhaps. [A.S. *be* and *like*.]

**belittle** (be-lit'l), *vt.* Cause to appear little; disparage.

**bell** (bel). *I. n.* 1. Hollow metallic instrument for producing sound when struck. 2. Anything shaped like a bell. *II. vt.* Put a bell or bells on. *III. vi.* Grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers. [A.S. *belle*, bell.]

**belladonna** (bel-a-don'a), *n.* Deadly nightshade, poisonous plant, used in medicine. [It. *bella-donna*, fair lady.]

**belle** (bel), *n.* Reigning beauty. [Fr. fem. of BEAU.]

**belles-lettres** (bel-let'r), *n.* Polite, elegant literature. [Fr. *belles*, fine and *lettres*, learning.]

**bellicose** (bel'i-kös), *a.* Warlike; contentious. [L. *bellicosus*—*bellum*, war.]

**belligerent** (bel-lij'ēr-ent), *I. a.* Waging war. *II. n.* Nation, party or person engaged in war or contest. [L. *bellum*, war, and *gero*, carry on.]

**bellow** (bel'ö), *I. vt.* Utter with a loud voice. *II. vi.* Utter a hollow loud sound, as a bull; vociferate; clamor; roar. *III. n.* Loud hollow sound or roar, as of a bull; loud outcry. [A.S. *bellan*, bellow.]

**bellows** (bel'öz), *n. (sing. and pl.)* Contrivance for blowing a fire, supplying wind to an organ, etc. [A.S. *belg*, bag.]

**belly** (bel'i). *I. n.* 1. Part of the body from the chest to the thighs; abdomen. 2. Part of anything that swells or bulges out. *II. vt.* Swell out; fill. *III. vi.* Swell. [A.S. *belg*, bag.]

**belong** (be-läng'), *vi.* Pertain; be part of, property of; have residence; be appropriate. [A.S. *gelangan*.]

**belonging** (be-läng'ing), *n.* That which belongs to a person or thing, (generally in the plural).

**beloved** (be-luv'd). *I. a.* Loved; dear. *II. n.* One loved.

**below** (be-lö'). *I. prep.* 1. Beneath, in place or rank. 2. Not worthy of. *II. adv.* 1. In a lower place. 2. On earth or in hades, as opposed to heaven.

läte, fat, täsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wqlf-müte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.

**belt** (belt). I. *n.* 1. Girdle or band. 2. Anything resembling a band; strait; zone; ring. II. *vt.* Encompass as with a belt; encircle.—**belted**, *a.* Wearing a belt.—**belting**, *n.* 1. Belts collectively, especially as connected with machinery. 2. Material of which belts are made. [A. S.] [wail.]

**bemoan** (be-mōn'), *vt.* Lament; bewail.  
**bench** (bench), *n.* 1. Long seat. 2. Mechanic's work table. 3. Judge's seat. 4. Body of judges.—**bench-warrant**, *n.* Warrant of arrest by a court. [A. S. *benc.*]

**bend** (bend), *v.* [bend'ing; bent or bended.] I. *vt.* 1. Curve, make crooked, turn, incline. 2. Subdue. 3. Apply closely. II. *vi.* 1. Be curved or crooked. 2. Lean, jut over. 3. Bow in submission. III. *n.* Curve, crook, turn. [A. S. *bendan*, bend.]

**beneath** (be-nēth'). I. *prep.* 1. Under, or lower in place, rank, or condition. 2. Under the pressure or weight of. 3. Unworthy. II. *adv.* In a lower place; below; underneath. [A. S. *binithan*. See NETHER.]

**benefict** (ben'e-dikt). I. *a.* Blessed; salutary. II. *n.* Newly married man.

**benediction** (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Blessing. 2. Invocation of divine blessing. [L. —*bene*, well, and *dico*, say.]

**benefaction** (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conferring a benefit. 2. Benefit conferred. [L. —*bene*, well, and *facto*, do.]  
*Syn.* Gratitude; boon; alms; gift.

**benefactor** (ben-e-fak'tūr), *n.* One who confers a benefit.—**benefactress**, *n. fem.*

**benefice** (ben'e-fis), *n.* Ecclesiastical living.—**beneficence** (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* Active goodness; kindness; charity.—**beneficent** (be-nef'i-sent), *a.* Doing good; kind; generous; charitable.—**beneficently**, *adv.*—**beneficial** (ben-e-fish'al), *a.* Doing good; useful; advantageous.—**beneficially**, *adv.*—**beneficiary** (ben-e-fish'-i-ār-i), *n.* 1. One who holds or receives a benefit or profit. 2. One for whose benefit a trust is established. [Fr.—L. *beneficium*, favor.]

**benefit** (ben'e-fit). I. *n.* 1. Profit; advantage; favor. 2. Public performance, or the proceeds arising therefrom, given in behalf of a person or cause. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [ben'efiting; ben'efited.] Do good to, serve; gain advantage. [Fr. *bienfait*—L. *benefactum*—*bene*, well, and *facto*, do.]

**benevolence** (be-nev'o-lens), *n.* Disposition to do good; kindness; chari-

ty; good will; generosity. [L. *benevolentia*—*bene*, well, and *volo*, wish.]

**benevolent** (be-nev'o-lent), *a.* Disposed to do good; generous; charitable.—**benevolently**, *adv.*

**benighted** (be-ni'ted), *a.* Overtaken by night; involved in darkness; ignorant. [A. S. *prefix be*, by, and *NIGHT*.]

**benign** (be-nin'), *a.* Favorable; gracious; kindly; mild.—**benignly**, *adv.*—**benignant** (be-nig'nant), *a.* Kind; gracious.—**benignantly**, *adv.*—**benignity**, *n.* [L. *benignus*, kind.]

**benison** (ben'i-sun), *n.* Benediction.

**bent** (bent), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of BEND.

**bent** (bent), *n.* 1. Leaning or bias of mind; fixed tendency; particular direction. 2. Full stretch; utmost exertion. [From BEND.]

*Syn.* Inclination; purpose; predilection; prepossession; flexion; course.

**bent** (bent), *n.* Wiry grass. [A. S. *beonat*.]

**benumb** (be-num'), *vt.* Make numb or torpid. [A. S. *benumen*, deprived.]

**benzene** (ben'zēn), *n.* Volatile inflammable liquid hydrocarbon (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) obtained from coal-tar. Also called *benzol*, *benzolin*.

**benzin**, **benzine** (ben'zin, ben-zēn'), *n.* Colorless liquid mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained from kerosene.

**benzoin** (ben-zoin'), *n.* Fragrant, medicinal resin, obtained from the *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra. [Of Ar. origin.]



*Styrax Benzoin.*

**bequeath** (be-kwēth), *vt.* 1. Give or leave by will. 2. Transmit, hand down to posterity. [A. S. *be*- and *cwethan*, say. See QUOTH.]

**bequest** (be-kwest'), *n.* Something bequeathed or left by will; legacy.

**bereave** (be-rēv'), *vt.* [berea'ving; bereaved' or bereft'.] Deprive, rob, despoil; make destitute.—**bereavement**, *n.* Grievous loss, especially of loved ones by death. [A. S. *be-reafian*, rob.]

**berry** (ber-i), *n.* Small pulpy fruit as the grape, currant, blackberry, etc., also the coffee-bean.—**ber'rying**, *n.* Gathering berries, especially wild berries. [A. S. *berie*.]

**berth** (berth). I. *n.* 1. Sea-room, as in *give a wide berth*. 2. Small sleeping place in a ship, sleeping-car, etc. 3. Ship's station at anchor. 4. Situation, place of employment. II. *vt.* Allot a berth to.—**berthage** (berth'.



- aj**, *n.* Charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbor. [*A. S. beorth.*]
- beryl** (ber'il), *n.* Crystal of a greenish color. [*Gr. beryllos.*]
- beseech** (be-sēch'), *vt.* [beseech'ing; besought (be-sat')] Ask urgently. — **beseech'ingly**, *adv.* [*A. S. Seeseek.*] *Syn.* Entreat; beg; implore; crave; solicit; supplicate.
- beseem** (be-sēm'), *vt.* Be seemly or fit for. — **beseem'ing**, *a.* Becoming; fit; meet. — **beseem'ingly**, *adv.*
- beset** (be-set'), *vt.* [beset'ting; beset'] 1. Set upon; surround; waylay; harass. 2. Set around, as jewels around a crown. — **beset'ting**, *a.* Habitually waylaying. [*A. S. bisettan, surround.*]
- beshrew** (be-shrō'), 1. *vt.* Execerate. II. *interj.* Mild form of cursing.
- beside** (be-sid'), *prep.* 1. By the side of. 2. Over and above. 3. Distinct from; aside from. 4. Out of. [*A. S. be, by, and side.*]
- besides** (be-sidz'), 1. *prep.* 1. Over and above. 2. Distinct from. II. *adv.* Moreover; in addition; also.
- besiege** (be-sēj'), *vt.* Lay siege to; beset with armed forces; beset. — **besieger** (be-sēj'ēr), *n.* One who besieges. [*daub.*]
- besmear** (be-smēr'), *vt.* Smear over or
- besmirch** (be-smērč'), *vt.* Soil; defile; blot; stain.
- besom** (bē'zum), *n.* Broom made of twigs. [*A. S. besema.*]
- besot** (be-sot'), *vt.* [be-sot'ting; besot'ted.] Make sottish, dull, or stupid by drink, or other vice.
- besought** (be-sat'), *v.* Past tense and pa. p. of BESEECH.
- bespeak** (be-spēk'), *vt.* [bespeak'ing; bespoke (be-spōk'); bespoken (be-spōkn).] 1. Speak for or engage beforehand. 2. Betoken; show. 3. Speak to.
- Bessemer** (bes'e-mēr), *n.* Steel prepared by a process invented by Henry Bessemer, of England.
- best** (best), 1. *a.* [*Superl. of GOOD.*] Most excellent. II. *n.* Highest degree of excellence; utmost endeavor. III. *adv.* [*Superl. of WELL.*] 1. In the highest degree; beyond all others. 2. Most easily, most successfully, etc.
- bestead** (be-sted'), *p. a.* Circumstanced, as in *ill bestead*. [*A. S. be-, and STEAD.*]
- bestial** (best'i-al), *a.* Like a beast. — **bestial'ity**, *n.* Beastliness. — **bestialize**, *vt.* Make bestial. — **bestial'ly**, *adv.* [*L. bestialis — bestia, beast.*] *Syn.* Beastly; brutish; vile; sensual.
- bestiarian** (bes-ti-ā-ri-an), *n.* One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts. [*L. bestia, beast.*]
- bestir** (be-stēr'), *vt.* [bestir'ring; bestirred (be-stērd')] Put into lively action.
- bestow** (be-stō'), *vt.* 1. Store up. 2. Apply; use. 3. Give. — **bestow'al**, *n.* [*See stow.*] *Syn.* Grant; give; spend; impart.
- bestrew** (be-strō'), *vt.* [bestrew'ing; bestrewed (be-strōd)]; bestrown (bestrōn') Scatter over; besprinkle.
- bestride** (be-strid'), *vt.* [bestrid'ing; bestrode (be-strōd), or bestrid'; bestrid'den or bestrid'] Stride over; stand or sit astride of. [*See STRIDE.*]
- bet** (bet), *v.* [bet'ting; bet'ted or bet.] 1. *vt.* Mutually pledge a forfeit on a future contingency; wager, stake. II. *vi.* Lay a wager. III. *n.* 1. Mutual pledge of a forfeit on a future contingency. 2. Relation arising from such a pledging. 3. Thing so pledged. 4. Contingency in question. [Probably from ABET, back.]
- betake** (be-tāk'), *vt.* [betak'ing; betook (be-tōk'); betaken.] 1. Take (oneself) or repair (to). 2. Apply (oneself) or have recourse (to). [*Fr.*]
- bete noire** (bat-no-är'), *n.* Bugbear.
- bethink** (be-think'), 1. *vt.* and *vi.* [bethink'ing; bethought (be-that')] Consider. II. *v. refl.* (of) Recall to mind.
- betide** (be-tid'), 1. *vt.* Betfall or happen to. II. *vi.* Happen or come to pass. [*A. S. be- and tidan, happen. See TIDE.*]
- betimes** (be-timz'), *adv.* In good time; seasonably. [*sign; foreshow.*]
- betoken** (be-tōkn), *vt.* Show by a
- betook** (be-tōk'), *v.* Past tense of BETAKE.
- betray** (be-trā'), *vt.* 1. Deliver up to an enemy by treachery; prove traitor to. 2. Disclose treacherously what has been intrusted for secrecy. 3. Prove unfaithful to, as a trust or a friend. 4. Lead astray; expose to injury by violation of confidence; mislead; deceive. 5. Discover or show what was intended to be concealed. — **betray'al**, *n.* Act of betraying. — **betray'er**, *n.* Seducer. [*A. S. be and O. Eng. traian — L. tradō, deliver up.*]
- betroth** (be-trath'), *vt.* Promise to give in marriage; engage to marry. — **betroth'al**, **betroth'ment**, *n.* Agreement to marry. [*A. S. be, and TROT.*]
- better** (bet'ēr), 1. *a.* [*Comp. of GOOD.*] 1. More excellent or desirable; of greater worth, virtue, etc.; more suitable. 2. Improved, as in health, condition, etc. II. *adv.* [*Comp. of WELL.*]

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqf; rūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

In a more excellent manner, more fully or complete; more advantageously. III. *n.* 1. That which is superior. 2. Person of superior qualities or rank (usually in the plural, with a possessive pronoun, as in *your betters*). IV. *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow better; improve; benefit; surpass. [A. S. *betera*, better.] [BET.]

**better** (bet'ēr), *n.* One who bets. [See **betterment** (bet'ēr-ment), *n.* Improvement.]

**between** (be-twēn'), *prep.* 1. In the space or time which separates. 2. In the mutual relations of. 3. In joint possession or interest of. 4. By the action or situation of both of. 5. In regard to the qualities of. 6. Concerning one or the other of. 7. From one to another. II. *adv.* In the intervening space or time, etc. (The object is always easily supplied.) [A. S. — *be*, by, and *twene*, two.]

**betwixt** (be-twixt'), *prep.* Between. **bevel** (bev'el), *n.* 1. Slant or inclination of one surface of a body from another. 2. Instrument for drawing and adjusting angles. II. *a.* Slanting; oblique. [O. Fr. *bevel*.]

**bevel** (bev'el), *v.* Give a bevel or slanting edge to. II. *vi.* Slant from a straight line.

**beverage** (bev'ēr-aj), *n.* Liquid used for drinking; drink. [O. Fr. *beverage* — *bevre* — L. *bibere*, drink.]

**bevy** (bev'y), *n.* 1. Flock of birds; troop of deer. 2. Small company, specially of girls or women. [O. Fr. *buvee*, troop of watering animals.]

**bewail** (be-wāl'), *v.* Lament for; bemoan; wail. II. *vi.* Express grief. [See **WAIL**.]

**beware** (be-wār'). *I. vt.* Be wary of; be on one's guard against. II. *vi.* Take care; be wary. [From **BEWARE!** = be wary!]

**bewilder** (be-wil'dēr), *vt.* Confuse; perplex; confound. — **bewilderment**, *n.*

**bewitch** (be-wich'), *vt.* 1. Affect by witchcraft. 2. Charm. — **bewitching**, *a.* Fascinating. — **bewitchingly**, *adv.* — **bewitchment**, *n.* [See **WITCH**.] *Syn.* Captivate; enchant; entrance.

**bey** (bā), *n.* Turkish governor of a town or province. [Turk.]

**beyond** (be-yond'). *I. prep.* 1. On the farther side of. 2. Farther onward than. 3. In a degree exceeding or surpassing; past, or out of reach of. II. *adv.* Further; at a greater distance than; far away; yonder. III. *n.* That which is beyond or on the other side,

especially that which is outside of our earthly life. [A. S. *be-*, and *geond*, over, beyond.]

**bezel** (bez'el), *n.* 1. Oblique side or face. 2. Groove in which a crystal is set.

**bi-** (bi), **bis-** (bis), *prefac.* Twice; two; doubly; in two ways; as *biennial*, *bis* cuit, etc. [L. — an original *duis*, twice.]

**bias** (bi'as), *n.* 1. Slant or leaning to one side. 2. Inclination of the mind; prejudice. II. *a.* Slanting; with a slant. III. *vt.* Cause to incline to one side; prejudice. [Fr. *biais*, slant.]

**bib** (bib), *n.* Cloth put under an infant's chin to keep the dress clean. [Mid. Eng. *bibben*, imbibe, because the cloth absorbs the moisture. — L. *bibo*, drink.]

**bibber** (bib'ēr), *n.* Tippler, drinker. [L. *bibo*, drink.]

**Bible** (bi'bl), *n.* 1. Book accepted by the Christian Church as containing divine revelation. 2. Book regarded by others than Christians as containing divine revelation. [Gr. *biblia*, books.]

**biblical** (bib'li-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Bible. — **biblically**, *adv.* According to the Bible. — **biblicist**, *n.* One versed in biblical learning.

**bibliographer** (bib-li-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One versed in bibliography. — **bibliographic**, *a.* Relating to bibliography.

**bibliography** (bib-li-og'ra-fi), *n.* Description of books as to authorship, subject, date, edition, etc. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *grapho*, write.]

**bibliolater** (bib'li-ol'a-tēr), *n.* 1. Book-worshipper. 2. Bible-worshipper. — **bibliolatory**, *n.* Exaggerated reverence for books; for the letter of the Bible. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *latreia*, worship.]

**bibliomania** (bib-li-o-mā'ni-a), *n.* Mania for possessing books, especially rare and curious ones. — **bibliomaniac**, *n.* One who has bibliomania. — **bibliomaniacal**, *a.* Possessed by a passion for books.

**bibliophile** (bib'li-o-phil), *n.* Lover of books. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *philos*, loving.]

**bibliopole** (bib'li-o-pōl), *n.* Bookseller. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *poleo*, sell.]

**bibliotheca** (bib-li-o-thē'ka), *n.* Library. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *theke*, case.]

**bibulous** (bib'ū-lus), *a.* I. Inclined to tippling. 2. Absorbent. [L. *bibo*, drink.]

**biceps** (bi'seps), *n.* Front muscle of the upper arm. [L. *bi*, two, and *caput*, head.]

**bicker** (bik'ēr), *vi.* Wrangle; clatter.  
**bicycle** (bi'sikl), *n.* Two-wheeled ve-

hicle pro-  
 pelled by the  
 rider.—**bicy-  
 cing**, *n.* Rid-  
 ing a bicycle.  
**bicyclist**, *n.*  
 [L. *bī*, two,  
 and Gr. *kyklos*,  
 cycle, wheel.]



Bicycle.

**bid** (bid), *v.* [bid'ding; bade (bad) or  
 bid; bid'den or bid.] I. *vt.* 1. Com-  
 mand. 2. Invite. 3. Offer. 4. Wish.  
 II. *vi.* Offer to do something at a par-  
 ticular price. III. *n.* Offer to do or  
 accept something at a price named.—  
**bidder**, *n.* One who bids.—**bid-  
 ding**, *n.* 1. Offer. 2. Invitation. 3.  
 Command. [A. S. *beodan*, bid.]

**bide** (bid), *v.* [brāng; or'ded or bode  
 (bōd).] I. *vt.* 1. Wait for. 2. Endure;  
 suffer. II. *vi.* Dwell; remain; abide.  
 [See ABIDE.]

**biennial** (bi-en'i-al), I. *a.* 1. Lasting  
 two years. 2. Occurring once in two  
 years. II. *n.* Plant that lives two  
 years. [L. *bī*, two, and *annus*, year.]

**bier** (bēr), *n.* Frame of wood for car-  
 rying the dead. [A. S. *bær*,—*beran*, bear.]

**bifoliate** (bi-fō'li-āt), *a.* Having two  
 leaves. [L. *bī*, two, and *folium*, leaf.]

**bifurcate** (bi-fūr-kāt), *vi.* Divide into  
 two branches.—**bi-furcated**, *a.* Hav-  
 ing two branches or forks.—**bifur-  
 cation**, *n.* Forking into two  
 branches. [L. *bī*, two, and *furca*, fork.]

**big** (big), *a.* [big'ger; big'gest.] 1.  
 Large or great in bulk, amount, num-  
 ber, or intensity. 2. Full to overflow-  
 ing. 3. Haughty; self-important. 4.  
 Pregnant. [Etymology unknown.]

*Syn.* Large; great; gross; massive.

**bigamy** (big'a-mī), *n.* State of having  
 two wives or two husbands at the  
 same time.—**big'amous**, *a.* 1. Per-  
 taining to bigamy. 2. Guilty of the  
 crime of bigamy. [L. *bī*, two, and Gr.  
*gamos*, marriage.]

**bight** (bit), *n.* Bend of the shore; bay.  
 Loop or coil in a rope. [A. S. *bigan*,  
 bend.]

**bigot** (big'ut), *n.* Intolerant adherent  
 of a particular creed, system, or  
 party.—**big'oted**, *a.* Affected with  
 bigotry; narrow-minded.

**bigotry** (big'ut-ri), *n.* Blind and obsti-  
 nate attachment to a creed, system  
 or party, with offensive intolerance  
 toward those who hold other views.  
 [Fr. *bigoterie*.]

**bijou** (bē-zhō'), *n.* [*pl.* bijoux (bē-zhō').]  
 Trinket, jewel. [Fr.]

**bilateral** (bi-lat'ēr-al), *a.* Having two  
 sides. [L. *bī*, two, and *latus*, side.]

**bile** (bil), *n.* 1. Thick, yellow, bitter  
 liquid, secreted by the liver. 2. Ill  
 humor. [L. *bilis*, bile.]

**bilge** (bilj), I. *n.* 1. Bulging part of a  
 cask. 2. Broadest part of a ship's  
 bottom. II. *vi.* Spring a leak by a  
 fracture in the bilge, as a ship.—  
**bilge-water**, *n.* Foul water which  
 gathers in the bilge of a ship. [See  
 BULGE.] [conveying bile.]

**biliary** (bil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Belonging to or  
 bilious (bil'yus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to  
 bile. 2. Affected by bile; having a  
 disordered liver; choleric in temper.  
**biliousness**, *n.* State of being  
 bilious.

**biliteral** (bi-lit'ēr-al), *a.* Formed of two  
 letters. [L. *bī*, two, and *littera*, letter.]

**bilk** (bilk), I. *vt.* To defraud or dis-  
 appoint. II. *n.* A trick; a trickster.

**bill** (bil), I. *n.* 1. Beak of a bird,  
 or anything similar in ap-  
 pearance. II. *vt.* To join bills,  
 as doves do. [A. S. *bile*.]

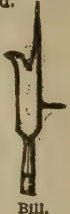
**bill** (bil), *n.* 1. Cutting instru-  
 ment hook-shaped towards  
 the point, or concave edge. 2.  
 Ancient military weapon  
 having a hook-shaped blade.  
 [A. S.]

**bill** (bil), I. *n.* Written or  
 printed statement of particu-  
 lars; itemized list. 2. Account  
 of money due. 3. Document  
 for the transfer of money or  
 the delivery of goods. 4. Any paper  
 that circulates as money. 5. Adver-  
 tising poster or circular. 6. Draft of  
 proposed law. 7. Complaint, charge,  
 petition, or statement of particulars  
 filed in court. II. *vt.* 1. Enter in a  
 bill; make a bill of; charge. 2. Post  
 or circulate bills; announce by means  
 of bills. 3. Put on a programme or  
 announce the appearance of in a par-  
 ticular performance, or at a specified  
 time and place. [Lit. Sealed paper.]

**billet** (bil'et), I. *n.* 1. Little note. 2.  
 Ticket directing soldiers at what  
 house to lodge. 3. Lodging thus ob-  
 tained. II. *vt.* To quarter or lodge,  
 as soldiers. III. *vi.* To be thus quar-  
 tered; to lodge as a soldier thus  
 quartered. [Fr.] [wood [Fr. *billot*.]]

**billet** (bil'et), *n.* Short thick stick of  
**billet-doux** (bil-e-dō'), *n.* Short love  
 letter — *pl.* billets-doux.

**billiards** (bil'yārdz), *n.* Game played  
 on a table by means of cues and ivory  
 balls. [Fr. *billard* — *bille*, ball.]



BILL.

*žāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlf;  
 mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.*



**billingsgate** (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* Vulgar and abusive language like that spoken at Billingsgate (the great fish-market of London.)

**billion** (bil'yun), *n.* In the U. S. one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England one million millions (1,000,000,000,000). [Fr.]

**billow** (bil'ō), *i. n.* 1. Great wave of the sea. *II. v.* Surge; roll in billows.

—**billowy** (bil'ō-i), *a.* [A.S. *belgan*, swell. See BULGE.]

**billy** (bil'i), *n.* Short thick bludgeon; policeman's club. [Fr. *bille*, stick.]

**bimetallism** (bi-met'al-izm), *n.* System of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed ratio.—**bimetallist**, *n.* One who favors bimetallism. [Fr.]

**bin** (bin), *n.* Box or inclosed place, for holding coal, corn, bottles, etc. [A.S.]

**binary** (bi'nā-ri), *a.* Composed of two; twofold. [L. *binarius*—*bins*, two each.]

**bind** (bind), *v.* [binding; bound, bound (bownd).] *I. vt.* 1. Tie, fasten together with a band. 2. Sew a binding on. 3. Fasten together and place protecting covers on (the leaves of a book). 4. Constrain or oblige by oath, agreement, or duty. *II. vi.* 1. Grow contracted; become hard or stiff. 3. Be obligatory. 4. Stick. 5. Become constraining.—**bind'er**, *n.* One who or that which binds.

**binding** (bind'ing), *i. n.* 1. Act of one who binds. 2. That which binds, as the cover of a book, stripsewed on the edge of cloth, etc. *II. a.* That binds or obliges.

*Syn.* Stringent; astringent; costive; obligatory; restrictive; restraining.  
**binacle** (bin'a-kl), *n.* Case for a compass on shipboard.

**binocular** (bin-ok'ū-lar), *i. a.* 1. Having two eyes. 2. Pertaining to, or suitable for, both eyes. *II. n.* Telescope, field-glass, or microscope fitted for the simultaneous use of both eyes. [L. *bin*, two each, and *oculus*, eye.]

**bioblast** (bi'ō-blast), *n.* *a.* formative granule of amorphous protoplasm. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *blastos*, germ.]

**biogenesis** (bi'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Science of the origin of life in its specific forms. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.]

**biograph** (bi'ō-grāt), *n.* Apparatus for projecting life-like moving pictures onto a screen. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *grapho*, write.]

**biographer** (bi'ō-grā-fēr), *n.* One who writes an account of a person's life.—**biographic**, **biographical**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of biogra-

phy.—**biographically**, *adv.*—**biography**, *n.* History of a person's life.

**biological** (bi'ō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to biology.—**biologist**, *n.* Oneskilled in biology.—**biology** (bi'ō-loj'i), *n.* Science of life. [Gr. *bios* and *logos*.]

**bioplasm** (bi'ō-plazm), *n.* Living, formative part of protoplasm. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasso*, form.]

**biped** (bi'ped), *i. n.* Animal having but two feet. *II. a.* Having two feet.

**biplane** (bi'plan), *n.* Aeroplane having two supporting surfaces or planes. [BI. and PLANE.]

**birch** (bērč), *i. n.* 1. Hardy forest tree, with smooth, white bark, and very durable wood. 2. Rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig. *II. a.* Made of birch.—**birchen** (bērč'en), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of birch. [A. S. *birce*.] [*brā*, brood.]

**bird** (bērd), *n.* Feathered biped. [From **birdlime** (bērd'lim), *n.* Viscous substance used to catch birds.]

**biretta** (bi-ret'a), *n.* Ecclesiastical cap; black for priests, generally violet for bishops, red for cardinals.

**birth** (bērth), *n.* 1. Act of bringing forth. 2. Act of being born; nativity; coming into existence. 3. That which is born. 4. Rank; lineage. [A. S. *beorht*—*beran*, bear.]

**birthday** (bērth'dā), *n.* Day of one's birth, or its annual recurrence.

**birthright** (bērth'rit), *n.* Right or privilege acquired by birth.

**bis** (bis), *adv.* 1. Twice. 2. As *preste* (bis-, or bi-), twofold, double, etc. [L.]

**biscuit** (bis'kit), *n.* 1. Small bread cake. 2. Cracker. 3. Bisque, pottery after the first baking. [Fr. *biscuit*, twice cooked.]

**bisect** (bi-sekt'), *vt.* Cut or divide into two equal parts.—**bisection** (bi-sek'shun), *n.* [L. *bi*, two, *secō*, *sectum*, cut.]

**bishop** (bish'up), *n.* 1. One of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese. 2. Piece in the game of chess.—**bishopric** (bish'up-rik), *n.* Office and jurisdiction of a bishop; diocese. [A. S. *biscop*—Gr. *episkopos*, overseer—*epi*, upon, and *skopeo*, look.]

**bismuth** (biz'muth), *a.* Brittle reddish-white metal used in the arts and medicine. [Ger.]

**bison** (bi'sun), *n.* Wild animal like the ox, with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders; the American buffalo. [A.S. *wisene*.]



American Bison.

**bisque** (bisk), *n.* 1. Unglazed white porcelain. 2. Thick white soup, especially of shellfish. [See BISCUIT.]

**bissextile** (bis-seks'til), *I. n.* Leap-year. *II. n.* Pertaining to leap-year. [L. *bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth; from counting twice Feb. 24, the sixth day before the calends of March, Mar. 1.]

**bit** (bit), *v.* Past and *p. p.* of BITE.

**bit** (bit), *I. n.* 1. Bite; morsel; small piece. 2. Tool for boring. 3. Metal part of a bridle which is placed in a horse's mouth. 4. Curb or restraint of any kind. *II. vt.* Put the bit in the mouth; rein in; curb. [From BITE.]

**bite** (bit), *v.* [bit'ing; bit; bit'ten or bit.] *I. vt.* 1. Seize or tear with the teeth. 2. Sting; inflict sharp or smarting pain. 3. Take firm hold of; grip. 4. Eat into, as an acid. 5. Trick. *II. vi.* 1. Use the teeth in seizing or crushing. 2. Be pungent; sting. 3. Take balt, as fish. 4. Take firm hold. *III. n.* 1. Grasp by the teeth. 2. Something bitten off. 3. Mouthful. 4. Wound made by the teeth. 5. Hold or grip taken by a tool. — **biter** (bit'er), *n.* [A. S. *bitan*, bite.]

**bitten** (bit'en), *v.* *P. p.* of BITE.

**bitter** (bit'ēr), *I. a.* 1. Biting or acrid to the taste. 2. Bodily or mentally painful; stinging; severe. 3. Keenly hostile in feeling or words; acrimonious. 4. Mournful; sad; miserable. *II. n.* That which is bitter; bitterness. — **bitterly**, *adv.* — **bitterness**, *n.* [A. S. *biter* — *bitan*, bite.]

**bittern** (bit'ēr'n), *n.* Bird of the heron family.

**bitters** (bit'ēr'z), *n. pl.* 1. Bitter medicine. 2. Liquor in which bitter herbs, roots, etc., have been steeped.

**bitumen** (bi-tū'men), *n.* Mineral pitch; asphalt. — **bituminous** (bi-tū'min-us), *a.* [L.]

**bivalve** (bi-valv), *I. n.* Mollusk having a shell of two valves or parts, like the oyster. *pl.* bivalves, folding doors. *II. a.* Having two valves. — **bivalvular** (bi-val'vū-lar), *a.* Having two valves. [L. *bi*, two, and *valva*, valve.]



Bittern.



Bivalve.

**bivouac** (bi-v'o-ak), *I. vi.* [bi-v'ouack-ing; bivouacked (bi-v'o-akt).] To camp for the night in readiness for action. *II. n.* An encampment of soldiers at night without tents, ready for sudden attack. [Ger. *bei*, by, and *wacht*, watch.]

**bizarre** (bi-zär), *a.* Odd; fantastic; grotesque. [Fr.]

**blab** (blab), *v.* [blab'bing; blabbed (blabd).] *I. vt.* Tell or repeat imprudently, or in disregard of friendly confidence. *II. vi.* Tattle; tell tales. [M. E. *blabbe*.]

**black** (blak), *I. a.* 1. Destitute of light; dark. 2. Gloomy. 3. Evil; fatal. *II. n.* 1. Absence of light or color. 2. Darkest of colors. 3. Black dress; mourning. 4. Negro. *III. vt.* Make black. *IV. vi.* Assume a black color. [A. S. *blac*, lampblack.]

*Syn.* Inky; pitchy; murky; ebon; swarthy; sombre; dismal; horrible; calamitous; atrocious; threatening.

**blackamoor** (blak'a-mör), *n.* Negro.

**blackball** (blak'bal), *I. n.* Black ball used as a negative in balloting. *II. vt.* Reject by placing a black ball into a ballot box. [the bramble.]

**blackberry** (blak'ber-i), *n.* Berry of blackbird (blak'bērd), *n.* 1. Ousel or black thrush. 2. Other birds of like character.

**blackboard** (blak'bōrd), *n.* Board or other surfaces painted black, for marking on with chalk.

**blacken** (blak'en), *I. vt.* 1. Make black; darken. 2. Make infamous, sully. *II. vi.* Grow black or dark.

**blackguard** (blag'gārd), *I. n.* Low, scurrilous fellow. *II. vt.* Revile in scurrilous language. *III. a.* Vile; low; scurrilous. — **blackguardism** (blag'gārd-izm), *n.* Conduct or language of a blackguard.

**blacking** (blak'ing), *n.* Preparation used for blacking, as shoe-blacking, stove-blacking, etc. [swindler.]

**blackleg** (blak'leg), *n.* Low gambler; blackmail (blak'māl), *I. n.* 1. Extortion by threat of exposure. 2. Money so extorted. *II. vt.* Extort money by threats of exposure or accusation.

**blacksmith** (blak'smith), *n.* Smith who works in iron.

**blackthorn** (blak'tharn), *n.* 1. Sloe-tree. 2. Cane made of the sloe-tree.

**bladder** (blad'ēr), *n.* 1. Thin membranous sac in animals, serving as a receptacle for a fluid. 2. Any similar sac. [A. S. *blædre*.]

**blade** (blād), *n.* 1. Spire of grass; leaf or flat part of a cereal or other similar plant. 2. Cutting part of a knife,

sword, etc. 3. Flat part of an oar.  
**4.** Dashing young fellow. [A. S. *blæd*, leaf. [*blame*.—*blamably*, *adv.*]  
**blamable** (blā'ma-bl), *a.* Deserving of blame (blām). I. *vt.* Find fault with; censure. II. *n.* 1. Imputation of a fault; censure. 2. Fault; culpability. [Fr. *blâmer*—Gr. *blasphemeo*, speak ill.]  
**blameful** (blām'fŭl), *a.* Meriting blame.—*blame'fully*, *adv.*—*blame'less*, *a.* Without blame; innocent.—*blame'lessly*, *adv.*—*blame'lessness*, *n.*—*blame'worthy* (blām'wŭr-thī), *a.* Worthy of blame; culpable.  
**blanch** (blānch). I. *vt.* Whiten; parboil; parboil and skin, as almonds. II. *vi.* Grow white. [Fr. *blanchir*—*blanc*, white.]  
**blanc-mange** (blā-māngzh'), *n.* Jelly-like preparation of sea-moss, arrowroot, corn-starch or the like. [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, eat.]  
**bland** (bland), *a.* Mild; balmy; suave. [L. *blandus*, smooth.]  
**blandishment** (bland'ish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of expressing fondness; artful caress. 2. Amenity, pleasure. [O. Fr. *blandir*, flatter.]  
**blank** (blank). I. *a.* 1. White or pale. 2. Not written or printed upon, or marked. 3. Void; empty; vacant. 4. Confused. 5. Unqualified; complete. 6. Unrhymed. II. *n.* 1. Paper unwritten upon; form not filled in. 2. Lottery ticket which draws no prize. 3. Empty space; mental vacancy. [Fr. *blanc*, white.]  
**blanket** (blank'et), *n.* 1. Woolen covering for beds. 2. Covering for horses. 3. Broad wrapping or covering of any kind. [Fr. *blanket*, dim. of *blanc*.]  
**blare** (blār). I. *vi.* Sound loudly, as a trumpet. II. *n.* Blast. [M. Eng. *blaren*.]  
**blarney** (blār'ni). I. *n.* Smooth, wheedling speech. II. *vt.* Cajole; wheedle. [From Castle Blarney, in Ireland.]  
**blasé** (blā-zā'), *a.* Exhausted by sensuous pleasures. [Fr.]  
**blaspheme** (blas'fēm'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Speak impiously of, as of God. 2. Curse and swear.—*blasphemer* (blas'fēm-ēr), *n.*—*blasphemous* (blas'fē-mŭs), *a.* Uttering or containing blasphemy.—*blasphemy* (blas'fē-mī), *n.* Impious contemptuous speech or behavior in reference to God and things sacred. [Gr. *blasphēmeo*,—*blapto*, hurt and *phēmō*, speak.]  
**blast** (blāst). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Rend asunder by an explosion. 2. Strike with some pernicious influence; blight. 3. Affect with sudden violence

or calamity. II. *n.* 1. Sudden violent gust of wind; forcible stream of air. 2. Blare of a trumpet or horn. 3. Explosion, as of gunpowder. 4. Blight. [A. S. *blæst*,—*blæsan*, blow.]  
**blatant** (blā'tant), *a.* Brawling; noisy; blustering. [A. S. *blæten*, bleet.]  
**blaze** (blāz). I. *vt.* 1. Burn with a flame. 2. Send forth a flaming light. II. *vt.* Publish abroad; proclaim. III. *n.* 1. Torch, firebrand. 2. Stream of flame or of light. 3. Bursting out, active display. [A. S. *blæse*.]  
**blaze** (blāz). I. *vt.* 1. Mark trees by paring off part of the bark. 2. Mark out a way or path in this manner. II. *n.* 1. Mark made by paring bark from a tree. 2. White spot on the face of a horse or cow. [Dut. *bles*, pale.]  
**blazon** (blā'zn). I. *vt.* 1. Publish or proclaim extensively; herald. 2. Embazon. 3. Embellish; adorn. II. *n.* Art of accurately describing coats of arms.—*blazonry* (blā'zn-ri), *n.* Art of delineating or of explaining coats of arms. [Fr. *blason*, coat of arms.]  
**bleach** (blēch). I. *vt.* Make pale or white. II. *vi.* Grow pale. [A. S. *blæcan*.]  
**bleak** (blēk), *a.* 1. Unsheltered; desolate; cheerless. 2. Cold; cutting; keen.—*bleak'ly*, *adv.*—*bleak'ness*, *n.* [A. S. *blæc*, *blæc*, pale.]  
**blear** (blēr). I. *vt.* 1. Make the eyes sore and watery. 2. Becloud; bedim; obscure. II. *a.* Inflamed and watery; dim or blurred with inflammation. [Modification of *BLUR*.]  
**bleat** (blēt). I. *vi.* Cry as a sheep. II. *n.* Cry of a sheep. [A. S. *blætan*, bleat.]  
**bleed** (blēd), *v.* [bleed'ing; bled; bled.] I. *vt.* Draw blood from. II. *vi.* Shed blood. [A. S. *bledan*.]  
**blemish** (blem'ish). I. *vt.* Impair; tarnish. II. *n.* 1. That which tarnishes. 2. Flaw; defect. [O. Fr. *blémir*, soil.]  
*Syn.* Stain; fault; spot; speck; deformity; taint; disgrace; imputation.  
**blench** (blench), *vi.* Shrink; quail; shun. [A. S. *blenkan*, wink, deceive.]  
**blend** (blend), *v.* [blend'ing; blend'ed; blend'ed or blent.] I. *vt.* Mix or mingle intimately; confound in a mass. II. *vi.* Become so mixed. III. *n.* Mixture of different kinds, as of teas, liquors, etc. [A. S. *blandan*, mix.]  
**bless** (bles), *vt.* [bless'ing; blessed (blest) or blest.] 1. Invoke divine favor upon. 2. Make happy, or prosperous. 3. Wish happiness to. 4. Praise or glorify. [A. S. *blesian*.]  
**blessed** (bles'ed), *a.* 1. Happy. 2. Worthy of veneration. 3. Beatified.—*bless'edly*, *adv.*—*bless'edness*, *n.*

fāte, fat, tāk, tār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
 mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**blessing** (bles'ing), *n.* 1. Invocation of happiness. 2. Means or cause of happiness. 3. Divine favor.

**blest** (blest), *a.* Same as **BLESSED**.

**blew** (blō), *v.* Past tense of **BLOW**.

**blight** (bliht), *n.* 1. Disease in plants.

2. Anything that injures or destroys.

*II. vt.* Affect with blight; blast.

**Blighty** (bliht'i), *n.* British soldier's synonym for home.

**blimp** (blimp), *n.* Small dirigible balloon. [Colloq.]

**blind** (blind), *I. n.* 1. Something to mislead. 2. Shade; shutter; screen; blinker. *II. vt.* 1. Deprive of sight.

2. Hinder perception. 3. Darken the understanding. *III. a.* 1. Destitute of sight or judgment. 2. Heedless; inconsiderate. 3. Admitting no light. 4. Having no outlet.—**blindly**, *adv.*

—**blindness**, *n.*—**blinder**, *n.* [A. S.]

**blindfold** (blind'fōld), *I. vt.* 1. Cover the eyes. 2. Mislead; hoodwink. *II.*

*a.* 1. Having the eyes covered. 2. Reckless; thoughtless.

**blink** (blingk), *I. vt.* Shut out of sight; purposely avoid seeing. *II. vi.*

Peer with the eyes half shut; glance; twinkle; wink. *III. n.* Glimpse; wink; glance.—**blink'ard**, *n.* One who blinks. [A. S. *blincan*, twinkle.]

**blinker** (blingk'ēr), *n.* Piece of leather on a horse's bridle which prevents him from seeing on the side.

**bliss** (blis), *n.* Highest happiness.—

**blissful**, *a.*—**blissfully**, *adv.*—[A. S. *blis*—*blithe*, joyful.]

*Syn.* Ecstasy; beatitude; delight.

**blister** (blis'tēr), *I. n.* 1. Thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter; pustule. 2. Plaster to raise a blister. 3. Anything resembling a vesicle on the skin. *II. vt.* Raise a blister; apply a blistering plaster.

*III. vi.* Rise in a blister or blisters.—

**blis'tery**, *a.* Full of blisters. [Etymology doubtful.]

**blithe** (bliht or blith), *a.* Joyous; gay; happy.—**blithe'ly**, *adv.*—**blithe'some**, *a.* [A. S.]

**blizzard** (bliz'ard), *n.* Violent snow-storm. Word formed in the U. S. about 1880.

**bloat** (blōt), *vt.* and *vi.* Swell; puff out; dilate; grow turgid. [Etymology uncertain.]

**bloater** (blō'tēr), *n.* Smoked herring.

**block** (blok), *I. vt.* 1. Obstruct; impede; stop; close up. 2. Shape into blocks. 3. Roughly mark out a plan. *II. n.* 1. Solid mass of a substance.

2. Short thick piece of wood or other material. 3. Section or divisional

part of anything, as a row of houses between two streets. 4. Pulley together with its frame work. 5. Obstruction. [Gael. *plac*, lump.]

**blockade** (blok'ād'), *I. vt.* Block up or close to traffic. *II. n.* 1. Shutting up of a place by surrounding it with troops or ships. 2. Obstruction to traffic or action. [son; dolt.

**blockhead** (blok'hed), *n.* Stupid per-

**blockhouse** (blok'how's), *n.* Small temporary fort, generally made of logs. [gull; doltish.

**blockish** (blok'ish), *a.* Like a block;

**blond**, **blonde** (blond), *I. a.* Of fair complexion; fair. *II. n.* Person of fair complexion, with light hair and eyes. [Fr.]

**blood** (blud), *n.* 1. Vital fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of animals. 2. Connexion by descent; lineage; progeny. 3. Slaughter. 4. Temper; mood; passion. 5. Man of ardent temperament. [A. S. *blōd*.]

**blooded** (blud'ed), *a.* 1. Of pure blood or breed. 2. Having blood of the kind specified, as in *warm-blooded*..

**blood-heat** (blud'hēt), *n.* Heat of same degree as blood in man, about 98½° F.—**blood-horse**, *n.* 1. Horse of Arabian stock. 2. Horse of good stock.—**blood'-**

**hound**, *n.* Hound remarkable for its acuteness of scent.—

**blood'ily**, *adv.* In a bloody manner.—

**blood'iness**, *n.* The state of being bloody.—**blood'less**, *a.* 1. Without blood. 2. Without bloodshed. 3. Without spirit or vigor.—**blood'lessly**, *adv.*—**blood'shed**, *n.* Shedding of blood.—**blood'shot**, *a.* Red or inflamed with blood; said of the eyes.—**bloody**, *a.* 1. Stained with blood. 2. Cruel; murderous.

**bloom** (blōm), *I. vi.* 1. Come into blossom; flower. 2. Be in a state of vigor or beauty; flourish. *II. n.* 1. Blossom or flower. 2. Glow of health or freshness. 3. Downy, delicate coating on plums, grapes, etc. 4. Prime, highest perfection. [A. S. *blōwan*, bloom.]

**bloom** (blōm), *n.* Mass of puddled iron freed of dross or slag. [A. S. *bloma*, mass.]

**bloomers** (blō'mēr'z), *n.* Trousers for women. [Named after Mrs. Bloomer.]

**blossom** (blōs'um), *I. n.* Flower. *II. vt.* 1. Bear flowers; come into bloom. 2. Flourish. [A. S. *blōstma*, blossom.]



Bloodhound.

**blot** (blot). I. *n.* 1. Spot; stain. 2. Obliteration, erasure. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [blotting; blot'ted.] 1. Stain. 2. Obliterate; efface. 3. Dry with blotting paper.

*Syn.* Blur; smutch; expunge; cancel.

**blotch** (bloch). I. *n.* 1. Spot or blot. 2. Discoloration or eruption on the skin. II. *vt.* Mark or disfigure with blotches. [From BLOT.]

**blotter** (blot'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which blots. 2. Sheet, pad, or book of blotting-paper. 3. Waste-book; book of first entry.

**blotting-paper** (blot'ing-pā'pēr), *n.* Unsized paper, used for absorbing ink, preventing blots.

**blouse** (blowz), *n.* 1. Light, loose outer-garment. 2. Loose-fitting waist or jacket. [Fr.]

**blow** (blō), *v.* [blow'ing, blew (blō); blown (blōn).] I. *vt.* 1. Drive a current of air. 2. Drive by a current of air. 3. Inflate with air, or shape or form by such inflation. 4. Sound a wind instrument. 5. Spread by report. 6. Taint by depositing eggs upon, as flies do. 7. Shatter by explosion. II. *vi.* 1. Produce a current of air. 2. Move, as wind in a strong or gentle breeze. 3. Sound, as a horn. 4. Pant; puff; be out of breath. III. *n.* 1. Act of blowing. 2. Breeze. 3. Eggs deposited by a fly. 4. Sound of a wind instrument.—**blow-out** (blō'owt), *n.* Grand feast. [A. S. *blawan*.]

**blow** (blō). I. *vt.* Bloom. II. *n.* State of blossoming. [A. S. *blowan*.]

**blow** (blō), *n.* 1. Severe stroke or knock. 2. Sudden calamity. [From A. S. *bleowan*, beat blue.]

*Syn.* Thump; thwack; shock; misfortune; assault.

**blowpipe** (blō'pīp), *n.* Pipe through which a current of air is blown on a flame to intensify its heat.



Blowpipe.

**blowzy** (blow'zī), *a.* 1. Tanned and ruddy-faced. 2. Disheveled.

**blubber** (blub'ēr). I. *n.* Fat of whales and other large sea animals. II. *vt.* Sob noisily, so as to puff the cheeks. [M. E. *blubren*. Related to BUBBLE.]

**bludgeon** (bluj'un), *n.* Short heavy stick. [Etymology doubtful.]

**blue** (blō). I. *n.* 1. Sky-color; azure; one of the seven primary colors. 2. Pigment or dye of this color. II. *a.* 1. Sky-colored. 2. Cast down or de-

pressed in spirits. 3. Dismal; dreary; dispiriting. 4. Strict in religious or moral requirements. 5. Livid, as in "black and blue." III. *vt.* 1. Make blue. 2. Treat with bluing. [A. S. *blaw*.]

**bluebell** (blō'bel), *n.* Plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers; its flower.

**blueberry** (blō'ber-ī), *n.* Species of whortleberry, with small-seeded dark blue berries.

**bluebird** (blō'bērd), *n.* Small American singing bird, with sky-blue back and dull reddish breast.

**bluebook** (blō'bōk), *n.* Printed report (by the government or other authority), usually in a blue cover.

**bluebottle** (blō'botl), *n.* 1. Plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers. 2. Large fly with blue body. [choly.]

**blues** (blōz), *n.* Low spirits; melan-

**bluestocking** (blō'stok-ing), *n.* Literary woman.

**bluff** (bluf). I. *n.* 1. High steep bank; bold headland. 2. Game at cards, poker. 3. Assumed confidence of speech or manner with a purpose to mislead or overawe. II. *vt.* Overawe or mislead by a bold confidence of manner or speech. III. *a.* 1. Bold; steep. 2. Abrupt in speech or manner; blunt; frank; outspoken.—**bluffness**, *n.* [L. G. *verbluffen*, confuse.]

**bluing** (blō'ing), *n.* 1. Material used for giving a bluish tint. 2. Act of giving a bluish tint.

**bluish** (blō'ish), *a.* Tinged with blue.

**blunder** (blun'dēr). I. *n.* Gross mistake. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Act blindly; err; stumble; confuse. [Etym. doubtful.]

**blunderbuss** (blun'dēr-bus), *n.* Short gun with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle. [Dut. *donder*, thunder, and *buis*, box, barrel of a gun.]

**blunt** (blunt). I. *a.* 1. Having a dull edge or point. 2. Abrupt; outspoken; brusque. II. *vt.* Dull the edge or point of. III. *vi.* Become dull.—**bluntly**, *adv.*—**bluntness**, *n.* [A. S.]

**blur** (blūr). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [blur'ing; blurred (blūrd); blurred.] Make or become blotted, dim or indistinct. II. *n.* 1. Mark made indistinct by smearing or blotting. 2. Blot, stain. 3. Indistinctness. [From root of BLEAR.]

**blurt** (blūrt), *vt.* Utter suddenly and indiscreetly, or inadvertently

**blush** (blush), I. *n.* 1. Redness in the cheek, forehead, etc., from shame, confusion, etc. 2. Crimson or roseate hue, as of a rose, the morning sky, etc. 3. Glance. II. *vi.* 1. Grow red from shame, confusion, etc. 2. Grow or be of a roseate hue. [A. S. *blýstan*, blush.]

**bluster**(blus'tēr). *I. n.* Confused noise, as of a storm; boisterous speech or conduct. *II. vt.* Make a roaring noise. — **blusterer**, *n.* — **blustering**, *a.* — **blustery**, *a.* [From root of BLOW.]  
*Syn.* Boasting; bullying; swaggering; turbulence; boisterousness.

**bo** (bō), *interj.* Exclamation used to inspire fright.

**Boa** (bō'a). *n.* 1. Genus of large non-venomous serpents. 2. Long fur wrap, worn round the neck. [L.]



Boa Constrictor.

**boar** (bōr), *n.* Male of swine. [A. S. *bar*.]

**board** (bōrd), *n.* 1. Long, broad, thin piece of timber. 2. Table for food; food served at table. 3. Meals served for pay; price paid for meals. 4. Council or authorized body of persons. 5. Deck or interior of a ship, boat, etc. 6. Table or frame for a game. 7. Pesteboard; cover of a book. [A. S. *bord*, board.]

**board** (bōrd). *I. vt.* 1. Cover with boards. 2. Supply with meals at fixed terms. 3. Place as a boarder. 4. Enter a vessel, railway car, etc. *II. vi.* Take meals regularly for a stipulated price. — **boarder**, *n.* One who boards.

**boast** (bōst). *I. vt.* 1. Brag. 2. Glory. *II. vt.* 1. Glory in possessing. 2. Brag of; vaunt. *III. n.* 1. Brag; expression of pride. 2. Cause of boasting; source of pride. — **boastful**, *a.* Given to brag. — **boastfully**, *adv.* — **boastfulness**, *n.* [Etymology unknown.]

*Syn.* Crow; talk big; vapor; exult; bluster; swagger.

**boat** (bōt), *n.* 1. Small vessel propelled by oars or sails. 2. Any water craft. 3. Open dish resembling a boat, as *sauceboat*. [A. S. *bat*.]

**boatswain** (bōt'swān, bō'sn), *n.* Subordinate officer on board of a ship, who has charge of the boats, rigging, etc. [BOAT and SWAIN.]

**bob** (bob), *v.* [bob'bing; bobbed (bobd).] *I. vt. and vi.* Move in a short jerking manner; move to and fro, or up and down. *II. n.* 1. Short jerking motion. Anything which bobs, as a fishing-cork, the weight on a pendulum, etc. [Etymology doubtful.]

**bobbin** (bob'in), *n.* Spool or reel on which thread is wound. [Fr. *bobine*.]

**bobolink** (bob'o-link'), *n.* Popular name of the rice-bird or reed-bird. [From its cry.]

**bob-sled** (bob'sled), *n.* Two short sleds in tandem, united by a long board.

**bobtail** (bob'tāl), *n.* 1. Short tail. 2. Contemptible fellow. 3. Rabble.

**bobwhite** (bob'hwit), *n.* American quail. [From its cry.]

**boche** (bōsh), *a. and n.* French slang for GERMAN.

**bode** (bōd). *I. vt.* Portend or predict. *II. vi.* Be an omen (ill or well). [A. S. *bodian*, announce.]

**bodice** (bod'is), *n.* Close-fitting waist. [From PAIR OF BODIES.]

**bodied** (bod'id), *a.* Having a body. — **bodiless** (bod'i-less), *n.* Having no body. — **bodily**, *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the body; corporeal. 2. Entire. *II. adv.* 1. Corporeally; in the person. 2. Completely. [See BODY.]

**bodkin** (bod'kin), *n.* Small instrument for piercing.

**body** (bod'i), *n.* 1. Physical structure and form of an animal or thing. 2. Trunk or main part. 3. Person. 4. Number of persons united for a purpose. 5. Number of things; mass; system. 6. Strength or substance. [A. S. *bodig*.]

**body** (bod'i), *vt.* [bod'ying; bod'ied.] 1. Provide with a body. 2. Form into a body. 3. (With *forth*), exhibit in bodily form.

**Boer** (bōr), *n.* Descendant of the Dutch who colonized South Africa. [Dut. *boer*, farmer.]

**bog** (bog), *n.* Marsh, quagmire; soft ground. — **bog'gy**, *a.* Marshy; swampy. [Gael. *bog*.]

**bogey**, **bogie**, **bogy** (bō'gi), *n.* 1. Bugbear. 2. Golf record score.

**boggle** (bog'i), *vt.* Hesitate; waver; bungle; equivocate. [Etym. doubtful.]

**bogus** (bō'gus), *a.* Spurious; sham. [Of doubtful origin.]

**Bohemian** (bō'hē-mi-an), *n.* Person of irregular habits and who disregards conventionality. [Fr. *bohémien*, gipsy.]

**boil** (boil), *I. vt.* 1. Cause to bubble up from the action of heat; heat to the point of ebullition. 2. Cook in a seething liquid. *II. vi.* 1. Bubble up from the action of heat. 2. Be cooked or prepared in a seething liquid. 3. Be agitated, as waves by the wind. *III. n.* State of ebullition. [Fr. *bouillir*.]

**boil** (boil), *n.* Inflamed tumor, furuncle. [A. S. *byl*.]

**boiler** (boil'ēr), *n.* Vessel in which anything is boiled or in which steam is generated.

**boisterous** (bois'tēr-us), *a.* Noisy; turbulent; violent. — **bois'terously**, *adv.* — **boisterousness**, *n.* [Wel. *bwyst*, wildness.]



**bolas** (bô'las), *n.* Primitive weapons of Australian and So. Amer. tribes, consisting of stones tied to separate cords and united. See **BOLO**.

**bold** (bôld), *a.* 1. Daring. 2. Striking; steep. 3. Impudent.—**bold'ly**, *adv.*—**bold'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *beald*, quick.]

*Syn.* Audacious; brave; courageous.

**bole** (bôl), *n.* Trunk of a tree.

**bole** (bôl), *n.* Soft clay used as pigment. [Gr. *bolos*, clod.] [pod.]

**boll** (bôl), *n.* 1. Bowl. 2. Round seed-bolo (bô'lo), *n.* Primitive scythe-like weapon of the Igorotte tribe.

**bolshhevik** (bôl'she-vêk), *n.* [pl. bol'shevi'ki]. Revolutionist; extreme socialist. [Russ.]

**bolster** (bôl'stêr), *I. n.* Long cylindrical pillow. *II. vt.* Support. [A. S.]

**bolt** (bôlt), *n.* 1. Stout metal pin. 2. Bar for fastening a door, etc. 3. Elongated shot. 4. Arrow. 5. Thunderbolt. 6. Roll of cloth, etc. 7. Act of swallowing food hastily. 8. Sudden start. 9. Refusal to abide by action of a party of which one is a member. [A. S.]

**bolt** (bôlt), *vt.* 1. Fasten with a bar or pin. 2. Blurt out. 3. Swallow hastily. *II. vi.* 1. Dart forth or off; runaway. 2. Refuse to be bound by the action of one's party or by that of a body of which one has been a member.

**bolt** (bôlt), *adv.* Like a bolt, straight.

**bolt** (bôlt), *I. n.* Sieve. *II. vt.* Sift.

**bomb** (bom), *n.* Metal shell containing an explosive to be fired by impact or by a fuse. [Fr. *bombe*.]

**bombard** (bom-bârd'), *vt.* Attack with bombs or cannon.—**bombard'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *bombarder*.]

**bombast** (bom'bast), *n.* Inflated or high-sounding language; fustian.—**bombast'ic**, *a.* [O. Fr. *bombace*, padding—L. *bombax*, cotton.] [faith.]

**bona fide** (bô'nâ fîdê), *adv.* In good

**bonanza** (bô-nan'za), *n.* Productive mine; profitable investment. [Sp. =prosperity.] [candy. [Fr.]

**bonbon** (bang'bang), *n.* Sweetmeat.

**bond** (bond), *I. n.* 1. That which binds; band; link of connection; obligation; restraint. 2. Formally contracted obligation, or its record in writing. 3. Certificate of indebtedness, bearing interest. *II. vt.* 1. Put under bond; mortgage. 2. Place in a bonded warehouse under requirement of revenue laws. *III. a.* In a state of slavish dependence.—**bondage** (bond'aj), *n.* Captivity; slavery.—**bond'man**, *n.* Man-slave.—**bond'maid**, **bond'woman**, *n. fem.* [A. S. See **BAND**.]

*Syn.* Ligament; captivity; fetters.

**bonded** (bond'ed), *a.* Under a bond; secured by bond. [on a bond.]

**bondsman** (bondz'man), *n.* Surety **bone** (bôn). *I. n.* 1. Hard substance composing the skeleton of man and other animals. 2. Piece of the skeleton. *II. vt.* 1. Take out the bones. 2. Stiffen with bones. 3. Fertilize with pulverized bone. *III. a.* Of or pertaining to bone.—**boned** (bônd), *a.* Possessed of bones of a particular character, as *big-boned*.—**bone'less**, *a.* Without bones. [A. S. *bane*.]

**bonfire** (bon'fir), *n.* Large fire made in the open air on festive occasions. [Orig. *bonefire*, burning of bones.]

**bon-mot** (bang'mô), *n.* Good saying; witty repartee. [Fr.]

**bonnet** (bon'et), *n.* 1. Covering for the head, worn by women. 2. Kind of cap worn by boys and men in Scotland. [Fr.]

**bonny** (bon'i), *a.* Handsome; winsome; gay. [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good.]

**bon-ton** (bang-tang'), *n.* Height of fashion. [Fr.]

**bonus** (bô'nus), *n.* Extra compensation or allowance. [L.=good.]

**bony** (bô'ni), *a.* Of, like, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, bone or bones.

**booby** (bô'bi), *n.* 1. Species of gannet, remarkable for its apparent stupidity. 2. Dull or stupid person. [Sp. *bobo*, stupid.]



Booby.

**boodle** (bô'dl), *I. n.* Money used to influence the action of a public official; bribe money. *II. vt.* Give or receive boodle or bribe money.—**bood'ler**, *n.*

**book** (bok), *I. n.* Collection of sheets of paper, whether written or printed on, or blank, bound together. 2. Literary composition. 3. Division of a volume. *II. vt. and vi.* 1. Enter or register in a book. 2. Arrange or provide for in advance. [A. S. *bók*, book—*duc*, beech.]

**bookkeeping** (bok'kê-ping), *n.* Art of keeping accounts.

**bookplate** (bok'plât), *n.* Label usually pasted inside the cover of a book, bearing the owner's name, etc.

**bookworm** (bok'wûrm), *n.* 1. Mite that eats holes in books. 2. Devoted reader of books.

**boom** (bôm). *I. n.* Hollow sound, as of the sea, a cannon, drum; or the noise made by the bittern, prairie-

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve wqłt; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

- chicken, etc. II. *vt.* Make a hollow sound. [Imitation of sound.]
- boom** (bōm). I. *n.* Sudden active movement in favor of any cause, person or thing; sudden apparent prosperity. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Actively and enthusiastically advance, promote or prosper. [U. S. since 1878.]
- boom** (bōm), *n.* 1. Pole by which a sail is stretched. 2. Chain or bar stretched across a harbor. [Low Ger. *boom*, tree.]
- boomerang** (bō'me-rang), *n.* 1. Weapon used by native Australians: a stick of hard wood so curved that when thrown forward, it takes a whirling course upwards till it stops, when it returns with a swoop and falls in the rear of the thrower. 2. Any scheme or plan which recoils upon the originator.
- boon** (bōn), *n.* Gift; favor; privilege; blessing. [Icel. *bon*.]
- boon** (bōn), *a.* Genial; jovial; intimate. [Fr. *bon*, good.]
- boor** (bōr), *n.* Coarse or awkward person.—**boorish**, *a.*—**boorishness**, *n.* [Ger. *bauer*, farmer.]
- boost** (bōst). I. *vt.* 1. Lift or push upward. 2. Promote or forward. II. *n.* Push upward; lift; helping hand. [U. S. colloq.]
- boot** (bōt). I. *n.* 1. Covering for the foot and lower part of the leg. 2. High shoe. 3. Old instrument of torture for the legs. 4. Receptacle in a carriage, for parcels, etc. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Put boots on. [Fr. *botte*.]
- boot** (bōt). I. *n.* Profit; relief. II. *vt.* avail.—**bootless**, *a.* Without profit; useless.—**bootlessly**, *adv.* [A. S. *bot*, compensation.]
- bootblack** (bōt'blak), *n.* One who blacks and polishes boots.
- booth** (bōth), *n.* 1. Stall at a fair. 2. Temporary light structure for mercantile or other purposes. [From root of *ABODE*.]
- bootjack** (bōt'jak), *n.* Instrument for taking off boots.
- boots** (bōts), *n.* Bootblack at a hotel.
- booty** (bō'tl), *n.* Spoil taken in war, or by force; plunder. [From Ger. *beute*, plunder.]
- booze** (bōz). I. *n.* Liqueur; drink. II. *vi.* Tipple, drink deeply.—**boozy**, *a.* Foolish with liquor, lightly intoxicated. [From *Boucy*, name of French town, producing a sparkling wine.]
- boracic** (bō-ras'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from borax.
- borax** (bō'raks), *n.* Salt made of boracic acid and soda, used for antiseptic and sedative purposes, and as a flux in soldering. [From Pers. *burah*.]
- border** (bar'dēr). I. *n.* Edge; outer part. II. *vt.* 1. Make or adorn with a border. 2. Adjoin. III. *vi.* (*On or upon*) Verge; be adjacent (to). [A. S. *bord*.] *Syn.* Margin; brim; verge; confine; boundary; frontier; rim; limits.
- bore** (bōr), *vt.* 1. Pierce so as to form a hole, esp. with or as with an auger. 2. Weary or annoy. [A. S. *borian*.]
- bore** (bōr), *n.* 1. Hole made by an auger or like instrument; any similar hole, as in a gun. 2. Person or thing that wearies or annoys. [A. S. *bor*, gimlet.]
- bore** (bōr), *v.* Past tense of BEAR.
- boreal** (bō're-al), *a.* Pertaining to the North or the north wind; northern.
- Boreas** (bō're-as), *n.* North wind. [Gr.]
- borer** (bō'rēr), *n.* 1. Boring instrument. 2. Insect or worm that bores into wood.
- boric** (bōr'ik), *a.* Same as BORACIC.
- born** (barn), *I. Pa. p.* of BEAR. Brought into being; brought forth; produced. II. *a.* Natural; innate.
- borne** (bōrn), *v.* *Pa. p.* of BEAR.
- borough** (būr'ō), *n.* 1. Incorporated town or village. 2. In England, a town that sends a representative to parliament. [A. S. *burg*, town, fort.]
- borrow** (bor'ō), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Obtain a loan. 2. Appropriate and use; adopt; copy.—**bor'rower**, *n.* [A. S. *borgian*.]
- bosh** (bosh), *n.* and *interj.* Nonsense; foolish talk. [Turk. =empty.]
- bosom** (boz'um). I. *n.* 1. Breast. 2. Part of the dress covering the breast. 3. Embrace. 4. Desire. 5. Anything likened to the bosom. II. *a.* (Attributively), intimate, confidential, as in *bosom friend*. [A. S. *bosm*.]
- boss** (bas or bos). I. *n.* Master; employer of labor; overseer. II. *a.* Chief; best of the kind. III. *vt.* and *vi.* Superintend; dictate; order.—*Boss it*, act the master. [Dut. *baas*, master.]
- boss** (bas or bos), *n.* Knob or stud; raised ornament; thick or protuberant part. [Fr. *bosse*, swelling.]
- botanic** (bo-tan'ik), **botanical**, *a.* Pertaining to botany; containing plants.—**botanically**, *adv.*—**bot-anist**, *n.* One skilled in botany.—**bot-anize**, *vi.* Collect plants for study.
- botany** (bot'a-ni), *n.* Science of plants. [Gr. *botane*, plant—*bosko*, feed.]
- botch** (boch). I. *n.* 1. Clumsy patch; ill-finished work. 2. Bungling workman. II. *vt.* Mend or patch clumsily; make a poor job of. [O. H. Ger. *botzen*, strike, repair.]

fāte, fat tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mūve, wōlf, mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**both** (bōth). I *a.* and *pron.* The two; the one and the other. II. *conj.* (with *and*), as well as. [A.S. *ba the*, both the.]

**bother** (bōth'ēr). I. *vt.* Tease; perplex; annoy. II. *vt.* Trouble oneself. III. *n.* Trouble; annoyance.—**bother-ation**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.]

**bottle** (bot'l). I. *n.* 1. Vessel with a narrow neck and mouth, for holding liquids. 2. Quantity of liquid a bottle holds. II. *vt.* Put into a bottle or bottles.—**bottled** (bot'ld), *a.* Inclosed in bottles.—**bottler**, *n.* One who bottles.—**bottling**, *n.* Act or business of putting into bottles. [Fr. *bouteille*.]

**bottom** (bot'um). I. *n.* 1. Lowest part; that on which anything rests or is founded. 2. Low land, as in a valley. 3. The keel of a ship, hence the vessel itself. 4. Stamina; strength. 5. Lees. II. *vt.* 1. Furnish with a foundation. 2. Found or build upon. 3. Fathom. III. *vi.* Rest (upon); strike against the bottom.—**bottomless**, *a.* [A.S. *botm*.]

**bottomry** (bot'um-ri), *n.* Borrowing money on the security of a ship. [From *BOTTOM*.]

**boudoir** (bō-dwār'), *n.* Lady's private apartment. [Fr. — *boudier*, sulk.]

**bough** (bow), *n.* Branch of a tree. [A.S. *bog*, *boh*, arm.] [of *BUY*.]

**bought** (bōt), *v.* Past tense and *pa. p.* **boillion** (bō'yang or bōl'yang), *n.* Clear beef-broth. [Fr.] [stone.]

**boulder** (bōl'dēr), *n.* Large rounded **boulevard** (bōl'm-vārd), *n.* Broad avenue in a city, usually smooth-paved, lined with grass plats, trees or shrubbery, and used by light vehicles only. [Fr.—Ger. *bollwerk*, bulwark.]

**bounce** (bouns). I. *vt.* Drive, beat or push against anything suddenly. 2. Cause to bound. 3. Suddenly eject or throw out. 4. Peremptorily dismiss. II. *vt.* 1. Leap or spring suddenly. 2. Rebound. III. *n.* 1. Sudden leap or spring. 2. Rebound. 3. Sudden blow. 4. Lie.—**bounc'er**, *n.* 1. Anything large and bouncing. 2. One who or that which bounces.—**bouncing**, *a.* Healthy, strong, robust.—**bouncing-ly**, *adv.* [Dut. *bōnzen*, bounce, dismiss.]

**bound** (bownd). I. *n.* Limit or boundary. II. *vt.* 1. Set bounds to; restrain; surround. 2. State the boundaries of. 3. Form the boundary of.—**bound-less**, *a.* Without boundary or limit.—**boundlessly**, *adv.*—**boundless-ness**, *n.* [M.L. *bōdina*, limit.]

**bound** (bownd). I. *n.* Spring or leap; rebound. II. *vi.* Spring, leap, rebound. [Fr. *bondir*, spring.]

**bound** (bownd), *a.* 1. Obligated. 2. Destined; going. 3. Determined. [See *BIND*.] [p. of *BIND*.]

**bound** (bownd), *v.* Past tense and *pa. p.* **boundary** (bownd'a-ri), *n.* Border line. [gatory.]


**bounden** (bownd'en), *a.* Obligated; obli-  
**bounteous** (bownt'e-us), *a.* Bounti-  
ful; abundant.—**bounteously**, *adv.*  
—**bounteousness**, *n.*—**boun'tiful**,  
*a.* Liberal.—**boun'tifully**, *adv.*—  
**boun'tifulness**, *n.* [From *BOUNTY*.]

**bounty** (bownt'i), *n.* 1. Liberality in bestowing gifts. 2. Gift. 3. Premium given as an inducement to some service or to encourage some branch of industry. [Fr. *bonité*, goodness.]

**bouquet** (bō-kē'), *n.* 1. Bunch of flowers; nosegay. 2. Fragrance, specially of wine. [Fr.]

**bourgeois** (bōr-zhwā'), *n.* Middle-class citizen.—**bourgeoisie** (bōr-zhwā-zē'), *n.* Middle class of citizens, esp. traders. [Fr.—*bourg*, town.]

**bourgeois** (būr-jois'), *n.* Size of type between brevier and long primer. Eight lines to the inch.

 This line is in Bourgeois type  
**bound**, **bourne** (bōrn or bōrn), *n.* Boundary. [Fr. *borne*, limit.]

**bourse** (bōrs), *n.* Stock exchange. [Fr.]  
**bout** (bowt), *n.* Turn; loop; round; contest; set-to. [A.S. *byht*, bend.]

**bovine** (bō'vin), *a.* Pertaining to cows; cow-like. [L. *bovinus*, — *bos*, *bovis*, ox.]

**bow** (bow). I. *vt.* 1. Depress or bend down. 2. Subdue; crush; oppress. II. *vt.* 1. Bend the body in saluting. 2. Yield; obey. III. *n.* Inclination of the head or body, in respect, recognition, reverence, etc. 2. The curving forepart of a ship. [A.S. *bugan* bend.]

**bow** (bō), *n.* 1. Bent piece of wood, with the ends connected by a string, used for shooting arrows. 2. Anything of a bent or curved shape, as a rainbow, violin bow. 3. Looped knot of ribbon, etc. [A.S. *boga*, bow.]

**bowels** (bow'elz), *n. pl.* 1. Intestines. 2. Interior parts. 3. Seat of pity or tenderness; compassion; pity. [O. Fr. *boel*, intestine, sausage.]

**bower** (bow'ēr). I. *n.* 1. Rustic abode. 2. Arbor. II. *vt.* Inclose. III. *vi.* Dwell. [A.S. *bur*, dwelling.]

**bower** (bow'ēr), *n.* Jack or knave. [Ger. *bauer*, farmer.]

**bowie-knife** (bō'e-nif), *n.* Heavy sheath knife, with long blade. [Named after the inventor, Colonel Bowie, who died in 1836.]



- bowl** (böl), *n.* 1. Large cup or cup-like vessel for holding liquids. 2. The hollow part of anything. [A. S. *bolla*.]
- bowl** (böl), *I. n.* Large ball used in the game of ten-pins. *II. vt.* 1. Roll as a bowl or ball. 2. Strike with anything rolled. *III. vi.* 1. Play at ten-pins; roll a bowl. 2. Move smoothly and rapidly, like a ball rolling. 3. Aim or deliver a ball as in cricket. [Fr. *boule*.]
- bowsprit** (bö'sprit), *n.* Large boom or spar, which projects forward from the stem of a ship to carry sail.
- box** (boks), *I. n.* 1. Case, receptacle. 2. Contents of the case. 3. Space shut off for private use, as in a theatre. *II. vt.* 1. Inclose in a box. 2. Furnish with a box. [A. S. *box*.]
- box** (boks), *I. n.* Blow on the head or ear with the hand. *II. vt.* Strike with the hand or fist. *III. vi.* Spar with the fists; engage in a pugilistic encounter.—**boxer** (boks'ēr), *n.* 1. Pugilist. 2. Member of a fanatic society in China opposed to foreigners. [From H. G. *boxe*, cheek.]
- box** (boks), *n.* Tree or shrub of the genus *Buxus*.—**box wood**, *n.* Wood of the box-tree.
- boy** (boi), *n.* Male child; lad.—**boyhood**, *n.* The state of being a boy.—**boyish**, *a.*—**boyishly**, *adv.*—**boyishness**, *n.*
- boycott** (boi'kot), *I. vt.* Combine in refusing to work for, sell to, buy from, or have any commercial dealings with. *II. n.* Combining of persons to have no commercial dealings with a person, firm or corporation. [From Captain Boycott, the first victim of it in Ireland, in 1880.]
- brace** (bräs), *I. vt.* Tighten; strengthen; furnish with braces. *II. n.* 1. Support; prop; suspender. 2. That which holds together; clasp. 3. In *printing*, a mark (—) connecting two or more lines. 4. Pair, couple. [O. Fr. *bras*, arm.]
- bracelet** (bräs'let), *n.* Ornament claspings the wrist. [Fr.]
- bracing** (brä'sing), *a.* Giving strength. From **BRACE**.
- bracket** (brak'et), *I. n.* 1. Support fastened to a wall. 2. Wall gas fixture or lamp holder.—*pl.* brackets. In *printing*, the marks [ ] used to inclose one or more



Old Assyrian Bracelets.

- words. *II. vt.* 1. Support by brackets. 2. Inclose by brackets; couple as with brackets [Etymology doubtful.]
- brackish** (brak'ish), *a.* Slightly salt.—**brackishness**, *n.* [Dut. *brak*, brackish.]
- bract** (brakt), *n.* Small leaf on a flower-stem. [L. *bractea*, thin leaf of metal.] [head. [A. S. *brord*, point.]
- brad** (brad), *n.* Thin nail with a small
- brag** (brag), *v.* [bragging; bragged (bragd).] *I. vi.* Boast; speak vainly gloriously. *II. vt.* Boast of. *III. n.* 1. Boast. 2. Source of pride. 3. One who boasts. [O. Fr. *braguer*, flaunt.]
- braggadocio** (brag-a-dō'shi-ō), *n.* 1. Boaster. 2. Empty boasting.
- braggart** (brag'art), *I. n.* Vain boaster. *II. a.* Boastful. [O. Fr. *bragard*.]
- Brahman** (brā'man), **Brah'min**, *n.* Member of the priest caste among the Hindus.—**Brah'manism**, *n.* Religious and social system of the Brah'mans. [Hind. *brahm*, worship.]
- braid** (brād), *I. vt.* 1. Plait. 2. Sew on braid. *II. n.* Plaited hair or band. [A. S. *bredan*, weave.]
- brain** (brän), *I. n.* (Often in the plural). 1. Mass of grayish-white matter contained in the head. 2. Intellect; mind. *II. vt.* Crush the skull of.—**brainless**, *a.* Without brains; senseless; inane.—**brain'y**, *a.* Having a good brain; intelligent. [A. S. *brægen*.]
- braise** (bräz), *I. vt.* Cook meat by stewing in a closed pan with vegetables and rich gravy, and slow baking afterward. *II. n.* Meat so cooked. [Fr. *braiser*. See **BRAZIER**.]
- brake** (brāk), *n.* 1. Variety of fern. 2. Thicket of ferns or other plants. [Etymology doubtful.]
- brake** (brāk), *I. n.* 1. Contrivance for retarding or stopping the motion of wheels, etc. 2. Instrument for breaking flax. 3. Wagon used in breaking in horses. 4. Forepart of carriage, by which it turns. *II. vt.* Operate a brake or brakes.—**brakeman**, *n.* One who tends brakes. [From **BREAK**.]
- bramble** (bram'bl), *n.* 1. Blackberry bush. 2. Any rough, prickly vine. [A. S. *bremel*, thorn.]
- bran** (bran), *n.* Husks of wheat, rye, etc. [Celt. *bran*, husk.]
- branch** (branch), *I. n.* 1. Limb of a tree. 2. Anything like a limb. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Divide; ramify. [Fr. *branche*.] *Syn.* Bough; twig; sprig; offshoot; section; subdivision; tributary.
- brand** (brand), *I. n.* 1. Piece of wood burning or partly burned. 2. Mark made by burning. 3. Trade-mark;

- quality; mark of infamy. II. *vt.* Mark with or as with a branding iron; stigmatize. [A. S.]
- brandish** (bran'dish). I. *vt.* Wave, flourish. II. *n.* Flourish. [Fr. *brandir*, *brandisse*.—]
- brandy** (bran'di), *n.* Spirit distilled from wine or other fruit. [Formerly *brandywine* — Dut. *brandewijn* — *branden*, burn, distil, and *wijn*, wine.]
- brasier** (brā-zhēr), *n.* Worker in brass. [From BRASS.]
- brass** (brās), *n.* 1. Alloy of copper and zinc. 2. Effrontery; impudence. — **brassy** (brās'i), *a.* [A. S. *bræs*.]
- brat** (brat), *n.* 1. Child's bib. 2. Child. [Gael. *brat*, apron, rag.]
- bravado** (brā-vā'dō), *n.* 1. Arrogant menace; swagger. 2. Swaggerer. [Sp.]
- brave** (brāv), *a.* Courageous; intrepid; daring. II. *vt.* Meet boldly; defy; dare. III. *n.* North American Indian warrior. — **bravely**, *adv.* — **bravery** (brā'vēr-i), *n.* [Fr.]
- bravo** (brā'vō), *n.* Darling villain; hired assassin; brigand. — *pl.* *bravoes* (brā'vōz). [Ital.]
- bravo** (brā'vō), *interj.* Well done! [Ital.]
- brawl** (bral), *n.* 1. Noisy quarrel. II. *vt.* Quarrel noisily. [row.]
- Syn.* Wrangle; squabble; uproar;
- brawn** (brān), *n.* 1. Muscle; thick flesh, esp. boar's flesh. 2. Muscular strength. — **brawny**, *a.* Muscular. [From root of Ger. *braten*, roast.]
- bray** (brā), *vt.* Pound or grind small; pulverize by pounding or rubbing. [From root of BREAK.]
- bray** (brā), *n.* 1. Cry of an ass, or any harsh, grating sound. II. *vt.* Cry like an ass. [O. Fr. *brāire*, bray.]
- braz** (brāz), *vt.* 1. Cover or ornament with brass. 2. Solder with an alloy of brass and zinc.
- brazen** (brā'zn), *a.* 1. Made of or like brass. 2. Impudent. II. *vt.* and *vt.* Confront with impudence; behave brazenly. — **brazenly**, *adv.* In a brazen manner. — **brazenness**, *n.*
- brazier** (brā'zhēr), *n.* Open pan for burning charcoal. [From Fr. *draise*, live coal.]
- breach** (brēch), *n.* 1. Break or opening. 2. Breaking, as of a law, contract, etc. 3. Quarrel. II. *vt.* Make an opening in. [From BREAK.]
- bread** (bred), *n.* 1. Food made of flour or meal baked. 2. Food in general. 3. Livelihood. — **breadfruit**, *n.* Fruit of a tree of



Breadfruit.

- the South Sea Islands, which when roasted is used as food. — **bread-stuff**, *n.* Cereals or flour that can be converted into bread. [A. S.]
- breadth** (brēth), *n.* 1. Extent from side to side; width. 2. Piece of fabric of its regular width. 3. Liberality, in views and opinions. [From A. S. root of broad.]
- break** (brāk), *v.* [broke (brōk); broken (brō'kn).] I. *vt.* 1. Part by force; rupture. 2. Tame; subdue. 3. Weaken; impair. 4. Make bankrupt. 5. Act contrary to; violate. 6. Interrupt. 7. Make a first disclosure of. II. *vi.* 1. Go to pieces; burst. 2. Start suddenly; burst forth; appear. 3. Change suddenly. 4. Decline. 5. Discontinue friendly relations. III. *n.* 1. Act of breaking. 2. Opening; breach. 3. Start; change. 4. Interruption. 5. Kind of heavy carriage. — **break'age**, *n.* 1. Breaking. 2. Things broken. — **break'down**, *n.* 1. Collapse. 2. Noisy dance. — **break'er**, *n.* Wave broken on rocks or the shore. — **break'neck**, *a.* Likely to cause a broken neck; reckless. — **break'up**, *n.* Termination; dispersion. — **break'water**, *n.* Barrier at the entrance of a harbor to break the force of the waves. [A. S. *brecan*.]
- Syn.* Rend; batter; shatter; destroy; ruin; disorder; broach; discipline; terminate; dissolve; demolish.
- breakfast** (brek'fast), *n.* 1. First meal of the day. II. *vt.* Furnish with breakfast. III. *vt.* Take breakfast.
- breem** (brēm), *n.* European freshwater fish of the carp family. [Fr. *brème*.]
- breast** (brest), *n.* 1. Front of the body between the neck and the abdomen. 2. Bosom. 3. Seat of the emotions. II. *vt.* Bear the breast against; oppose manfully. — **breast'plate**, *n.* Plate or piece of armor for the breast. — **breast'work**, *n.* Defensive work of earth or other materials breast-high. [A. S. *breost*.]
- breath** (brēth), *n.* 1. Air drawn into, and then expelled from, the lungs. 2. Power of breathing, life. 3. Time occupied by once breathing. 4. Very slight breeze. — **breath'less**, *a.* Out of breath; dead. — **breath'lessness**, *n.* [A. S. *brēth*.]
- breathe** (brēth), *v.* I. *vi.* 1. Draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs. 2. Take breath, rest, pause. 3. Live. II. *vt.* 1. Draw in and expel from the lungs, as air. 2. Infuse. 3. Give out as breath. 4. Utter softly. 5. Keep in breath; exercise.

**breathing** (brē'thing), *n.* 1. Act of respiration. 2. Aspiration. 3. Respite.

**breech** (brēch), *i. n.* Lower part of the body behind; hinder part of anything, as of a gun. *II. vt.* Put into breeches.

— **breech-loader** (brēch'lō-dēr), *n.* Fire-arm loaded by introducing the charge at the rear. [A. S. *brec.*]

**breeches** (brich'ez), *n. pl.* Garment worn by men on the lower part of the body; trousers. [See *breech.*]

**breed** (brēd), *v.* [breed'ing; bred,] *I. vt.* 1. Bring forth; cause. 2. Bring up. *II. vt.* 1. Be with young. 2. Be produced. *III. n.* 1. That which is bred; offspring. 2. Kind; race.—**breed'er**, *n.*—**breed'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of producing. 2. Education; manners. [A. S. *bredan*, nourish. Akin to BREAD.]

*Syn.* Generate; produce; hatch; engender; beget; foster; train; raise.

**breeze** (brēz), *n.* Gentle gale; wind.

— **breezy**, *a.* 1. Windy; airy. 2. Lively. [Fr. *brise*, cool wind.]

**brethren** (brēth'ren), *pl.* of BROTHER.

**breve** (brēv), *n.* Longest note used in music, (s). [It.—L. *brevis*, short.]

**brevet** (brē-vef'), *n.* Military commission giving an officer higher rank than that for which he receives pay. [Fr.]

**breviary** (brēv'i-ā-rī), *n.* Book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church. [Fr. *bréviaire.*]

**brevier** (brē-vēr'), *n.* Type between bourgeois and minion; 9 lines to inch.

☞ This line is in Brevier type.

**brevery** (brēv'i-ti), *n.* 1. Shortness. 2. Conciseness; succinctness.

**brew** (brō), *I. vt.* 1. Prepare a liquor, as from malt and other materials. 2. Contrive. *II. vi.* 1. Perform the operation of brewing. 2. Be gathering or forming. — **brew'er**, *n.* One who brews.—**brew'ery** (brō-ēr-i), *n.* Place for brewing. — **brew'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of making liquor from malt. 2. Quantity brewed at once. [A. S. *breowan.*]

**bribe** (brīb), *I. n.* Something given to influence unduly the judgment or conduct. *II. vt.* Influence by a bribe. — **brī'ber**, *n.* — **brī'bery**, *n.* [Fr.]

**bric-a-brac** (brīk'a-brāf'), *n.* Articles of virtu; curious ornamental objects. [Fr.]

**brick** (brīk), *I. n.* 1. Oblong or square piece of burned clay. 2. Anything in the shape of a brick. *II. vt.* Lay or pave with brick.—**brīck'bat**, *n.* Piece of brick.—**brick-kiln**, *n.* Kiln in which bricks are burned.—**brīck-layer**, *n.* One who lays or builds with bricks. [Fr. *brigue.*]

**bridal** (brī'dal), *I. n.* Marriage feast; wedding. *II. a.* Belonging to a bride or a wedding; nuptial.

**bride** (brīd), *n.* 1. Woman about to be married. 2. Woman newly married. [A. S. *bryd.*]

**bridegroom** (brīd'grōm), *n.* 1. Man about to be married. 2. Man newly married. — **bride'maid**, **bride's'maid**, **bride'man**, **bride's'man**, attendants at a wedding. [A. S. *bryd*, bride, and *guma*, man.]

**bridge** (brīj), *I. n.* 1. Structure raised across a river, etc. 2. Any similar structure. *II. vt.* Build or form a bridge over. [A. S. *brigc.*]

**bridle** (brī'dl), *I. n.* 1. Instrument on a horse's head, by which it is controlled. 2. Any curb or restraint. *II. vt.* Put on or manage by a bridle; check; restrain. *III. vi.* Hold up the head proudly or affectedly.—**bridle-path** (brī'dl-pāth), *n.* Way for horsemen. [A. S. *bridel.*]

**brief** (brēf), *I. a.* Short. *II. n.* 1. Short account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel. 2. Short statement of any kind. *III. vt.* Epitomize. — **brīef'ly**, *adv.*—**brīef'ness**, *n.* [Fr. *bref*—L. *brevis*, short.]

**brier** (brī'ēr), *n.* 1. Prickly shrub. 2. Wild rose. — **brī'er-root**, *n.* Root of the white heath, used for making pipe bowls. [A. S. *brer*, thorn.]

**brig** (brīg), *n.* Two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from BRIGANTINE.]

**brigade** (brīg-ād'), *I. n.* Body of troops consisting of two or more regiments. *II. vt.* Form into brigades. [Fr.]

**brigadier** (brīg-a-dēr), **brigadier-general**, *n.* General in command of a brigade.

**brigand** (brīg'and), *n.* Robber, free-booter. — **brīg'andage**, *n.* Plundering; systematic robbery. [Fr.—It. *brigante*—*briga*, strife.]

**brigantine** (brīg'an-tīn), *n.* Small, light vessel or brig. [From BRIGAND, because such a vessel was used by pirates.]

**bright** (brīt), *a.* Shining; full of light; clear; clever. — **brīght'ly**, *adv.* — **brīght'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *beort*, *briht*, bright.]

**brighten** (brī'tn), *I. vt.* Make bright or brighter; make cheerful. *II. vi.* Grow bright or brighter; clear up.



Brig.



**brilliant** (bril'yant). I. *a.* Sparkling; splendid. II. *n.* Diamond of the finest cut.—**brilliantly**, *adv.*—**brilliancy**, *n.* [Fr. *briller*, shine.]

*Syn.* Radiant; glittering; effulgent.



Top View. Side View. Back View.

Brilliant with 58 facets.

**brim** (brim). I. *n.* 1. Brink of a river or lake. 2. Upper edge of a vessel. 3. Projecting rim around a hollow, as in a hat. II. *vt.* [brim'ming; brimmed (brim'd).] Fill to the brim. III. *vi.* Be full to the brim. [A. S. *brim*, border, shore.]

**brimful** (brim'fol), *a.* Full to the brim.

**brimstone** (brim'stön), *n.* Sulphur. [From A. S. *byrnan*, burn, and *STONE*.]

**brinded** (brin'ded), **brindled**, *a.* Marked with spots or streaks. [From *BRANDED*.]

**brine** (brin), *n.* Salt-water; sea. [From A. S. *byrnan*, burn.]

**bring** (bring), *vt.* [bring'ing; brought (brät).] Fetch; carry; procure; draw, lead.—*Bring about*, bring to pass, effect.—*Bring down*, humble.—*Bring forth*, give birth to, produce.—*Bring to*, check the course of. [A. S. *bringan*.]

**brink** (bringk), *n.* Edge or border of a steep place or of a river.

**briny** (bri'ni), *a.* Pertaining to brine or the sea; salt.

**brisk** (brisk), *a.* Lively; rapid; effervescing. [From root of Fr. *brusque*.]

**brisket** (bris'ket), *n.* 1. Breast of an animal. 2. Part of breast next to ribs. [O. E. *brusket*.]

**bristle** (bris'l), I. *n.* Short, stiff hair, as of swine. II. *vi.* Stand erect, as bristles. [A. S. *byrst*.]

**bristly** (bris'li), *a.* 1. Set with bristles. 2. Rough.—**bristliness**, *n.*

**Britannic** (bri-tan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain.

**British** (brit'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its people.

**Briton** (brit'un), *n.* Native of Britain.

**brittle** (brit'l), *a.* Easily broken.—**brittleness**, *n.* [From A. S. *breotan*, break.]

**broach** (bröch), *vt.* 1. Pierce. 2. Tap; open up, begin. 3. Utter. [Fr. *brocher*, pierce.]

**broad** (bräd), *a.* 1. Wide; large; free, open. 2. Comprehensive; liberal. 3. Coarse, indelicate.—**broadly**, *adv.*—**broadness**, *n.*—**broaden** (bräd'n) *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow broad or broader. [A. S. *brad*.] [widely.]

**broadcast** (bräd'kast), *a.* Scattered **broadcloth** (bräd'klath), *n.* Fine, smooth woolen cloth, made double width, a yard and a half.

**broadside** (bräd'sid), *n.* 1. Side of a ship. 2. All the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge. 3. Sheet of paper printed on one side. [with a broad blade.]

**broadsword** (bräd'sörd), *n.* Sword **brocade** (bro-käd'), *n.* Silk stuff in which figures are wrought.—**brocaded** (bro-kä'ded), *a.* 1. Worked brocade-like. 2. Dressed in brocade. [From root of *BROACH*.]

**brochure** (brö-shör), *n.* Pamphlet. [Fr.] [Gael. *brog*, shoe.]

**brogan** (brö'gan), *n.* Coarse shoe.

**brogue** (brög), *n.* 1. Coarse shoe. 2. Dialectic pronunciation of English, esp. that of the Irish. [Gael. *brog*.]

**broil** (broil), *n.* Noisy quarrel. [Fr. *brouiller*, confuse.]

**broil** (broil). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Cook over hot coal. [Etymology doubtful.]

**break** (brök), *v.* Past tense of *BREAK*.

**broken** (brö'kn), *a.* Rent asunder, in pieces; infirm; humbled. [From *BREAK*.]

**broker** (brö'kër), *n.* One who buys and sells for others, esp. stocks and securities.—**brokerage**, *n.* 1. Business of a broker. 2. Commission charged by a broker. [From A. S. *brucan*, use.]

**broma** (brö'ma), *n.* Preparation of cacao. [Gr. = food.]

**bromide** (brö'mid), *n.* Combination of bromine with a base.

**bromine** (brö'min), *n.* Element closely allied to iodine, so called from its smell. [Gr. *bromos*, bad odor.]

**bronchia** (brong'kia), *n. pl.* Ramifications of the windpipe which carry air into the lungs.—**bronchial**, *a.* [Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe.]

**bronchitis** (brong-ki'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the bronchia.

**broncho**, **bronco** (brong'kö), *n.* Small Mexican horse; mustang.

**bronze** (bronz). I. *n.* 1. Mixture of copper and tin. 2. Anything cast in bronze. 3. Color of bronze. 4. Impudence. II. *vt.* Give the appearance of bronze to; harden. [Fr.]

**brooch** (bröch or bröch), *n.* Ornamental pin for fastening an article of dress. [Fr. *broche*, spit.]

**brood** (bröd), *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Sit on eggs in order to breed or hatch. 2. Think anxiously for a long time. *II. n.* Offspring; number hatched at once. [A. S. *brod*.]

**brook** (brök), *n.* Small stream.—

**brooklet**, *n.* Little brook. [A. S. *broc*.]

**brook** (brök), *vt.* Bear, endure. [A. S. *brucan*, use, enjoy.]

**broom** (bröm), *I. n.* 1. Wild evergreen shrub. 2. Brush with a long handle for sweeping floors, etc. *II. vt.* Sweep.—**broom'corn**, *n.* Variety of maize from the tufts of which brooms are made.—**broom'stick**, *n.* Handle of a broom. [A. S. *bröm*.]

**broth** (broth), *n.* Water in which meat was boiled. [A. S. Related to Ger. *bruehe*.]

**brother** (bruth'ēr), *n.* 1. Male born of the same parents. 2. One closely united with or resembling another. 3. Fellow-creature; fellow member.—**brotherhood**, *n.* 1. State of being a brother. 2. Association of men for any purpose.—**brother-in-law**, *n.* Brother of a husband or wife; a sister's husband.—**brotherly**, *a.* Like a brother, kind, affectionate. [A. S. *brodhor*.]

**brougham** (brö'am), *n.* One-horse close carriage, two or four wheeled, named after Lord Brougham.

**brought** (brat), *v.* Past tense and p. of BRING.

**brow** (brow), *n.* 1. Ridge over the eyes; forehead. 2. Edge of a hill. [A. S. *bru*, slope.]

**browbeat** (brow'bēt), *vt.* Bear down with stern looks or speech; bully.

**brown** (brown), *I. a.* Of a dark or dusky color inclining to red or yellow. *II. n.* Dark reddish color. *III. vt.* Make brown; give a brown color to.—**brown'ish**, *a.* Inclining to brown.—**brown'ness**, *n.*—[*brown study*, gloomy reverie, 'absent-mindedness. [A. S. *brun*—*byrnan*, burn.]

**brownie** (brown'ni), *n.* Kind of good-natured domestic spirit. [Scot.]

**browse** (browz), *vt. and vi.* Feed on the shoots or leaves of plants. [O. Fr. *broust*, sprout.]

**bruin** (brö'in), *n.* Bear, so called from its brown color. [A. S. *brun*, brown.]

**bruise** (bröz), *I. vt.* 1. Injure without laceration. 2. Crush, pound. *II. n.* Contusion. [O. Fr. *bruiser*, break.]

**bruit** (bröt), *I. n.* Something noised abroad; rumor; report. *II. vt.* Noise abroad; report. [Fr. = noise.]

**brunette** (brö-net'), *n.* Girl or woman of dark complexion, eyes and hair. [Fr.]

**brunt** (brunt), *n.* Main heat or shock of an onset or contest; the force of a blow. [Related to BURN.]

**brush** (brush), *I. n.* 1. Instrument for removing dust or dirt, made of bristles, twigs, or feathers. 2. Kind of hair-pencil used by painters. 3. Brushwood. 4. Skirmish or encounter. 5. Tail of a fox. *II. vt.* Remove dust; clean; touch lightly in passing. *III. vi.* Move lightly. [Fr. *brosse*.]

**brushwood** (brush'wod), *n.* Rough, close bushes; thicket.

**brusque** (brusk), *a.* Blunt, abrupt in manner.—**brusqueness**, *n.* [Fr.]

**brutal** (brö'tal), *a.* Like a brute; unfeeling.—**brutally**, *adv.*—**brutality**, *n.*—**brutalize**, *vt.* Make brutal.

**brute** (bröt), *I. a.* Belonging to the lower animals. *II. n.* Beast.—**brutish**, *a.* Bestial.—**brutishly**, *adv.*—**brutishness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. brutus*, dull.]

**bubble** (bub'l), *I. n.* 1. Bladder of water filled with air. 2. Delusion. *II. vi.* Rise in bubbles. [Dut. *bobbel*.]

**bubo** (bü'bō), *n.* Contagious inflammation of a lymphatic gland.—*Bubonic plague*, deadly disease of Asiatic origin. [Gr. *boubon*.]

**buck** (buk), *n.* 1.

Male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit. 2. Dashing young fellow. [A. S. *bucca*.]

**buck** (buk), *vt.* 1.

Throw (arider) by bucking. *II. vi.* Spring from the

ground suddenly, as a broncho.

**buckboard** (buk'börd), *n.* Four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs.

**bucket** (buk'et), *n.* Vessel for drawing or holding water. [A. S. *buc*, jug.]

**buckeye** (buk'ī), *n.* Horse-chestnut.

**buckle** (buk'l), *n.* Instrument for fastening shoes and other articles of dress. *II. vt.* 1. Fasten with a buckle. 2. Yield. 3. Struggle. *III. vi.* 1. Bend, bulge out. 2. Engage with zeal. [Fr. *boucle*.]

**buckler** (buk'lēr), *n.* Shield with a central boss. [Fr. *bouclier*.]

**buckram** (buk'ram), *I. n.* Coarselinen cloth stiffened. *II. a.* 1. Made of buckram. 2. Stiff; precise. [Etymology doubtful.]

**buckshot** (buk'shot), *n.* Large lead shot used for hunting deer and other large game.

**buckskin** (buk'skin), *n.* 1. Skin of a buck. 2. Soft leather made of it.



Fallow Deer Buck.

**buckwheat** (buk'hwēt), *n.* Kind of grain having three-cornered seeds. [A. S. *doc*, beech, and WHEAT.]

**bucolic** (bū-kol'ik), *I. a.* Agricultural; pastoral. *II. n.* Pastoral poem. [Gr. *boukolikos*, a herdsman.]

**bud** (bud), *n.* 1. First shoot of a tree or plant. *II. vt.* Put forth buds; begin to grow. *III. vt.* Graft by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree. [Dut. *bot*, bud.]

**Buddhism** (bod'izm), *n.* Religious system founded by Buddha.

**Buddhist** (bod'ist), *n.* Believer in Buddhism.

**budge** (buǰ), *vi.* Move; stir. [Fr. *bouger*.]

**budget** (buǰ'et), *n.* 1. Little sack with its contents. 2. Annual statement of the finances of a government. [Fr.]

**buff** (buf), *n.* 1. Leather made from the skin of the buffalo. 2. Light yellow color. [Fr. *buffle*, buffalo.]

**buffalo** (buf'a-lō), *n.* 1. Large kind of ox, generally wild. 2. American bison. — **buffalo robe**, the skin of the buffalo dressed for use. [Sp. — Gr. *boubalos*, wild ox — *bous*, ox.]

**buffer** (buf'ēr), *n.* Device to break the force of a concussion.

**buffet** (buf'et or bō-fā'), *n.* 1. Sideboard. 2. Public room for refreshments. [Fr.]

**buffoon** (buf-fōn'), *n.* Clown. — **buffoonery**, *n.* Ludicrous or vulgar jesting. [Fr. *buffon* — It. *buffare*, jest.]

**bug** (bug), *n.* Term applied to various insects, esp. those infesting houses and beds; beetle. [W. *bug*, hobgoblin.]

**bugbear** (bug'bār), *n.* 1. Hobgoblin in the shape of a bear. 2. Object of terror. *Syn.* Goblin; specter; ogre.

**buggy** (bug'i), *n.* Single-seated, four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a top, drawn by one or two horses.

**bugle** (bū'gl), *n.* 1. Hunting-horn. 2. Horn for military signals. [O. Fr. — L. *buculus*, — *bos*, ox.]

**buhl** (būl), *n.* Unburnished gold, brass or mother-of-pearl inlaid; furniture ornamented with such. [From *Boule*, the name of an Italian wood-carver who introduced it into France in the time of Louis XIV.]

**build** (bild), *v.* [build'ing; built (bilt) or build'ed.] *I. vt.* Erect; form; construct. *II. vt.* Depend (on). *III. n.* Construction; make. — **builder**, *n.* One who builds. — **building**, *n.* Art of erecting houses; anything built.

**bulb** (bulb), *n.* 1. Onion-like root. 2. Anything of similar form. — **bulbed**, **bulbous**, *a.* [gale.]

**bulbul** (bol'bol), *n.* Persian nightin-

**Bulé** (bū'lā), *n.* National legislature of Greece, consisting of one house.

**bulge** (bulǰ), *I. n.* 1. Bilge or widest part of a cask. 2. Swelling. *II. vi.* Swell out. [A. S. *belgan*.]

**bulk** (bulk), *n.* 1. Magnitude. 2. Greater part. 3. Whole cargo. [From **BULGE**.]

*Syn.* Mass; size; majority.

**bulkhead** (bulk'hed), *n.* Partition separating one part of a ship between decks from another.

**bulky** (bulk'i), *a.* Having bulk; of great size. — **bulkiness**, *n.*

**bull** (bol), *I. n.* 1. Male of the ox kind; sign of the zodiac. 2. Speculator who favors higher prices. *II. vt.* Work for an advance of prices in stocks, etc.

**bull** (bol), *n.* Edict of the Pope which has his seal affixed. [L. *bulia*, seal.]

**bull** (bol), *n.* Ludicrous blunder; gross inconsistency in speech.

**bull-baiting** (bol-bā'ting), *n.* Sport of exciting bulls with dogs. [See **BAIT**.]

**bulldog** (bol'dog), *n.* 1. Kind of dog of great courage, formerly used for baiting bulls. 2. Short-barreled pistol.

**bulldoze** (bol'dōz), *vt.* Intimidate; bully. [Slang.] [Fr. *boulet*.]

**bullet** (bol'et), *n.* Ball of lead. [From **BULLETIN**.]

**bulletin** (bol'e-tin), *n.* Brief and official report of public news. [Fr.]

**bullfinch** (bol-finch), *n.* Species of finch.

**bullfrog** (bol'frog), *n.* Species of large frog.

**bullion** (bol'yun), *n.* Gold and silver in the mass. [From O. Fr. *billon*, bar.]

**bullock** (bol'ok), *n.* Young bull or steer. [A. S.]

**bull's-eye** (bolz'i), *n.* 1. Center of a target. 2. Small lantern.

**bully** (bol'i), *I. n.* Blustering fellow. *II. a.* Splendid. *III. vt.* [bul'lying; bull'ied.] Bluster. *IV. vt.* Intimidate by bluster. [Low Ger. *bullern*, roar.]

**bulrush** (bol'rush), *n.* Large strong rush, which grows on wet ground.

**bulwark** (bol'wark), *n.* Fortification; rampart. [From roots of **BOLD** and **WORK**.]

**bumble-bee** (bum'bl-bē), *n.* Large kind of bee that makes a buzzing noise. [O. Dut. *bommelien*, buzz.]

**bumboat** (bum'bōt), *n.* Boat for carrying provisions to a ship. [Dut.]


**bummer** (bum'ēr), *n.* Plundering camp-follower; loafer. [Ger. *bummeler*.]

**bump** (bump), *I. vi.* Make a heavy or loud noise. *II. vt.* Strike with a dull



Bullfinch.



sound. **III. n. 1.** Dull, heavy blow. **2.** Swelling. [Imitation of sound.]  
**bumper** (bump'ər), *n.* Cup or glass filled to the brim. [Fr. *bombard*.]  
**bumpkin** (bump'kin), *n.* Awkward rustic. [Dut. *boom*, log, and dim. *ken*.]  
**bun** (bun), *n.* Kind of small sweet cake.  
**bunch** (bunch), *I. n.* Number of things tied together. **II. vt.** Put together.—**'bunchy**, *a.* Like a bunch. [Icel. *bunki*.]  
**bunco** (bung'kō), *I. n.* Swindling game. **II. vt.** Swindle, rob.  
**buncombe** (bung'kum), *n.* Empty talk. [From *Buncombe* Co. N. C.]  
**Bundesrat** (bon'des-rät), *n.* Federal council, esp. of the German Empire.  
**bundle** (bun'dl), *n.* Number of things bound together. **II. vt. and vi. 1.** Tie into bundles. **2.** Go, or remove, unceremoniously. [A. S. *byndel*.]  
**bung** (bung), *n. 1.* Stopper of the hole in a barrel or cask. **2.** The hole itself.  
**bungalow** (bung'ga-lō), *n.* Tentlike, single-storied cottage with verandahs, originated in Bengal, India.  
  
 Bungalow.  
**bungle** (bung'gl), *I. n.* Botch, blunder. **II. vt.** Act or make clumsily.—**'bungler**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.]  
**union** (bun'yun), *n.* Inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe. [Fr. *bugne*, swelling.]  
**bunk** (bungk), *I. n.* Wooden case used for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night. **II. vt.** Sleep in a bunk. [Sw. *bunke*, coop.]  
**bunker** (bungk'ər), *n.* Large coal bin.  
**bunting** (bunt'ing), *n. 1.* Thin stuff for flags. **2.** Kind of bird. [Ger. *bunt*, gay.]  
**buntline** (bunt'lin), *n.* One of the ropes used in taking in a sail.  
**buoy** (boi), *I. n.* Float to indicate shoals, etc. **II. vt.** Fix buoys; keep afloat; bear up.—**'buoyancy**, *n. 1.* Capacity for floating. **2. Lightness of spirit.—**'buoyant**, *a.* [Dut. *doet*, buoy, fetter.]  
**bur, burr** (bür), *n. 1.* Prickly seed-case. **2.** Rough sound of *r*. **3.** Rough edge. **4.** Tool for producing a rough edge. **5.** Screw nut.  
**burbot** (bür'bot), *n.* Fresh-water fish like the eel, with a beard on its lower jaw. [Fr. *barbote*—*L. barba*, beard.]  
**burden** (bür'dn), *I. n.* Load. **II. vt.** Load; oppress.—**'burdenous**, *a.*—**'burdensome**, *a.* Heavy; oppressive. [A. S. *byrthen*—*deran*, bear.]**

**burden** (bür'dn), *n.* Part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza; refrain. [L. *L. burdo*, drone.] [burs.  
**burdock** (bür'dok), *n.* Plant with  
**bureau** (bür'ō), *n. 1.* Chest of drawers. **2.** Department for the transacting of public business.—*pl.* **bureaux** (bür'ō), **bureaus** (bür'ōz). [Fr.]  
**bureaucracy** (bür'ō'kra-si), *n.* Government by administrative bureaus.  
**bureaucratic** (bür'ō'krat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to bureaucracy.  
**burgess** (bür'jes), **burgher** (bür'g'ər), *n. 1.* Inhabitant of a borough. **2.** Citizen or freeman. **3.** Magistrate of certain towns.  
**burglar** (bür'glar), *n.* One who breaks into a house by night to steal.—**'burglary**, *n.* Breaking into a house by night to rob. [Ger. *burg*, town, and *L. latro*, robber.]  
**burgomaster** (bür'go-más-tēr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch town or city; mayor.  
**burgoo** (bür'gō), *n. 1.* Soup of meat and vegetables highly seasoned, popular in Kentucky, served at barbecues. **2.** Barbecue; out-door feast.  
**Burgundy** (bür'gun-di), *n.* French wine, so called from *Burgundy*.  
**burial** (ber'i-al), *n.* Act of placing a dead body in a grave. [See *BURY*.]  
**burlap** (bür'lap), *n.* Coarse fabric of jute, flax, manilla, or hemp, used for bags, wall coverings, etc.  
**burlesque** (bür'lesk'), *I. n.* Ludicrous representation. **II. a.** Jocular. **III. vt.** Turn into ridicule. [Fr.]  
*Syn.* Parody; travesty; caricature.  
**burly** (bür'li), *a. 1.* Bulky and vigorous. **2.** Boisterous.—**'burliness**, *n.*  
**burn** (bürn), *v.* [burn'ing; burned or burnt.] **I. vt.** Consume or injure by fire. **II. vi. 1.** Be on fire. **2.** Feel excess of heat. **3.** Be inflamed with passion. **III. n.** Hurt or mark caused by fire.  
**burner** (bürn'ər), *n.* Part of a lamp or gas-jet from which the flame arises.  
**burnish** (bürn'ish), *I. vt.* Polish; make bright by rubbing. **II. n. Polish; luster. [Fr. *brunir*, make brown.]  
**burr** (bür), *n.* Same as BUR. [key. [Sp.]  
**burro** (bür'ō), *n.* Small Mexican donkey.  
**burrow** (bür'ō), *I. n.* Hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter or defense. **II. vi. 1.** Make holes underground. **2.** Dwell in a concealed place. [A. S. *beorgan*, protect.]  
**burse** (bürs), *n.* (R. C.) Receptacle for the corporal, an exchange.  
**burst** (bürst), *I. vt. and vi.* [burst'ing; burst.] Break into pieces; break off fly open suddenly or by violence. **II.****

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

- n.* Sudden outbreak. [A. S. *berstan*, break.] [DEN.]
- burthen** (būr'thēn), *n.* Same as **BURBURY** (ber'i), *vt.* [bur'yīng; bur'ied.] Hide in the ground; place in the grave; hide or blot out of remembrance. [A. S. *byrgan*.]
- bush** (bosh), *n.* 1. Shrub thick with branches. 2. Wild uncultivated country. [Ger. *busch*.]
- bushel** (bosh'el), *I. n.* Dry measure containing 32 dry quarts or 2150.4 cu. in. *II. vt.* Mend; alter.
- bushing** (bosh'ing), *n.* Lining of metal, let into an orifice.
- bushy** (bosh'i), *a.* Full of bushes; thick and spreading.—**bushiness**, *n.*
- busily** (biz'i-lī), *adv.* In a busy manner.
- business** (biz'nes), *n.* 1. Employment; trade, occupation. 2. Affairs; affair.
- buskin** (bus'kin), *n.* Boot worn in ancient time by actors of tragedy, hence the tragic drama.
- buss** (bus). *I. n.* Kiss. *II. vt.* Kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner. [O. Ger. *bussen*, kiss.]
- bust** (bust), *n.* 1. Human body from the head to the waist. 2. Sculpture representing the upper part of the body. [Fr. *buste*.]
- bustard** (bustard), *n.* Genus of large heavy birds, akin to the ostrich family. [Fr. *bistard*—L. *avis tarda*, slow bird.]
- bustle** (bus'l), *I. vt.* Busy one's self; hustle; be active. *II. n.* 1. Hurried activity; stir. 2. Pad worn by women.
- busy** (biz'i), *I. a.* 1. Fully employed; active. 2. Meddling. *II. vt.* Make busy; occupy.—**busily**, *adv.* [A. S. *bysig*.] *Syn.* Diligent; industrious; occupied.
- busybody** (biz'i-bod-i), *n.* One busy about other affairs; meddling person.
- but** (but), *I. prep.* Except; barring. *II. conj.* 1. Except; except that. 2. Yet. 3. On the other hand. 4. Moreover; besides. *III. adv.* Only; simply. [A. S. *butan*, without.]
- butcher** (boch'ēr), *I. n.* 1. One whose business it is to slaughter animals for food, or who sells meat. 2. One who delights in bloody deeds. *II. vt.* 1. Slaughter animals for food. 2. Put to a bloody death; kill cruelly.—**butch'ery**, *n.* Great or cruel slaughter. [Fr. *boucher*—*bouc*, buck.]
- butler** (but'lēr), *n.* Servant who has charge of liquors, plate, etc.—**butler-ship**, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*—*bouteille*, bottle.]



Buskin.

- butt** (but), *I. vi.* and *vt.* Strike with the head, as a goat. *II. n.* 1. Thick and heavy end. 2. Thrust of the head of an animal. 3. Mark to be shot at; one who is made the object of ridicule. [Ger. *bozen*.]
- butt** (but), *n.* Large cask; wine-butt=126 gallons; beer and sherry butt=108 gals. [Fr. *botte*, a vessel of leather.]
- butte** (bot or bül), *n.* Detached hill or ridge. [Fr.]
- butter** (but'ēr), *I. n.* Substance obtained from cream by churning. *II. vt.* Spread over with butter. [A. S. *buter*—Gr. *boutyron*—*bous*, ox, and *tyros*, cheese.]
- buttercup** (but'ēr-kup), *n.* 1. Plant of the crow-foot genus, with a cup-like flower of a golden yellow, like butter. 2. Flower of the plant.
- butterfly** (but'ēr-flī), *n.* Insect with large showy wings. [butter.]
- butterine** (but'ēr-ēn), *n.* Artificial
- buttermilk** (but'ēr-milk), *n.* Milk that remains after churning.
- butternut** (but'ēr-nut), *n.* Edible nut of an American tree of the walnut family. [of taffy.]
- butter-scotch** (but'ēr-skoch), *n.* Kind
- buttock** (but'ok), *n.* 1. Rump; seat. 2. Upper rear outline of ship's hull. [From **BUTT**, end.]
- button** (but'n), *I. n.* 1. Knob of metal, bone, etc., used to fasten the dress. 2. Knob at the end of a foil. 3. Any small knob or protuberance. *II. vt.* Fasten by means of buttons. [Fr. *bouton*.]
- buttness** (but'ēs), *I. n.* Projecting support of a wall, built on the outside. *II. vt.* Prop, support. [O. F.]
- buxom** (buks'um), *a.* 1. Yielding, submissive. 2. Healthy; cheerful. 3. Plump. [A. S. *buhsum*, flexible.]
- buy** (bi) *vt.* [buy'ing; bought (bat).] 1. Purchase. 2. Bribe. 3. Procure.—**buyer** (bi'ēr), *n.* [A. S. *bycgan*.]
- buzz** (buz), *I. vt.* Make a humming noise like bees. *II. n.* 1. Noise of or as of bees and flies. 2. Whispered report. [From the sound.]
- buzzard** (buz'ard), *n.* Bird of prey of the falcon family. [Fr. *busard*.]
- by** (bi), *I. prep.* 1. At the side of; near to. 2. Through. *II. adv.* 1. Near; passing near; in presence. 2. Aside; away.—*By and by*, soon; presently.—*By the by*, by the way; in passing. [A. S. *bi*.] [event.]
- bygone** (bi'gan), *I. a.* Past. *II. n.* Past
- bylaw** (bi'lā), *n.* Supplementary law.
- byname** (bi'nām), *n.* Nickname; name of reproach.
- bypath** (bi'pāth), *n.* Side path.

**byplay** (bi'plā), *n.* Scene carried on apart from the main part of the play.

**byproduct** (bi'prod-ukt), *n.* Secondary, additional product.

**C** c (sē). Third letter of the English alphabet.

**cab** (kab), *n.* 1. One-horse hackney; cabriolet. 2. Part of engine occupied by engineer and fireman. [Abbr. of CABRIOLET.]

**cabal** (ka-bal'), *n.* Small party united for some intrigue. 2. Intrigue. [Fr. *cabale*—Heb. *qabbalah*, tradition.]

**cabbage** (kab'aj), *n.* Well-known kitchen vegetable. [From O. Fr. *cabus*—L. *caput*, head.]

**cabin** (kab'in), *n.* 1. Hut or cottage. 2. Small room. 3. Compartment in a ship or other vessel for officers or passengers. II. *vt.* Shut up in a cabin. [W. *caban*, hut.]

**cabinet** (kab'in-et), *n.* 1. Small room or closet. 2. Case of drawers for articles of value. 3. Private room for consultation. 4. The advisers of a monarch or president. [Fr.]

**cabinet-maker** (kab'in-et-mā'kēr), *n.* Maker of cabinets and other fine furniture.

**cab** (kā'bl), *n.* 1. Strong rope or chain which ties anything, especially a ship to her anchor. 2. Nautical measure of 100 fathoms. 3. Wire rope inclosing telegraph-wire for submarine telegraphy. II. *vt.* Fasten with a cable or as with a cable. 2. Send a message by submarine telegraphy. [Fr.]

**caboose** (ka-bōs'), *n.* 1. Kitchen of a ship. 2. Car for the use of the crew of a freight train. [Dut., cook's room.]

**cabriolet** (kab-ri-ō-lā'), *n.* Covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse. [Fr.]

**cacao** (ka-kā'ō), *n.* Tree, from the seeds of which chocolate is made.

**cache** (kāsh), *n.* 1. Things concealed. 2. A place to conceal things. II. *vt.* To conceal, especially by burying.

**cachinnation** (kak-in-nā'shun), *n.* Loud laughter. [L.]

**cackle** (kak'l), *n.* 1. Sound made by a hen after laying an egg. 2. Gabble of a goose; gabble; silly talk. II. *vt.* 1. Make such a sound. 2. Giggle. 3. Prattle. [From the sound.]

**cabaret** (kab'a-ret; Fr. kā-bā-rā'), *n.* Small tavern or inn; café; restaurant. Used adjectively; as a CABARET performance. [Fr.]

**bystander** (bi'stan-dēr), *n.* One who stands by or near; looker-on. [way.]

**byway** (bi'wā), *n.* Private or obscure

**byword** (bi'wörd), *n.* 1. Common saying; proverb. 2. Word of reproach.

**cacophony** (ka-kof'o-ni), *n.* Discord of sounds. (Opposite of EUPHONY.)

**cactus** (kak'tus), *n.* American plant with prickles instead of leaves. — *pl.* Cacti (kak'ti), or cactuses. [L.—Gr. *kaktos*.] [CADET.]

**cad** (kad), *n.* Low fellow. [Short for **cadaver** (ka-dā'vēr). I. *n.* Corpse. — **cadaverous**. a. Like a dead body; looking ghastly. [L.]

**caddie** (kad'i), *n.* 1. Cadet. 2. Small boy to run errands, or carry things.

**caddy** (kad'i), *n.* Small box for holding tea. [Malay.]

**cadence** (kā'dens), *n.* 1. Fall. 2. Fall of the voice; modulation. [Fr.—L. *cado*, fall.]

**cadet** (ka-det'), *n.* Student in a military or naval school. [Fr. *cadet*, younger son.]

**Cæsar** (sē'zar), *n.* 1. Roman Emperor. 2. Conqueror, absolute monarch.

**Cæsarism** (sē'zar-izm), *n.* System of government resembling that of a Cæsar; despotism.

**cæsura, cesura** (sē-zhō'ra), *n.* In *prosody*, 1. Termination of a word within a foot. 2. Any pause within a line. [L.—*cædo*, *cæsum*, cut off.]

**café** (kā-fā'), *n.* Coffee-house; restaurant. [Fr.]

**cafeteria** (kā-fā-tē're-a), *n.* Restaurant or lunch room where patrons wait on themselves. [Sp. = coffee-service.]

**caffeine** (kā'fē-in or kaf-tē'in), *n.* Alkaloid principle of coffee and tea.

**cage** (kāj), *n.* 1. Place of confinement; box for holding birds or wild animals. II. *vt.* Confine in a cage. [From root of CAVE.]

**cairn** (kārn), *n.* Heap of stones, esp. one raised over a grave. [Celt. *karn*.]

**caisson** (kā'sun), *n.* 1. Ammunition-chest or wagon. 2. Wooden water-tight casing, esp. one in which work is done under water. [Fr.]

**caitiff** (kā'tif), *n.* Despicable fellow. II. *a.* Mean; cowardly. [O. Fr. *caitif* (Fr. *chétif*)—L. *captivus*, captive.]

**cajole** (ka-jöl'), *vt.* 1. Coax. 2. Cheat by flattery; wheedle.—**cajoler**, *n.*—**cajole**, *n.* [Fr. *cajoler*.]

*Syn.* Delude; entrap; beguile.

**cake** (kāk), *n.* 1. Sweetened dough that is baked, or cooked. 2. Any-

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



thing of the same shape as a cake. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Form into a cake or hard mass. [Icel. *kaka*.]

**calabash** (kal'a-bash), *n.* 1. Gourd, a tropical tree and its fruit. 2. Vessel made of a dried gourd. [Sp. *calabaza*.]

**calamity** (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.* Disaster. — **calamitous**, *a.* [L. *calamitas*.]

*Syn.* Distress; affliction; misfortune.

**calamus** (kal'a-mus), *n.* 1. Sweet flag. 2. Transparent part of stem of a feather.

**calash** (ka-lash'), *n.* Light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top. [Ger. *kalesche*—Pol. *kolaska*.]

**calcareous** (kal-kā're-us), *a.* Like or containing chalk or lime. — **calcareousness**, *n.* [L. *calcareus*—*calx*.]

**calcimine** (kal'si-min), *I. n.* Coating for walls, etc. II. *vt.* Coat with calcimine. [From L. *calx*, lime.]

**calcine** (kal'sin), *vt.* and *vi.* Reduce to or become a chalky powder by the action of heat. — **calcination**, *n.*

**calcium** (kal'si-um), *n.* Elementary substance present in limestone and chalk. — *Calcium light*, lime light. [L. *calx*, chalk.]

**calculate** (kal'kū-lāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Count; adjust; estimate. — **calculable**, *a.* — **calculation**, *n.* — **calculative**, *a.* — **calculator**, *n.* Calculating machine. [L. *calculo*, reckon by help of pebbles—*calculus*.]

*Syn.* Compute; reckon; think.

**calculus** (kal'kū-lus), *n.* 1. One of the higher branches of mathematics. 2. Stone-like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body. — *pl.* calculi, (kal'kū-li).

**caldron** (kal'drun), *n.* Large kettle. [L. *caldarium*—*calidus*, hot.]

**calendar** (kal'en-dar), *n.* Register of the months; almanac. 2. List of cases for trial. [L.]

**calender** (kal'en-dēr), *I. n.* Press consisting of two rollers for smoothing cloth or paper. II. *vt.* Press in a calender. [From CYLINDER.]

**calends** (kal'endz), *n.* 1. (Among the Romans), the first day of each month.

**calf** (kāt), *n.* 1. Young of the cow and of some other animals. 2. Calf-skin leather. 3. Fleshy part of the leg below the knee. — *pl.* calves (kāvz).

**caliber, calibre** (kal'i-bēr), *n.* 1. Size of bore of a gun. 2. Capacity. [Fr.]

**calibrate** (kal'i-brāt), *vt.* 1. Ascertain caliber of. 2. Compare with a standard to determine accuracy. — **calibration**, *n.*

**calico** (kal'i-kō), *n.* Cotton cloth.

**calif, caliph** (kā-lif), *n.* Title assumed by the successors of Mohammed. [Ar. *khalīfah*, successor.]

**calipers** (kal'i-pērs), **caliper compasses**, *n.* Compasses with bent legs for measuring the diameter of bodies. [From CALIBER.]



Calipers.

**calisthenics** (kal-is-then'iks), *n.* Exercises for promoting gracefulness and strength. — **calisthen'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *kalos* and *sthenos*, strength.]

**calix**. See CALYX.

**calk** (kāk), *vt.* Stuff oakum into the seams of a ship to make it water tight. — **calk'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *cauquer*—L. *calcare*, tread under foot—*calx*, heel.]

**calk** (kāk), *I. n.* Spur or point on the foot or shoe to prevent slipping on the ice. II. *vt.* Fit with such spurs or points. [L. *calcar*, spur.]

**call** (kal), *I. vt.* 1. Cry aloud. 2. Make a short visit. II. *vt.* 1. Name. 2. Summon. 3. Proclaim. III. *n.* 1. Summons, invitation. 2. Vocation. 3. Demand. 4. Short visit. 5. Shrill cry. — **call'er**, *n.* [A. S. *ceallian*.]

*Syn.* Bid; invite; appeal to; assemble; convoke; warn; appoint.

**calligraphy** (kal'ig-ra-fī), *n.* Beautiful hand-writing. [Gr.]

**calliope** (kal'ī-o-pī), *n.* Series of tuned steam whistles. [From *Kalliope*, the Muse of oratory, etc.]

**calling** (ka'ling), *n.* Trade; profession.

**callosity** (kal'los'i-ti), *n.* Hard swelling on the skin. [L. *callositas*.]

**callous** (kal'us), *a.* Hardened; unfeeling, insensible. — **callously**, *adv.* — **callousness**, *n.*

**callow** (kal'ō), *a.* 1. Not covered with feathers; unfledged. 2. Inexperienced. [A. S. *calu*, bald.]

**calm** (kām), *I. a.* Still; serene, tranquil. II. *n.* Absence of wind; serenity. III. *vt.* quiet. — **calmly**, *adv.* — **calmness**, *n.* [Gr. *kauma*, noonday heat—*kaio*, burn.]

**calomel** (kal'ō-mel), *n.* Poisonous preparation of mercury much used as a medicine. [Gr. *kalos*, fair, and L. *mel*, honey.]

**caloric** (ka-lor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to heat. [L. *calor*, heat.]

**calorific** (ka-lor-i-fik), *a.* Causing heat. — **calorification**, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, make.]

**calumet** (kal'ū-met), *n.* Peace-pipe, among American Indians. [Fr. — L. *calamus*, reed.]

**calumniate** (ka-lum'ni-āt). I. *vt.* Accuse falsely; slander. II. *vt.* Spread evil reports. — **calumniation**, *n.* — **calumniator**, *n.*

**calumny** (kal'um-ni), *n.* False accusation; slander. — **calumnious**, *a.* Abusive. [L. *calumniā*—*calvi*, deceive.]

**calve** (kāv), *vi.* Bring forth a calf.

**calx** (kalks), *n.* 1. Chalk, lime. 2. Ashy substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being calcined. — *pl.* calces (kalk'sez), or calces (kal'sēz.) [L.]

**calyx, calix** (kal'iks or kā'iks), *n.* Outer covering, cup of a flower. — *pl.* calyces, calyces, or calices. [Gr. *kalyx*.]

**cambric** (kām'brik), *n.* Fine white linen. [From *Cambray* in Flanders, where first made.]

**came** (kām), *v.* Past tense of COME.

**camel** (kam'el), *n.* Animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding. [Gr. *kamelos*.]

**camellia** (kam-el'ya), *n.* Species of evergreen shrub, native of Japan.

**camelopard** (kam-el'ō-pārd), *n.* Giraffe. [Gr. *kamelos*, camel, and *pardalis*, panther.]

**cameo** (kam'ō-ō), *n.* Precious stone, carved in relief; gem. [It.]

**camera** (kam'er-a), *n.* Instrument for taking pictures by photography. [L. = chamber.]

**camomile** (kam'ō-mīl), *n.* 1. Plant. 2. Its dried flowers, used in medicine.

**camouflage** (kām'ō-flāzh), *n.* Art of protective and deceptive coloring and construction. [Fr.]

**camp** (kamp), *n.* Ground on which soldiers pitch their tents. II. *vi.* Encamp; live in tents. [L. *campus*.]

**campaign** (kam-pān'), *n.* 1. Large open field or plain. 2. Time during which an army keeps the field. 3. Political contest. — II. *vi.* Serve in a campaign. [Fr. *campagne*.]

**camphor** (kam'fūr), *n.* Dried juice of oriental laurel-tree. — **camphorated**, *a.* Impregnated with camphor. — **camphoric**, *a.*

**campus** (kam'pus), *n.* College green.

**can** (kan), *vi.* [could (kōd).] Be able.



Camel.

**can** (kan), I. *n.* Vessel for holding liquids. II. *vt.* [can'ning; canned (kand'v).] Put up in a can. [A.S. *caenna*.]

**canal** (ka-nal'), *n.* 1. Artificial water course. 2. Duct, channel. [L. *canalis*.]

**canard** (ka-nārd'), *n.* Extravagant or fabricated story. [Fr.]

**canary** (ka-nā'ri), *n.* 1. Wine from the Canary Islands. 2. Bird orig. from the Canary Is. 3. Light yellow color.

**cancel** (kan'sel),

*vt.* 1. Erase or blot. 2. Annul.

**cancer** (kan'sēr),

*n.* 1. Spreading tumor. 2. (C)

A sign of the zodiac. — **can-**

**cerous**, *a.* Like

a cancer. [L. =

crab.]

**candelabrum** (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.*

[*pl.* candelabra.] Branched candle-

stick. [L.]

**candid** (kan'did), *a.* Frank; unbiased.

— **can'didly**, *adv.* — **can'didness**, *n.*

[L. *candidus*, white.] [equitable.

*Syn.* Ingenuous; artless; impartial.]

**candidate** (kan'di-dāt), *n.* One who

offers himself for any office or honor. —

**can'didacy**, *n.* [L. *candidatus*,

dressed in white.]

**candle** (kan'di), *n.* Wax, tallow, or

other like substance surrounding a

wick; a light. — **can'dlestick**, *n.*

Instrument for holding a candle.

[A.S. *candel*.]

**Candlemas** (kan'di-mas), *n.* Festival

in honor of the purification of the

Virgin Mary, on the 2d of February.

[CANDLE and MASS.]

**candor** (kan'dūr), *n.* Sincerity; open-

ness. [L. *candor*, whiteness.]

**candy** (kan'di), *n.* Sweetmeat made

of sugar or molasses. II. *vt.* [can'dy-

ing; can'died.] Preserve with sugar;

crystallize, as sugar. III. *vi.* Become

congealed. [Fr. *candi* — Skt. *khand*,

piece.]

**cane** (kān), *n.* 1. Reed, as the sugar-

cane, bamboo, etc., 2. Walking-stick.

II. *vt.* Beat with a cane. [Fr. *canne*,

reed.]

**canine** (ka-nin'), *a.* Like or pertain-

ing to the dog. [L. *caninus*—*canis*, dog.]

**canister** (kan'is-tēr), *n.* 1. Case usu-

ally of tin. 2. Case containing shot,

which bursts on being discharged. [L.

*canistrum*, wicker-basket.]

**canker** (kang'kēr), I. *n.* 1. Small ulcer

in the mouth. 2. Disease in trees or

in horses' feet. 3. Anything that cor-

rupts or consumes. II. *vt.* Eat into,



Cancer. (♋)

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; ol, owl, then.

corrupt or destroy; infect or pollute. III. *vt.* Decay. [*L. cancer.*]

**canker-worm** (kang'kér-wûrm), *n.* Worm that cankers or eats into plants.

**cannel-coal** (kan'el-kôl), *n.* Very hard, black coal that burns without smoke, like a candle. [*Prov. cannell, candle.*]

**cannibal** (kan'i-bal), *n.* One who eats human flesh. — **can'nibalism**, *n.* [*From caribal, carib (West Indian).*]

**cannon** (kan'un), *n.* Large gun used in war. — **cannonade**, *i. n.* Attack with cannon. II. *vt.* Attack or batter with cannon. — **cannoneer**, *n.* One who manages cannon. [*Fr. canon—canna, reed.*]

**cannot** (kan'ot), *vi.* Can not.

**canny** (kan'i), *a.* Knowing, crafty. [*Scot.*]

**canoe** (ka-nô'), *n.* Boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. [*Sp. canoa.*]

Canoe.

**canon** (kan'-yun or kan-yôn'), *n.* Deep gorge between high, steep banks, worn by water. [*Sp.*]

**canon** (kan'un), *n.* 1. Law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters. 2. Body of accepted books of Scripture. 3. Dignitary of the Church of England. 4. List of saints canonized. — **canonic** (ka-non'ik) **canon'ical**, *a.* According to or included in the canon; regular; ecclesiastical. — **canon'ically**, *adv.* — **canon'icals**, *n.* Official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church canons. — **canonic'ity**, *n.* Quality of being canonical. — **can'onist**, *n.* One skilled in canon law. — **canonist'ic**, *a.* — **can'onize**, *vt.* Enroll among the saints. [*Gr. kanon, straight rod.*]

**canopy** (kan'o-pi), *i. n.* Covering suspended over head. II. *v.* Cover with a canopy. [*Fr. canapé.*]

**can't** (kant) = CAN and NOT.

**cant** (kant), *i. n.* Talk in an affectedly solemn way. II. *n.* 1. Hypocritical or affected style of speech. 2. Language peculiar to a sect; peculiar talk. [*L. canto, freq. of cano, to sing.*]

**cant** (kant), *i. n.* Inclination from a horizontal line; tipping. II. *vt.* Tilt over; incline. [*Dut. kant, edge.*]

**cantaloupe** (kan'ta-lôp), *n.* Variety of small musk-melon. [*From Cantalupo, town in Italy, where first raised.*]

**cantata** (kan-tä'ta), *n.* Poem set to music, interspersed with recitative. [*It.*]

**cantatrice** (kan'ta-trës or kan-tä-trë'chä), *n.* A professional woman singer.

**canteen** (kan'tën'), *n.* Tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors. 2. Barrack liquor saloon. [*Fr. cantine.*]

**canter** (kan'tër), *i. n.* Easy gallop. II. *vi.* Move at an easy gallop. [*Orig. Canterbury gallop.*]

**canticle** (kan'ti-kl), *n.* Song; chant. — In *pl.* the Song of Solomon. [*L. canticulum.*]

**cantilever** (kan'ti-lev-ër), *n.* Large bracket, used in supporting projecting roofs, bridge girders, etc. [*Etymology doubtful.*]

**canto** (kan'tô), *n.* 1. Division of a song or poem. 2. Treble or leading melody.

**canton** (kan'tun), *i. n.* Small division of territory. II. *vt.* 1. Divide into cantons. 2. Allot quarters to troops. — **cantonal** (kan'tun-al), *a.* Pertaining to or divided into cantons. — **can'tonment**, *n.* The quarters of troops in a town. [*Fr.*]

**canvas** (kan'vas), *n.* 1. Coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents, etc., and for painting on. 2. Sails of a ship. [*Fr. canevass.*]

**canvass** (kan'vas), *i. vt. and vi.* Sift (through canvass), examine; discuss. 2. Solicit votes. II. *n.* 1. Close examination. 2. Seeking, solicitation. — **can'vasser**, *n.*

**canyon**. Same as CANON.

**caoutchouc** (kô'chok), *n.* India-rubber. [*From S. A. Indian, cahuchu.*]

**cap** (kap), *i. n.* 1. Cover for the head. 2. Cover; top. II. *vt.* [cap'ping; capped.] Put on a cap or top. [*A. S. cæppe.*]

**capable** (kă'pa-bl), *a.* Having ability, power, skill; qualified for. — **capabil'ity**, *n.* [*Fr.—L. capabilis.*]

*Syn.* Able; efficient; competent.

**capacious** (ka-pā'shus), *n.* Roomy; wide; extensive. — **capaciously**, *adv.* — **capac'iousness**, *n.* [*L. capax.*]

**capacitate** (ka-pas'i-tät), *vt.* Make capable; qualify.

**capacity** (ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* 1. Power of holding; room. 2. Power of grasping; mind. 3. Character. [*to foot.* [*Fr.*]

**cap-a-pie** (kap-a-pë'), *adv.* From head

**caparison** (ka-par'is-un), *i. n.* Covering of a horse. II. *vt.* 1. Cover with a cloth. 2. Dress very richly. [*Sp. caparazon—capa, cover.*]

**cape** (kăp), *n.* 1. Covering for the shoulders attached to a coat or cloak. 2. Cloak. [*O. Fr. cape.*]

**cape** (kăp), *n.* Point of land running into the sea; head-land. [*Fr. cap—L. caput, head.*]



**caper** (kā'pēr), *n.* Flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling. [Ar. *kabbar*.]

**caper** (kā'pēr), *I. v.* Leap or skip like a goat; dance. *II. n.* Leap. [L. *caper*, goat.]

**capillary** (kap'i-lar-i), *I. a.* As fine as a hair. *II. n.* 1. Tube with a bore as fine as a hair. 2. One of the minute vessels that connect the veins and the arteries. [L. *capillus*, hair.]

**capital** (kap'it-al), *a.* Relating to the head; chief; excellent.—**capitally**, *adv.* [L. *capitalis*—*caput*, head.]

**capital** (kap'it-al), *n.* 1. Top part of a column or pillar. 2. Chief city of a country. 3. Large letter. 4. Stock or money for carrying on business.—**capitalist**, *n.* One who has capital or money.—**capitalize**, *vt.* 1. Convert into capital or money. 2. Begin with a capital letter.

**capitation** (kap-it-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Numbering of every head or individual. 2. Tax on every head.

**capitol** (kap'it-ul), *n.* (In the U. S.), house where Congress or a State legislature meets.

**capitulate** (ka-pit'ül-ät), *vt.* Surrender on conditions.—**capitulation**, *n.*

**capon** (kā'pun), *n.* Young chicken cock gelded. [A. S. *capun*.]

**caprice** (ka-prēs'), *n.* Change of humor; freak.—**capricious**, *a.*

**Capricorn** (kap'ri-karn), *n.* One of the signs of the zodiac. [L. *caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn.]



Capricorn. (V8)

**capsicum** (kap'si-kum), *n.* Tropical plant, from whose seed-pods cayenne pepper is made. [L. *capsa*, pod.]

**capsize** (kap-siz'), *vt.* Upset. [Etym. doubtful.]

**capstan** (kap'stan), *n.* Upright windlass for hoisting the anchor, on board ship. [Fr. *cabestan*.]

**capsular** (kap'sū-lar), **capsulary** (kap'sū-lār-i), *a.* Hollow like a capsule; pertaining to a capsule.

**capsule** (kap'sül), *n.* 1. Seed-vessel of a plant. 2. Small shell or case. [Fr.]

**captain** (kap'tin), *n.* Chief officer.—**captaincy**, *n.* Rank or commission of a captain. [Fr. *captain*—L. *caput*, head.]

**caption** (kap'shun), *n.* 1. Act of taking; arrest. 2. Chapter or page heading. [L. *captio*—*capio*, take.]

**captious** (kap'shus), *a.* Ready to find fault.—**captiously**, *adv.*—**captiousness**, *n.* [L.—*capto*, snatch at.]

*Syn.* Carping; caviling; perverse; censorious; peevish. [tive; charm.]

**captive** (kap'tiv-ät), *vt.* Make captive (kap'tiv). *I. n.* Prisoner. *II. a.* 1. Taken or kept a prisoner. 2. Charmed; subdued.—**captivity**, *n.* [L. *captivus*.]

**captor** (kap'tür), *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

**capture** (kap'tür), *I. n.* 1. Act of taking. 2. Thing taken.—*II: vt.* Take as a prize; take by force. [L. *captura*.]

**car** (kär), *n.* 1. Light vehicle moved on wheels. 2. Railway coach. 3. Chariot. 4. Basket of a balloon. [Fr. *char*.]

**carabine**, *n.* Same as CARBINE.

**caramel** (kar'a-mel), *n.* Kind of confection.

**carat** (kar'at), *n.* 1. Weight of 4 diamond grains, = 3 1-6 troy grains. 2. 1-24th part of pure gold. [Ar.]

**caravan** (kar'a-van), *n.* 1. Company of travelers in a desert. 2. Large close wagon; van.—**caravansary**, *n.* Inn where caravans stop. [Pers. *karwan*.]

**caravel** (kar'a-vel), *n.* Light sailing vessel of 15th century. [Gr. *karabos*.]

**caraway** (kar'a-wä), *n.* Plant with aromatic seeds, used as a tonic and condiment. [Ar. *karviya*.]

**carbide** (kär'bid), *n.* Compound of carbon with any metal.—**calcium-carbide**, *n.* Compound of carbon and calcium, which when acted on by water generates acetylene gas.

**carbide** (kär'bin), *n.* Short rifle [Fr. *carabine*.]

**carbineer** (kär-bin-ēr'), *n.* Soldier

**carbolic acid** (kär-bol'ik as'id), *n.* Acid produced from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant. [L. *carbo*, coal, and *oleum*, oil.]

**carbon** (kär'bun), *n.* 1. Elementary substance, of which the diamond and graphite are forms. 2. Carbon point in electric lamp.—**carbonaceous** (kär-bun-ä'she-us), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of carbon.—**carbonate**, *n.* Salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.—**carbonic**, *a.* Relating to carbon.—**Carbonic acid**, gaseous acid formed of carbon and oxygen, by respiration or combustion.—**carboniferous**, *a.* Producing carbon or coal.—**carbonize**, *vt.* Make into carbon.—**carbonization**, *n.* [L. *carbo*, coal.]

**carboy** (kär'boi), *n.* Large globular bottle protected by basket work or a case. [Pers. *karaba*.]

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mö, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn, oil, owl, then.

**carbuncle** (kär'bung-kl), *n.* 1. Fiery red precious stone. 2. Inflamed ulcer. [L. *carbunculus*—*carbo*, coal.]

**carcass, carcass** (kär'kas), *n.* 1. Dead body, corpse. 2. Framework. 3. Kind of bombshell. [Pers. *tarkash*, quiver.]

**card** (kär'd), *n.* 1. Piece of pasteboard marked, as with figures or a name or address. 2. Cardboard. [Fr. *carte*—L. *charta*.]

**card** (kär'd). I. *n.* Instrument for combing flax, etc. II. *vt.* Comb wool, etc. [Fr. *carder*—L. *carduus*, thistle.]

**cardamom** (kär'da-mum), *n.* East Indian spicy seed.

**cardiac** (kär'di-ak), **cardiacal** (kär'di-ak-al), *a.* Relating to the heart; stimulating. [Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

**cardinal** (kär'din-al). I. *a.* 1. Principal. 2. Vermilion.—II. *n.* 1. Dignitary in the R. C. Church next to the pope. 2. Vermilion color. [L.—*cardo*, hinge.]

**care** (kär), *n.* 1. Anxiety. 2. Charge. 3. Object of anxiety. II. *vi.* 1. Be anxious; have regard. [A. S. *caru*.]

*Syn.* Concern; solicitude; caution; heed; regard; direction; oversight.

**careen** (ka-rën), *vt.* and *vi.* Lay, or lie, on one side; tip. [Fr. *carène*, keel.]

**career** (ka-rër). I. *n.* 1. Racecourse; race. 2. Course of action or life. II. *vi.* Move rapidly. [Fr. *carrière*.]

**careful** (kär'fəl), *a.* Full of care; heedful.—**carefully**, *adv.*—**carefulness**, *n.*

**careless** (kär'les), *a.* Without care; heedless; unconcerned.—**carelessly**, *adv.*—**carelessness**, *n.*

**caress** (ka-res'), *n.* Fondle; embrace. II. *n.* Act or expression of affection. [Fr. *caresser*.]

**caret** (kä'ret or kar'et), *n.* Mark, (A) used in writing when something is left out. [L. *caret*, is wanting.]

**cargo** (kär'gō), *n.* What a ship carries; load. [Sp.]

**caribou** (kar'i-bō), *n.* North-American reindeer. [Canad. Fr.]

**caricature** (kar'i-ka-tür). I. *n.* 1. Exaggerated or distorted likeness. 2. Art of caricaturing. II. *vt.* Turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness.—**caricaturist** (kar'i-ka-tür-ist), *n.* One who caricatures. [Fr.]

**caries** (kä'ri-ëz), *n.* Decay of a bone.—**carious** (kä'ri-us), *a.* Affected with caries. [L.]



Caribou.

**cariole** (kar'i-öl), *n.* Light one-horse carriage. [Fr. *carriole*.]

**Carmelite** (kär'mel-it), *n.* Friar of order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

**carmine** (kär'min), *n.* Crimson color or pigment, made from cochineal. [Fr.]

**carnage** (kär'naj), *n.* Slaughter; massacre. [Fr.—L. *caro*, flesh.]

**carnal** (kär'nal), *a.* Sensual; relating to the flesh.—**car'nally**, *adv.*—**car'nality**, *n.* [L. *caro*, flesh.]

**carnation** (kär-nä'shun), *n.* 1. Flesh-color. 2. Flesh-colored flower; pink.

**cornelian** (kär-në-le-an), *n.* Cornelian.

**carnival** (kär'nī-val), *n.* 1. Time before Lent. 2. Festival of merriment. [M. L. *carnevale*, solace for the flesh.]

**carnivora** (kär-niv'o-ra), *n. pl.* Order of flesh-eating animals.—**carnivorous**, *a.* Flesh-eating. [L. *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, eat.]

**carol** (kar'ul). I. *n.* Song of joy or praise. II. *vi.* Sing. [O. Fr. *carole*.]

**carom** (kar'um). I. *n.* 1. Stroke in billiards by which the cue ball is driven against two other balls in succession. 2. The successive impact. II. *vi.* Make such a stroke or shot. [Fr. *carambole*.]

**carotid** (ka-rot'id), *a.* Relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Gr.]

**carousal** (kar-ow'zal), *n.* Feast; revel.

**carouse** (ka-rowz), *n.* Drinking-bout; noisy revel. II. *vi.* Drink freely and noisily. [From Ger. *garaus*, empty.]

**carp** (kärp), *vi.* Catch at small faults or errors.—**carp'er**, *n.* One who carps or cavils.—**carpingly**, *adv.* [L. *carpere*, pluck, pick.]

**carp** (kärp), *n.* Fresh water fish of the goldfish family.

**carpenter** (kär'pen-tër). I. *n.* Worker in timber. II. *vi.* Do carpenter's work.—**carpentry** (kär'pent-ri), *n.* Trade or work of a carpenter.

**carpet** (kär'pet). I. *n.* Woven covering of floors, stairs, etc. II. *vt.* Cover with a carpet.—**carpeting**, *n.* Material for carpets. [Fr. *carpette*.]

**carriage** (kar'ij), *n.* 1. Act or cost of carrying. 2. Vehicle for carrying. 3. Manner of carrying one's person; behavior. 4. Transportation.

**carrier** (kar'i-ër), *n.* One who or that which carries.—**carrier-pigeon**, *n.* Pigeon trained to carry messages tied to its leg or wing.—**Common carrier**, *n.* One who holds himself out as a carrier, inviting employment by the public, as railroads, expressmen, steamboat lines, etc. [Flesh. [L. *caro*, flesh.]

**carrion** (kar'i-un), *n.* Dead and putrid

**carrot** (kar'ut), *n.* Edible root.—**carrotty**, *a.* Carrot-colored. [Fr. *carotte*.]  
**carry** (kar'i), *v.* [car'rying; car'ried.]  
 I. *vt.* 1. Convey, bear. 2. Lead. 3. Effect. 4. Behave. 5. Deal in, have for sale. II. *vi.* 1. Act as carrier. 2. Reach; propel; shoot. [O. Fr. *carier*—*car*, *car*.]  
**cart** (kär't), I. *n.* Vehicle with two wheels. II. *vt.* Convey in a cart.—**cartage**, *n.* Act or cost of carting. [Celt.]  
**carte** (kär't), *n.* 1. Card; paper. 2. Bill of fare.—**carte-blanc** (blängsh), *n.* Blank with a signature to be filled in at the pleasure of the holder; unrestricted power to act.—**carte-de-visite** (-deviz-ët'), *n.* Photographic portrait on a small card. [Fr.]  
**cartel** (kär'tel), *n.* Agreement between fighting parties. [Fr.]  
**cartilage** (kär'ti-laj), *n.* Tough, elastic substance, softer than bone; gristle.—**cartilaginous**, *a.* [Fr.]  
**cartoon** (kär-tön'), *n.* 1. Drawing on strong paper, to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, etc.; large sketch or design on paper. 2. Caricature. [Fr. *carton*.]  
**cartridge** (kär'trij), *a.* Shell or case containing the charge for a gun. [Corruption of Fr. *cartouche*.]  
**carve** (kärv), I. *vt.* 1. Cut into forms, devices, etc. 2. Cut up (meat) into slices or pieces. 3. Apportion or distribute. II. *vi.* Exercise the trade of a sculptor.—**carver**, *n.* One who carves; sculptor. [A. S. *ceorfan*, cut.]  
**cascade** (kas-käd'), *n.* Small waterfall. [Fr.—It. *cascata*—L. *cado*, cas-, fall.]  
**case** (käs), I. *n.* Covering; sheath; box. II. *vt.* Put in a case or box. [Fr. *caisse*.]  
**case** (käs), *n.* 1. Event. 2. Condition. 3. Instance. 4. Subject of inquiry. 5. Suit at law; sufficient ground for action. 6. In *gram.* Inflection of nouns, etc. [L. *casus*, fall, event.]  
**casein**, **caseine** (kä'se-in), *n.* Organic substance, contained in milk and cheese. [L. *caseus*, cheese.]  
**caseharden** (käs'här-dn), *vt.* 1. Harden a surface, as of iron, by carbonizing. 2. Make callous or indifferent.  
**casemate** (käs'mät), *n.* Bomb-proof chamber. [Etymology doubtful.]  
**casement** (käs'ment), *n.* 1. Frame of a window. 2. Window that opens on hinges. 3. Hollow molding.  
**caseous** (kä'se-us), *a.* Pertaining to cheese; cheesy.  
**cash** (kash), I. *n.* Ready money. II. *vt.* Exchange for money. [O. Fr. *caisse*, till.]  
*Syn.* Coin; currency; specie.

**cashier** (kash-ër'), *n.* One who has charge of money. [Fr. *cassier*.]  
**cashier** (kash-ër') *vt.* Dismiss from a post in disgrace. [Dut. *casseren*.]  
**cashmere** (kash'mër), *n.* Fine woolen fabric, first made at *Cashmere*, India.  
**casino** (ka-së'nö), *n.* 1. Club-house. 2. Card-game. [It.] [helmet.]  
**cask** (kask), *n.* Barrel. [Sp. *casco*,  
**casket** (kask'et), *n.* 1. Small case for holding jewels, etc. 2. Coffin.  
**casque**, **cask** (kask), *n.* Helmet. [Fr.]  
**cassation** (kas-sä'shun), *n.* Annuling; reversing. [tapioca; manioc.]  
**cassava** (kas-sä'va), *n.* Plant yielding  
**cassia** (kash'ya), *n.* Species of laurel tree yielding senna and cassia-bark.  
**cassimere** (kas'i-mër), *n.* Twilled cloth of the finest wool. [Corr. of CASHMERE.]  
**cassock** (kas'ok), *n.* Vestment worn by clergymen under the gown or surplice. [Fr. *casaque*, covering.]  
**cassowary** (kas'sö-wär-i), *n.* Ostrich-like bird of Australia. [Malay.]  
**cast** (kást), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Throw; put. 2. Throw down. 3. Throw together or reckon. 4. Mold. II. *n.* 1. Act of casting; throw. 2. Thing thrown. 3. Distance thrown. 4. Motion, turn, or squirt, as of the eye. 5. Mold. 6. Form received from a mold. 7. Manner. 8. Assignment of the parts of a play. 9. Company of actors. [Ice. *kasta*, throw.]  
**castanet** (kas'ta-net), *n.* Small spoon-shaped clapper, fastened to the fingers in pairs and rattled to a dance or tune. [Sp.]  
**castaway** (kást'a-wä), I. *a.* Shipwrecked; ruined. II. *n.* Outcast.  
**caste** (kást), *n.* One of the classes into which society in India is divided; any class of society which keeps itself apart from the rest. [Port. *casta*, race—L. *castus*, pure.]  
**castellated** (kást'-tel-ä-ted), *a.* Having turrets and battlements like a castle.  
**caster**, **castor** (kást'ër), *n.* 1. Small wheel or roller on the legs of furniture. 2. Small cruet.  
**castigate** (kást'i-gät), *vt.* Chastise; correct.—**castigation**, *n.* [L. *castigo*, chasten.]  
**casting** (kást'ing), *n.* 1. Act of casting or molding. 2. That which is cast. 3. A mold.  
**castle** (kas'l), I. *n.* 1. Fortified house or fortress. 2. Residence of a prince or nobleman. 3. In *chess*, a rook. II. *vi.* In *chess*, make a certain move with king and castle. [A. S. *castle*—L. *castrum*, dim. of *castrum*, fort.]

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



**castor-oil** (kas'tūr-oil), *n.* Purgative derived from seeds of *Ricinus* plant.  
**castrate** (kas'trāt), *vt.* Deprive of the power of generation; geld.—**castration**, *n.* [*L. castrare.*]

**casual** (kazh'ō-al), *a.* Accidental; occasional.—**casualty**, *n.* Accident; wound; death. [*L. casus, chance.*]

**casuist** (kazh'ō-ist), *n.* One versed in casuistry.—**casuistic**, **casuistical** (kazh'ō-ist'ik-al), *a.* Relating to casuistry; dishonest.—**casuistry**, *n.* Study of ethical problems.  
 2. Dishonest reasoning.

**cat** (kat) *n.* Common domestic animal.

**cataclysm** (kat'-a-klizm), *n.* Deluge. [*Gr. kata, down, and klyzein, wash.*]

**catacomb** (kat'-a-kōm), *n.* Cave used as a burial place. [*Gr. kata, down, and kymbē, hollow.*]

**catafalque** (kat'a-falk), *n.* Scaffold for to support a coffin. [*From root of SCAFFOLD.*]

**catalectic** (kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* In prosody, wanting part of the last foot.

**cataplexy** (kat'a-lep-si), *n.* Hysterical affection, with muscular rigidity.—**cataplectic**, *a.* [*Gr. kata, down, and lepis, seizure.*]

**catalogue**, **catalog** (kat'a-log). I. *n.* List of names. II. *vt.* Put in a catalogue.

**catalpa** (ka-tal'pa), *n.* North American tree with large leaves. [*Am. Ind.*]

**catamaran** (kat-a-ma-ran'), *n.* 1. Raft. 2. Craft with two hulls. 3. Quarrelsome woman. [*Malay, = tied logs.*]

**catamount** (kat'a-mownt), *n.* Puma; mountain cat; wild cat.

**cataplasm** (kat'a-plazm), *n.* Poultice; plaster. [*Gr. kata, and plasso, shape.*]

**catapult** (kat'a-pult), *n.* 1. Ancient machine for throwing stones. 2. Instrument used by boys for shooting small stones. [*Gr. — palleo, throw.*]

**cataract** (kat'a-rakt), *n.* 1. Great waterfall. 2. Disease of the eye causing blindness. [*Gr. kata, down, and arasso, dash.*]

**catarrh** (ka-tār'), *n.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.—**catarrhal**, *a.* [*Gr. kata, down, and rheo, flow.*]



Angora cat.

**catastrophe** (ka-tas'trō-fē), *n.* Overturning; unfortunate conclusion; calamity. [*Gr. kata, down, and strepho, turn.*]

**catbird** (kat'bērd), *n.* Slate-colored North-American bird of the thrush family. [*From its cry of alarm.*]

**catch** (kach) *v.* [catching; caught.] 1. *vt.* Take hold of; seize after pursuit; trap or ensnare. 2. Take a disease by infection. II. *vi.* 1. Be contagious. 2. Act as catcher, as in baseball. 3. Take hold or become fastened. III. *n.* 1. Seizure. 2. Anything that seizes or holds. 3. That which is caught. 4. Sudden advantage taken. 5. Song the parts of which are caught up by different voices.—**catcher**, *n.*—**catching**, *a.* [*O. Fr. cachier — L. capere, take.*]

**catchpenny** (kach'pen-i), *n.* Any worthless thing, esp. a publication, intended merely to gain money.

**catchup** (kach'up), **catsup** (kat'sup), **ketchup** (kech'up), *n.* Sauce made of tomatoes, mushrooms, etc. [*Prob. of E. Indian origin.*]

**catchword** (kach'wōrd), *n.* 1. Last word of the preceding speaker. 2. First word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page. 3. Word caught up and repeated.

**catechetic** (kat-e-ke'tik), **catechetical**, *a.* Relating to a catechism.—**catechetically**, *adv.*

**catechise** (kat'e-kiz), *vt.* 1. Instruct by question and answer. 2. Question; examine.—**catechiser**, *n.* [*Gr. kata, down, and echo, sound.*]

**catechism** (kat'e-kizm), *n.* Book containing a summary of principles in the form of questions and answers.

**catechist** (kat'e-kist), *n.* One who catechises.

**catechu** (kat'e-chō), *n.* Astringent substance extracted from plants.

**categorical** (kat-e-gor'i-kal), *a.* Positive; absolute; without exception.

**category** (kat'e-gō-ri), *n.* Class; order. [*Gr. kategoria, accusation, assertion.*] **cater** (kā'tēr), *vi.* Provide food, entertainment, or other commodities.—**caterer**, *n.*

**caterpillar** (kat'ēr-pil'ar), *n.* 1. Grub that lives upon the leaves of plants. 2. Powerful motor truck with "caterpillar" wheels.

**caterwaul** (kat'ēr-wāl), *vi.* Make a noise like cats.

**catgut** (kat'gut), *n.* Cord made from the intestines of animals (not of cats), and used as strings for musical instruments. [*From kit, fiddle, and gut.*]

**cathartic** (ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* Purgative. [Gr. *kathartikos*, cleaning].

**cathead** (kat'häd), *n.* Beam and tackle at bow of ships to raise the anchor above water.

**cathedral** (ka-thë'dral), *n.* Principal church of a diocese. [Gr. *kathedra*, seat (of the bishop).]

**catheter** (kath'e-tër), *n.* Tube inserted in narrow channels of the body.

**cathode** (kath'öd), *n.* Negative pole of electric current. (Opposite of *anode*.) [Gr. *kata*, down, and *hodos*, way.]

**catholic** (kath'ol-ik). I. *a.* 1. Universal. 2. Liberal; the opposite of exclusive. 3. [C] Pertaining to the Church of Rome. II. *n.* Adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal — *katos*, throughout, and *holos*, whole.]

**catholicism** (ka-thol'i-sizm), **catholicity** (kath-ol-is'i-ti), *n.* 1. Universality. 2. Breadth of view. 3. State of being catholic. 4. [C] Tenets of the R. Catholic Church. [cat tail.]

**catkin** (kat'kin), *n.* Spike of flowers;

**catmint** (kat'mint), **catnip** (kat'nip), *n.* Plant of which cats are fond.

**cats-paw** (kats'pa), *n.* Dupe or tool of another. [From root of CHATELLE.]

**cattle** (kat'l), *n. pl.* Live stock; beasts.

**Caucasian** (ka-kash'yan or ka-kä-shan). I. *n.* Member of the Indo-European family of the human race; white person. II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the said family.

**caucus** (ka'kus), *n.* Party conference or preliminary to agree upon candidates or party measures. [tail. [L. *cauda*.]

**caudal** (ka'dal), *a.* Pertaining to the

**caudle** (ka'dl), *n.* Sweet warm drink made of wine or ale, eggs, bread and spices. [Fr. *chaud*, hot.] [of CATCH.]

**caught** (kät), *v.* Past tense and pa. p.

**caul** (kal), *n.* Covering for the head. [Celt. *calla*, veil, hood.]

**cauldron**. Same as CALDRON.

**cauliflower** (ka'li-flow-ër), *n.* Variety of cabbage, the eatable part of which is the flower. [L. *caulis*, cabbage, and FLOWER.]

**caulk**. Same as CALK. [or causes.

**causal** (ka'zal), *a.* Relating to a cause

**causality** (ka-zal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Working of a cause. 2. Faculty of tracing effects to their causes. [causing.

**causation** (ka-zä'shun), *n.* Act of

**causative** (ka'za-tiv), *a.* Producing an effect. — **causatively**, *adv.*

**cause** (küz). I. *n.* 1. That which produces; origin; motive; reason. 2. Legal case; ground for action. 3. Affair; object. II. *vt.* Bring about. —

**causeless**, *a.* Unreasonable.

*Syn.* Source; occasion; mainspring; purpose; question; inducement.

**causeway** (kaz'wä), *n.* Dry, raised road. [From root of Fr. *chaussée*.]

**caustic** (kas'tik). I. *a.* Burning; severe; cutting. II. *n.* Substance that burns. [Gr. *kaustikos* — *kaio*, burn.]

**cauterize** (ka'tër-iz), *vt.* Burn with a caustic or a hot iron. — **cauterization**, **can'tery**, *ns.* [Fr. *cautériseur* — Gr. *kauter*, hot iron.]

**caution** (ka'shun). I. *n.* Heedfulness; warning. II. *vt.* Warn to be careful. — **cautionary**, *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge.

**cautious** (ka'shus), *a.* Using caution; prudent. — **cautiously**, *adv.* — **cautiousness**, *n.* [L. *cautio*.]

*Syn.* Circumspect; vigilant; heedful; wary; watchful; thoughtful.

**cavalcade** (kav'al-käd), *n.* Train of persons on horseback. [Fr.]

**cavalier** (kav-a-lër). I. *n.* Knight. II. *a.* Gay; haughty. — **cavalierly**, *adv.* [Fr.] [horseback. [Fr. *cavalerie*.]

**cavalry** (kav'al-ri), *n.* Soldiers on

**cave** (käv), *n.* Hollow place in the earth; den. [Fr. — L. *cavus*, hollow.]

**caveat** (kä've-at), *n.* 1. Preliminary patent-right claim. 2. Notice to stop proceedings in court. [L. = beware!]

**cavern** (kav'ërn), *n.* Deep hollow place in the earth. — **cavernous**, *a.*

**caviare**, **caviar** (kav-i-är), *n.* Salted roe of the sturgeon. [Turk. *haviar*.]

**cavil** (kav'il). I. *vt.* Make trifling objections. II. *n.* Frivolous objection. — **caviler**, *n.* [L. *cavilla*, jesting.]

**cavity** (kav'it-i), *n.* Hollow place.

**caw** (kä). I. *vt.* Cry as a crow. II. *n.* Cry of a crow. — **cawing**, *n.* [Imitative.]

**cayenne** (kä-en'), *n.* Red pepper.

[Name of town in French Guiana.]

**cayman** (kä'man), *n.* So. American alligator. [Native name.]

**cayuse** (ki-us'), *n.* Indian pony, of the northern Rocky

Mountains, U. S.

**cease** (sës). I. *v.* Stop; be at an end. II. *vt.* Put an end to. —

**ceaseless**, *a.*

**incessant**. [Fr. *cesser*.]

*Syn.* Desist; pause; discontinue; leave off; refrain; quit.

**cedar** (së'dar). I.

*n.* Name of many species of large, coniferous, evergreen trees, with very



Cedar.

durable and fragrant wood. II. *a.* Made of cedar. [L.—Gr. *cedros*.]  
**cede** (séd), *vt.* Yield, give up. [L. *cedo*, yield.] [a room. [See **CEILING**.]  
**cell** (sél), *vt.* Overlay the inner roof of  
**ceiling** (sél'ing), *n.* Inner roof of a room. [Fr. *ciel*, heaven.]  
**celebrant** (sel'e-brant), *n.* an officiating priest.  
**celebrate** (sel'e-brát), *vt.* 1. Make famous. 2. Distinguish by solemn ceremonies; observe with joy.—**celebration**, *n.* [L.—*celebro*.]  
*Syn.* Honor; commemorate; keep.  
**celebrity** (sel'eb'rít-i), *n.* Fame.  
**celerity** (sel'erít-i), *n.* Quickness.  
**celery** (sel'ér-i), *n.* Vegetable of the parsley family. [Fr. *celéri* — Gr. *selinon*, parsley.]  
**celestial** (se-lest'i-al), I. *a.* 1. Heavenly; dwelling in heaven. 2. Pertaining to the Chinese dynasty. II. *n.* 1. Inhabitant of heaven. 2. Chinese.—**celestially**, *adv.* [L. *cælum*, heaven.]  
**celibacy** (sel'i-ba-sí), *n.* Single life; unmarried state. [L. *celébs*, single.]  
**celibate** (sel'i-bát), *n.* 1. Single life. 2. One unmarried.  
**cell** (sél), *n.* 1. Small shut cavity. 2. Small or close room. 3. Single jar or element of an electric battery. [L. *cella*, conn. with *celare*, cover.]  
**cellar** (sel'ar), *n.* Room underground where stores are kept. [L. *cellarium* — *cella*, cell.]  
**cellarage** (sel'ar-aj), *n.* 1. Space for cellars; cellars. 2. Charge for storing in cellars. [or containing cells.]  
**cellular** (sel'ü-lar), *a.* Consisting of  
**celluloid** (sel'ü-loid), *n.* Artificial substance, chiefly composed of cellulose or vegetable fibrine, used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, etc.  
**Celt** (selt), **Kelt** (kelt), *n.* One of an Aryan race, now represented by the Welsh, Irish, and Scottish Highlanders.—**Celtic**, *a.* [L. *Celtæ* — Gr. *Keltói*.]  
**cement** (se-ment'), I. *n.* Anything that makes two bodies stick together. II. *vt.* Unite with cement; join firmly.—**cementation**, *n.* 1. Act of cementing. 2. Process by which iron is turned into steel, glass into porcelain, etc. [L. *cementa*.]  
**cemetery** (sem'e-ter-i), *n.* Burying-ground. [Fr. *cimetière* — Gr. *koimetérion*, sleeping room.]  
**cenobite** (sen'ö-bit), *n.* Monk living in a convent. [From Gr. *koinos*, in common, and *bios*, life.]  
**cenotaph** (sen'ö-taf), *n.* Empty tomb. [Gr. *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, tomb.]

**censer** (sen'sör), *n.* Pan in which incense is burned.  
**censor** (sen'sür), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, an officer who had charge of census, taxes and public morals. 2. In modern times, an officer whose permission is necessary for the publication of printed matter. 3. One who censures or blames.—**censorial**, *a.* Belonging to a censor.—**censorious**, *a.* Expressing censure; fault-finding.—**censoriously**, *adv.*—**censoriousness**, *n.*—**censorship**, *n.* Office of censor. [L.—*censeo*, judge.]  
**censurable** (sen'shör-a-bl), *a.* Deserving of censure; blamable.—**cen'surably**, *adv.*—**cen'surableness**, *n.*  
**censure** (sen'shör), I. *n.* Unfavorable judgment; reproof. II. *vt.* Blame; condemn. [L. *censura*—*censeo*, judge.]  
*Syn.* Animadversion; disapproval; reprobation; reprehension.  
**census** (sen'sus), *n.* Enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. [L.]  
**cent** (sent), *n.* 1. Hundred. 2. Hundredth part of a dollar.—*Per cent*, from or for the hundred.—**cental**, I. *n.* Weight of 100 lbs. II. *a.* Pertaining to a hundred; reckoning by the hundred. [L. *centum*, one hundred.]  
**centaur** (sen'tar), *n.* Fabulous monster, half-man, half-horse. [Gr.]  
**centenary** (sen'ten-är-i) I. *n.* 1. Century. 2. Hundredth anniversary. II. *a.* Pertaining to a hundred.—**centenarian**, *n.* One a hundred years old.  
**centennial** (sen'ten'i-al), I. *a.* Happening once in a hundred years. II. *n.* Hundredth anniversary.  
**center, centre** (sen'tér), I. *n.* Middle point of anything; middle. II. *vt.* Place on or collect to a center. III. *vi.* 1. Be placed in the middle. 2. Have a center. [Gr. *kentron*, peg.]  
**centesimal** (sen-tes'i-mal), *a.* Hundredth.—**centesimally**, *adv.*  
**centigrade** (sen'ti-gräd), *a.* Divided into a hundred degrees, as the thermometer of Celsius in which freezing-point is zero and boiling-point 100°. [L. *centum*, and *gradus*, degree.]  
**centiped** (sen'ti-ped), **centipede** (sen'ti-péd), *n.* Insect with a hundred or a great many feet, (certain species poisonous). [L. *centum*, and *pes*, *ped*—, foot.]  
**central** (sen'tral), **centric**, **centrical**, *a.* Relating to, placed in, or containing the center.—**cen'trally**, **centrically**, *adv.*



Centipede.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf;  
 müte, hut, bürn, oil, owl, then.



**centralize** (sen'tral-iz), *vt.* Draw to a centre.—**centraliza'tion**, *n.*

**centrifugal** (sen'trif'ū-gal), *a.* Tending to flee from the center. [L. *centrum*, and *fugio*, flee.]

**centripetal** (sen-trip'et-al), *a.* Tending toward the center. [L. *centrum*, and *peto*, seek.]

**centuple** (sen'tū-pl), *a.* Hundred-fold. [L. *centuplex*.]

**centurion** (sen-tū'ri-un), *n.* (Among the Romans) commander of a hundred men.

**century** (sen'tū-ri), *n.* 1. A hundred. 2. A hundred years. [L. *centuria*.]

**cephalic** (se-fal'ik), *a.* Belonging to the head. [Gr. *kephale*, head.]

**cephalopod** (se-fal'ō-pod), *a.* Having feet or arms attached to the head. [Gr.]

**ceraceous** (se-rā'shus), *a.* Of or like wax.

**ceramic** (se-ram'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pottery. [Gr. *keramos*, potter's clay.]

**cerate** (sēr'at), *n.* Ointment of wax, oil, etc.—**ce'rated**, *a.* Covered with wax.

**cereal** (sē're-al), *I. a.* Relating to edible grain. *II. n.* Grain used as food, such as wheat, barley, etc. [L. *cerealis*—*Ceres*, goddess of agriculture.]

**cerebellum** (ser-e-bel'um), *n.* Hinder and lower part of the brain. [L. dim. of *cerebrum*.] [the brain.]

**cerebral** (ser'e-bral), *a.* Pertaining to

**cerebration** (ser-e-brā'shun), *n.* Action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

**cerebrum** (ser'e-brum), *n.* Front and larger part of the brain. [L.]

**cerement** (sēr'ment), *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax, used as a wrap for the dead.

**ceremonial** (ser-e-mō'ni-al), *I. a.* Relating to ceremony. *II. n.* Outward form; system of ceremonies.—**ceremonially**, *a.*

**ceremonious** (ser-e-mō'ni-us), *a.* 1. Full of ceremony. 2. Particular in observing forms; precise.—**ceremoniously**, *adv.*—**ceremoniousness**, *n.*

**ceremony** (ser'e-mo-ni), *n.* Solemn rite; formalities; the outward form, religious or otherwise. [L. *cerimonia*.]

**certain** (sēr'tin), *a.* 1. Sure; fixed. 2. Indefinite; some.—**certainly**, *adv.*—**certainty**, **certitude**, *n.* [Fr. —L. *certus*—*cerno*, determine.]

*Syn.* Assured; determined; regular; undoubted; indisputable; undeniable.

**certificate** (sēr-tifi-kāt), *n.* Written declaration of some fact; testimonial of character.—**certification**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *certus*, and *facio*.]

**certify** (sēr'ti-fi), *vt.* [cer'tifying; cer'tified.] Make known as certain; declare in writing. [Fr. *certifier*.]

**certitude** (sēr'ti-tūd), *n.* Certainty; assurance. [L. *cæruleus*—*calum*, sky.]

**cerulean** (se-rō'le-an), *a.* Sky-blue.

**cervical** (sēr'vi-kal), *a.* Belonging to the neck. [L. *cervix*, neck.] [L.]

**cessation** (ses-sā'shun), *n.* Stopping.

*Syn.* Intermission; rest; interval; respite; interruption; recess; pause.

**cession** (sesh'un), *n.* Yielding up. [L.]

**cesspool** (ses'pōl), *n.* Pool in which filthy water collects. [Celt. *soas-pool*.]

**chafe** (chāf), *I. vt.* 1. Make warm by rubbing. 2. Fret; wear. 3. Cause to fret or rage. *II. vi.* Fret, rage. [Fr. *chauffer*, heat.] [Ger. *kaefer*.]

**chafer** (chāf'er), *n.* Beetle. [A. S. *ceæfer*.]

**chaff** (chaf), *n.* 1. Covering of grain. 2. Empty, worthless matter.—**chaff'y**, *a.*—**chaff'less**, *a.* [A. S. *ceaf*.]

**chaff** (chaf), *vt.* Banter.—**chaff'ing**, *n.* [Corr. of CHAFE.]

**chaffer** (chaf'er), *I. vt.* Buy. 2. *vt.* Bargain; haggle. [M. E. *cheaffare*.]

**chaffinch** (chaf-finch), *n.* Song bird of the finch family.

**chafing-dish** (chā-fing-dish), *n.* Vessel for cooking over an alcohol flame.

**chagrin** (sha-grin' or sha-grēn), *I. n.* Vexation. *II. vt.* Annoy. [Fr.]

**chain** (chān), *I. n.* 1. Connected series of links. 2. Number of things linked together. 3. Anything that binds. 4. Measure of 100 links, each one foot in length. *II. vt.* Bind with or as with a chain. [Fr. *chaîne*—L. *catena*.]

**chair** (chār), *I. n.* 1. Seat for one, with a back. 2. Seat or office of a presiding officer. 3. Professorship. *II. vt.* Carry one publicly in triumph. [Fr. *chaire*. —Gr. *kathedra*.]

**chairman** (chār'man), *n.* Presiding officer.

**chaise** (shāz), *n.* Light carriage. [Fr.]

**chalcedony** (kal-sed'ō-ni), *n.* Quartz of a milk-and-water color. [From *Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor.]

**chalet** (shā-lā'), *n.* Swiss cottage. [Fr.]

**chalice** (chal'is), *n.* Cup used for the wine in the Eucharist. [L. *calix*.]

**chalk** (chak), *I. n.* Carbonate of lime. *II. vt.* Rub or mark with chalk.—**chalk'y**, *a.*—**chalk'iness**, *n.* [L. *calx*, limestone.]

**challenge** (chal'enj), *I. vt.* 1. Call on one to settle a matter by fighting



Chaffinch.

or any kind of contest. 2. Accuse; object to; call in question. II. *n.* 1. Summons to a contest. 2. Exception to a juror. 3. Demand of a sen-try. [O. Fr.—*L. calumniā*, slander.]

**challis** (shal'i), *n.* Light all-wool fabric.

**chalybeate** (ka-lib'e-āt), *a.* Contain- ing iron. [Gr. *chalyps*, steel, so called from the *Chalybes*, a nation in Pontus famous for steel.]

**chamber** (chām-bēr), *n.* 1. Room; bed-room. 2. Place where an assem- bly meets. 3. Assembly, as a cham- ber of commerce. 4. Hall of justice. 5. Back end of the bore of a gun.—**cham-bered**, *a.* [Fr. *chambre*—*L. camera*.]

**chamberlain** (chām'bēr-lin), *n.* 1. Manager of chambers. 2. Manager of household. [From CHAMBER and LING.]

**chameleon** (kə- mē'le-un), *n.* Liz- ard famous for changing its col- or. [Gr.]



Chameleon.

**chamfer** (sham'- fēr), *I. vt.* Bevel; groove. II. *n.* Groove; bevel.

**chamois** (sham'i or sha-moi'), *n.* 1. Kind of antelope. 2. Soft leather originally made from its skin. [Fr.—*Ger. gemse*.]

**chamomile**. See CAMOMILE.

**champ** (champ), *vt.* Bite; chew; mash; crunch. [From the sound.]

**champagne** (sham-pān'), *n.* Sparkling wine. [Made in Champagne, France.]

**champaign** (sham-pān'), *I. a.* Flat, open. II. *n.* Open level country. [O. Fr. *champaigne*.]

**champion** (cham'pi-un), *I. n.* 1. One who fights for a cause or for another. 2. Successful combatant; hero. II. *vt.* Defend; support; act as champion of.—**cham-pionship**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. campus*, field, place of battle.]

**chance** (chāns), *I. n.* 1. Unexpected event. 2. Risks; opportunity; possi- bility. II. *vt.* Risk. III. *vi.* Happen. IV. *a.* Happening by chance. [Fr.—*L. cadentia*—*casō*, fall.]

**chancel** (chan'sel), *n.* Part of a church where the altar is placed. [O. Fr.—*L. cancelli*, lattices.]

**chancellor** (chan'sel-ūr), *n.* 1. Chief justice of a court of chancery. 2. President of a University. 3. Secre- tary of State in an empire.—**chan- cellorship**, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier*—*L. cancellarius*.]

**chancery** (chan'sēr-i), *n.* 1. Office of chancellor. 2. Highest English court. 3. In the U. S. a lower court of equity. [Fr. *chancellerie*.]

**chandelier** (shan-de-lēr'), *n.* Hang- ing frame with branches for holding lights. [Fr.—*L. candelaria*.]

**chandler** (chānd'lēr), *n.* 1. Candle maker and dealer. 2. Dealer in provisions.—**chand'lery**, *n.* 1. Chandler's shop. 2. Goods sold by a chandler. [Fr. *chandelier*.]

**change** (chān'), *I. vt.* 1. Alter; make different. 2. Put or give one thing for another. 3. Make to pass from one state to another. II. *vi.* Suffer change. III. *n.* 1. Alteration; varia- tion; shift; variety. 2. Small coin. 3. Short for "Exchange." [Fr. *changer*—*L. cambire*, barter.]

**changeable** (chān'j'a-bl), *a.* Subject or prone to change.—**change-ably**, *adv.*—**change-ableness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Fickle; inconstant; capricious; wavering; erratic; variable.

**changeful** (chān'f'ol), *a.* Full of change; changeable.—**change-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**change-fulness**, *n.*

**changeless** (chān'les), *a.* Constant.

**changeling** (chān'ling), *n.* 1. Child taken or left in place of another. 2. One apt to change.

**channel** (chan'el), *I. n.* 1. Bed of a stream of water; deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor; strait or nar- row sea. 2. Means of passing or con- veying. II. *vt.* 1. Cut or wear into channels. 2. Cause to appear worn and hollowed. [O. Fr. *chanel*—*L. canalis*.]

**chant** (chānt), *I. vt.* Sing. 2. Cele- brate in song. 3. Recite in a singing manner. II. *n.* 1. Song. 2. Melody. 3. Sacred music, in which prose is sung. [Fr. *chanter*, sing.]

**chanter** (chānt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who chants; chief singer. 2. Tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.

**chanticleer** (chant'i-klēr), *n.* Cock [M. E. *chauntecleer*, from CHANT and CLEAR.]

**chaos** (kā'os), *n.* Confused, shapeless mass; disorder; state of world before it was reduced to order by the Creator [Gr. *chao*, gape, yawn.]

**chaotic** (kā-ot'ik), *a.* Like chaos; con- fused or disordered.

**chap** (chap), *v.* [chap'ping; chapped (chapt) or chapt]. *I. vt.* Cut; crack. II. *vi.* Crack. [From root of CHOP.]

**chap**, *n.* See CHAPS.

**chapbook** (chap'bok), *n.* Small book or tract, carried about for sale (by chapmen).

**chapel** (chap'el), *n.* Place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church. [Fr. *chapelle*.]

**chaperon** (shap'e-rôn), *I. n.* 1. Hood, cap. 2. Lady who accompanies another as a protector. *II. vt.* Act as chaperon to. [Fr.—root of *chapeau*, hat.]

**chappfallen** (chop'faln), *a.* Cast-down; dejected. [See CHAPS.]

**chaplain** (chap'lin), *n.* Clergyman attached to a ship of war, regiment, public institution, or family.—**chaplaincy**, **chaplainship**, *n.* [Fr. *chapeldain*.]

**chaplet** (chap'let), *n.* Garland or wreath for the head; rosary. [Fr. *chapelet*.]

**chapman** (chap'man), *n.* Dealer; pedler. [A. S. *ceap-man*, dealer.]

**chaps** (chops), *n. pl.* Jaws. [Icel. *kiaptr*, jaw.]

**chapter** (chap'ter), *n.* 1. Division of a book. 2. Corporation of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. 3. Organized branch of a society or fraternity. [Fr. *chapitre*—*L. caput*, head.]

**char** (chär), *vt.* [char'ring; charred (chärd).] Roast or burn until reduced to charcoal.

**character** (kar'ak-tër), *n.* 1. Letter, sign, or figure. 2. Peculiar qualities of a person or thing. 3. Reputation, standing. 4. Person with peculiar qualities. [Fr.—Gr. *charasso*, mark, engrave.]

**characteristic** (kar-ak-tër-is'tik), **characteristical**, *a.* Marking or constituting the peculiar nature.—**characteristic**, *n.* Distinguishing trait.—**characteristically**, *adv.*

**characterize** (kar'ak-tër-iz), *vt.* 1. Describe by peculiar qualities. 2. distinguish.—**characterization**, *n.* *Syn.* Mark; indicate; show.

**charade** (sha-räd' or shä-räd'), *n.* Kind of riddle, the subject of which is a word to be guessed from a written or acted description of its several syllables and of the whole. [Fr.]

**charcoal** (chär'köl), *n.* Coal made by charring wood under turf.

**charge** (chärj). *I. vt.* 1. Lay on; impose; intrust. 2. Fall upon, attack. 3. Put to the account of. 4. Impute to. 5. Command; exhort. 6. Load, fill. 7. Fix a price. *II. n.* 1. That which is laid on; cost; price. 2. Load of powder, etc., for a gun. 3. Attack, onset. 4. Care, custody. 5. Object of care. 6. Command; exhortation; accusation. [Fr. *charger*—*L. carrico*, load.]

**chargeable** (chärj'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be charged; imputable; blamable.—**chargeableness**, *n.*—**chargeably**, *adv.*

**charger** (chärj'ër), *n.* 1. Large dish. 2. War horse.

**chariot** (chär'i-ut), *n.* 1. Four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage. 2. Two-wheeled vehicle used in ancient warfare. [Fr., dim. of *char*.]



Chariot.

**charioteer** (chär-i-ut'ër), *n.* One **charitable** (chär'i-ta-bl), *a.* 1. Liberal. 2. Relenting.—**charitably**, *adv.* *Syn.* Lient; kind; generous.

**charity** (chär'i-ti), *n.* 1. Love; good will. 2. Almsgiving. 3. Disposition to think well of others. 4. Institution for gratuitous aid, as a hospital. [Fr. *charité*—*L. caritas*—*carus*, dear.]

**charivari** (shär-i-vär'i, vulgarly shiv-a-rë), *n.* Mock serenade. [Fr.]

**charlatan** (shär-la-tan), *n.* Pretender to knowledge or skill; quack. [Fr.—*Sp. charlar*, jabber.]

**charm** (chärm), *n.* 1. Spell. 2. Something thought to possess hidden power or influence. 3. Attraction. *II. vt.* 1. Influence by a charm. 2. Subdue by secret influence. 3. Enchant; delight; allure.—**charm'er**, *n.* One who enchants or delights. [Fr. *charme*—*carmen*, song.]

*Syn.* Fascinate; enrapture; entice; bewitch; transport; subdue.

**charnel** (chär'nél), *a.* Containing flesh or carcasses. [*L. carnalis*—*caro*, flesh.]

**chart** (chärt), *n.* 1. Map; outline. 2. Tabulated account. [Fr. *charta*, paper.]

**charter** (chärt'ër), *I. n.* Document conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges; patent; grant. *II. vt.* 1. Establish by charter. 2. Let or hire, as a ship, on contract. [Fr. *chartre*—*L. charta*.]

**charter-party** (chärt'ër-pär-ti), *n.* Mutual contract for the hire of a vessel. [Fr. *chartre-partie*, divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each person.]

**chartreuse** (shär-trus'), *n.* Cordial, made at the Carthusian monastery Grande Chartreuse, France.

**charwoman** (chär-wom'an), *n.* Woman who does odd work by the day.

**chary** (chär'i), *a.* 1. Careful. 2. Sparingly.—**charily**, *adv.*—**chariness**, *n.* [A. S. *cearig*—*cearu*, care.]

čšte, čat, tásk, fār, řal, řäre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mlt; nōte, not, möve, wřlř; mūte, hut, būrn, oil, owl, then.



**chase** (chās). I. *vt.* 1. Pursue; hunt; drive away. II. *n.* 1. Pursuit; hunting. 2. That which is hunted. 3. Ground abounding in game. [Fr. *chasser*.]

**chase** (chās), I. *vt.* 1. Decorate metal-work by tooling. 2. Cut into a screw.

II. *n.* 1. Case or frame for holding type. 2. Groove. [Fr. *châsse*—*capsa*, chest.]

**chasm** (kazm), *n.* Yawning hollow; gap, void. [Gr. *chasma*—*chaino*, gape.]

**chaste** (chäst), *a.* Modest; refined; virtuous; pure in taste and style.—

**chaste'ly**, *adv.* — **chaste'ness**, **chastity** (chas'ti-ti), *ns.* Purity. [Fr.—*L. castus*, pure.]

*Syn.* Continent; undefiled; innocent. **chasten** (chäs'n), *vt.* 1. Free from faults by punishing. 2. Punish. [O. Fr. *chastier*—*L. castigare*—*castus*, pure.]

**chastise** (chas'tiz'), *vt.* 1. Inflict punishment upon. 2. Punish as a means of correction. — **chastisement** (chas'tiz-ment), *n.*

**chasuble** (chaz'ü-bl), *n.* Uppermost garment worn by a priest at mass.

**chat** (chat). I. *vt.* [chat'ting; chat'ted.] Talk idly or familiarly. II. *n.* Familiar, idle talk. [Short for CHATTER.]

**chateau** (shä-tō'), *n.* Castle; country-seat. [Fr.]

**chatelaine** (shat'e-län), *n.* 1. Hook or clasp worn by ladies, with chain attached, for keys, watch or purse. 2. Articles so attached.

**chattel** (chat'l), *n.* 1. Property. 2. Article of personal property. [O. Fr. *châtel*—root of CATTLE AND CAPITAL.]

**chatter** (chat'ēr), I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Talk idly or rapidly. 2. Rattle rapidly.

**chattiness** (chat'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being chatty; talkativeness.

**chauffeur** (shō-für'), *n.* 1. Fireman; stoker. 2. Expert machinist on an automobile. [Fr.]

**chauvinist** (shō-vin-ist), *n.* Person of exaggerated national aggressiveness.

**cheap** (chēp), *n.* Low in price; of small value. — **cheap'ly**, *adv.* — **cheap-ness**, *n.* — **cheap'en**, *vt.* Make cheap. [A. S. *ceap*, bargain.]

**cheat** (chät). I. *vt.* Defraud. II. *n.* 1. Fraud. 2. One who cheats. [Etym. doubtful.] [trick; fool; bamboozle. *Syn.* Deceive; dupe; swindle; gull;



Chase.

**check** (chek). I. *vt.* 1. Bring to a stand; restrain, hinder. 2. Rebuke. 3. Test accuracy by comparison. 4. Mark as having been examined. 5. Put in check (in chess). II. *vt.* Stop short; pause; halt. III. *n.* 1. Anything that checks. 2. Sudden stop. 3. Term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king. 4. Mark put against items in a list. 5. Order on a bank for money. 6. Checkered cloth. 7. Token serving for identification. [Fr. *écheq*, chess.]

*Syn.* Bridle; curb; control; repress; interrupt; rebuff; rebuke; tally.

**checker** (chek'ēr), I. *vt.* Form into little squares; diversify. II. *n.* 1. Chessboard. 2. One of the pieces used in checkers. [Fr. *échiquier*, chessboard.]

**checkers** (chek'ērz), *n. pl.* Game played by two persons on a checkered board; draughts.

**checkmate** (chek'māt), I. *n.* 1. In chess. Check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished. 2. Complete check; defeat; overthrow. II. *vt.* Make a movement which ends the game; defeat. [Fr. *écheq et mat*—Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead.] [the eye. [A. S. *ceace*.]

**cheek** (chēk), *n.* Side of the face below **cheep** (chēp), *vi.* Chirp. [From the sound.]

**cheer** (chēr), I. *n.* 1. Joy. 2. Shout of approbation or encouragement. 3. Kind treatment; entertainment; fare. 4. Luck; tidings. II. *vt.* 1. Make glad. 2. Comfort; encourage; applaud by cheers. — **cheerful** (chēr'fōl), *a.* Joyful; lively. — **cheer'fully**, *adv.* — **cheer'fulness**, *n.* — **cheer'less**, *a.* Without comfort; gloomy. — **cheer'lessness**, *n.* — **cheer'y**, *a.* Cheerful. — **cheer'ily**, *adv.* — **cheer'iness**, *n.* [M. E. *chere*, face, demeanor—Gr. *kara*, head.]

**cheese** (chēz), *n.* 1. Product of the curd of milk. 2. Courtesy. — **cheese'paring**, *n.* 1. Paring of the rind of cheese. 2. Mean economy. [A. S. *cese*.]

**cheesy** (chē'zi), *a.* Having the nature of cheese.

**cheetah** (chē'ta), *n.* Eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting. [Hind. *chita*.]

**chef** (shēf), *n.* Male head cook. — **chef-d'œuvre** (shā-düvr'), *n.* Master-piece. [Fr.]

**chemic** (kem'ik), **chemical** (kem'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to chemistry. — **chem'ically**, *adv.*

**chemicals** (kem'i-kalz), *n. pl.* Substances produced by chemical process.

**chemise** (she-méz'), *n.* Lady's undergarment; combination waist-skirt.

**chemist** (kem'ist), *n.* One skilled in chemistry.

**chemistry** (kem'is-tri), *n.* Science which treats of properties of substances, and of laws of their action one upon another. [From ALCHEMY.]

**chenille** (she-nél'), *n.* Soft, velvety cord. [Fr. = like a caterpillar.]

**cherish** (cher'ish), *vt.* 1. Protect and treat with affection. 2. Hold dear, foster. [Fr. *cherir*, *cheriss-*, —*cher*, dear.]

**cheroo** (she-rót'), *n.* Kind of cigar. [Etymology unknown.]

**cherry** (cher'i), *I. n.* 1. Small stone-fruit, usually red or reddish. 2. Tree that bears it. *II. a.* Like a cherry in color; ruddy. [Fr. *cerise*—Gr. *kerasos*.]

**cherub** (cher'ub), *n.* 1. Celestial spirit. 2. Beautiful child. — *pl.* cher'ubs, cher'ubim, cher'ubims. [Heb. *kerub*.]

**chervil** (chér'vil), *n.* Kind of kitchen herb. [A.S. *cerfille*—Gr. *chairephyllon*, pleasant leaf.]

**chess** (ches), *n.* Game played by two persons on a board like that used in checkers. [Corr. of CHECKS, *pl.* of CHECK.]

**chess** (ches), *n.* Kind of weed that grows in wheat fields; cheat.

**chest** (chest), *n.* 1. Large strong box. 2. Part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. [A.S. *cyste*.]

**chestnut** (ches'nut), *I. n.* 1. Fruit growing in a prickly case. 2. Tree that bears it. 3. Reddish brown color. *II. a.* Reddish-brown. [L. *castanea*.]

**cheval-de-frise** (she-val-de-fréz'), *n.* Piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage or to stop cavalry. — *pl.* Chevaux-de-frise (she-vô-de-fréz'). [Fr. *cheval*, horse, *de*, of, and *frise*, Friesland.]

**chevalier** (shev-a-lér'), *n.* Cavalier; knight; gallant man. [Fr.]

**chevron** (shev'run), *n.* Mark (V-shaped bars) on a non-commissioned officer's coat sleeve. [Fr.]

**chew** (chö), *vt.* Cut and bruise with the teeth. [A.S. *ceowan*.]

**chiaroscuro** (kyä-ros-körö), *a. and n.* Light and dark; distribution of light and shade in a painting. (Also: CLAIR-OBSCURE and CLARE-OBSCURE. [It.]

**chicane** (shi-kän'), **chicanery**, *n.* Trickery. [Fr.]



Cherub.

**chick** (chik), **chicken** (chik'en), *n.* 1. Young of fowls, especially of the domestic hen. 2. Child. [A.S. *cicen*, dim. of *coco*, cock.]

**chicken-pox** (chik'en-poks), *n.* Mild skin-disease, generally attacking children only.

**chickweed** (chik'wéd), *n.* Low creeping weed that birds are fond of.

**chicory** (chik'o-ri), *n.* Carrot-like plant, root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee. [Fr. *chicorée*.]

**chide** (chid), *vt.* [chid'ing; chid; chid'den.] Scold, rebuke. [A.S. *cidan*.]

**chief** (chēf), *I. a.* Head; principal; first. *II. n.* Principal person; principal part. — **chiefly**, *adv.* Principally. — **chieftain** (chēf'tin), *n.* Head; leader. — **chief'taincy**, **chief'tainship**, *ns.* [Fr. *chef*, head.] *Syn.* Leading; supreme; special; prime; grand; eminent; vital.

**chiffonier** (shif-on-ēr'), *n.* 1. Ornamental cabinet. 2. High, narrow bureau. [Fr. — *chiffon*, rag.]

**chignon** (shē-nyang'), *n.* Artificial arrangement of hair at the back of the head. [Fr.]

**chilblain** (chil'blān), *n.* Sore on hands or feet caused by cold. [CHILL and BLAIN.]

**child** (chıld), *n.* 1. Human offspring; infant, a son or a daughter. 2. Very young person. — *pl.* chil'dren, offspring; descendants; inhabitants. [A.S. *child*, conn. with KIN.]

**childe** (chıld), *n.* Title of the son of a noble, till admission to knighthood. [Same as CHILD.] [of being a child.]

**childhood** (chıld'hod), *n.* State or time

**childish** (chıld'ish), *a.* Of or like a child; silly; trifling. — **child'ishly**, *adv.* — **child'ishness**, *n.* [dren.]

**childless** (chıld'les), *a.* Without child.

**childlike** (chıld'lik), *a.* Like a child; becoming a child; docile; innocent.

**chill** (chil), *I. n.* 1. Coldness, shivering. 2. Anything that damps or disheartens. *II. a.* 1. Shivering with cold. 2. Slightly cold. *III. vt.* Make cold; discourage. — **chill'ness**, *n.* [A.S. *cyle*.]

**chilly** (chil'i), *a.* Somewhat chill.

**chime** (chim), *I. n.* 1. Harmonious sound of several bells or other musical instruments. 2. Agreement of sound or of relation. 3. Set of bells. *II. vt.* Sound in harmony; accord; (with *in*) take part; agree. *III. vt.* Strike or cause to sound in harmony. [L. *cymbalum*, cymbal.]

**chime** (chim), *n.* Edge or brim of a cask or tub. [A.S. *cim*, box.]

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fäp

äre, above; mä, met, hër; mitte, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölz; müte, hut, büru; oil, owl, then.

**Chimera** (ki-mě'ra), *n.* 1. Fabulous fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body. 2. [c] Any idle or wild fancy. [Gr. *chimaira*, she-goat.]

**chimerical** (ki-mer'i-kal), *a.* Of the nature of a chimera; wild; fanciful. —**chimerically**, *adv.*

**chimney** (chim'ni), *n.* Passage for escape of smoke or heated air. [Fr. *cheminée* — Gr. *kaio*, burn.]

**chimpanzee** (chim-pan'zē), *n.* Large African species of ape. [Native Guinea name of the animal.]



Chimpanzee.

**chin** (chín), *n.* Point of the lower jaw, beneath the mouth. [A.S. *cinn*.]

**china** (chí'na), *n.* Fine kind of earthenware, originally made in China; porcelain.

**chinch** (chínch), *n.* 1. Insect very destructive to sprouting grain. 2. Bedbug. [L. *cimex*.]

**chinchilla** (chín-chil'a), *n.* 1. Small rodent with soft gray fur. 2. Its fur. **chine** (chín), *n.* 1. Spine; backbone. 2. Piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining flesh for cooking. [Fr. *chine*.]

**Chinese** (chí-néz'), *I. a.* Of or belonging to China. *II. n.* 1. Native of China. 2. Language of China.

**chink** (chíngk), *I. n.* Rent; cleft; narrow opening. *II. vt.* Split; crack. [A. S. *cinn*, cleft.]

**chink** (chíngk), *I. n.* Clink; sound of coins. *II. vt.* Give a sharp sound, as coin. [From the sound.]

**Chinook** (chí-nök'), Dry warm wind from west or north in n. w. part U. S.

**chintz**, **chints** (chínts), *n.* Cotton cloth printed in five or six different colors and glazed. [Hind.]

**chip** (chíp), *I. vt.* 1. Cut into small pieces. 2. Diminish by cutting away a little at a time. *II. n.* Small piece of wood or other substance chopped off. [Dim. of CHOP.]

**chipmunk** (chíp-múngk), *n.* Small striped chipping squirrel. [Am. Ind.]

**chirographer** (ki-róg'-rafer), **chirographist** (ki-róg'-ra-físt), *n.* 1. One who



Chipmunk.

professes the art of writing. 2. One who tells fortunes from the hand.

**chirography** (ki-róg'-ra-fí), *n.* 1. Art of writing; penmanship. 2. Palmistry. **chirographic**, *a.* [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *graphe*, writing.]

**chiropody** (ki-róp'o-dí), *n.* The removal of corns, bunions, warts, etc. — **chiropodist**, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

**chirp** (chěrp), **chirrup** (chěr'up), *I. n.* Shrill sound of certain birds and insects. *II. vt.* Make such a sound. [From the sound.]

**chisel** (chíz'el), *I. n.* Tool to cut or hollow out wood, stone, etc. *II. vt.* Cut, carve, etc., with a chisel. [O. Fr. *cisel* — L. *seco*, cut.]

**chit** (chít), *n.* 1. Baby. 2. Lively or pert young child. 3. Germ of a seed. [A. S. *cith*, tender shoot.]

**chitchat** (chít'chat), *n.* Chatting or idle talk; prattle. [A reduplication of CHAT.]

**chitterlings** (chít'ěr-lings), *n. pl.* Part of small intestine, fried for food.

**chivalric** (shiv'al-rik), **chivalrous** (shiv'al-rus), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; bold; gallant. — **chivalrously**, *adv.*

**chivalry** (shiv'al-ri), *n.* 1. Usages and qualifications of knights; system of knighthood. 2. Deferential kindness. 3. Heroic adventures. [Fr. *chevalerie* — *cheval* — L. *caballus*, horse.]

**chive** (chív), *n.* Kind of onion. [Fr. *cive* — L. *cæpa*, onion.]

**chloral** (klō'ral), *n.* Colorless strongly hypnotic liquid, obtained by the action of chlorine on alcohol or on starch.

**chloride** (klō'rid or klō'rid), *n.* Compound of chlorine with some other substance, as potash, soda, etc.

**chlorine** (klō'rin or klō'rin), *n.* Pale-green gas, with a disagreeable, suffocating odor. [Gr. *chloros*, pale-green.]

**chloroform** (klō'ro-farm), *I. n.* Colorless volatile liquid, much used as an anæsthetic. *II. vt.* Administer chloroform to. [Gr. *chlor-* and L. *forma*. See FORMIC.]

**chock** (chok), *n.* Wedge under a cask, to prevent it from rolling. [—CHOKE.]

**chock-full** (chok'fol), **chuck full**, (chuk'fol), *a.* Quite full; choke-full.

**chocolate** (chok'o-lat), *n.* 1. Substance made of the ground beans of the cacao *theobroma*. 2. Beverage made from this substance. [Sp.—Mexican *kakahuatl*. See CACAO, COCOA.]

**choice** (chois), *n.* 1. Act or power of choosing. 2. Thing chosen. 3. Preference. 4. Preferable or best part.



- II. a.** Worthy of being chosen; select. [Fr. *choix* — *choisir*, choose.]  
**Syn.** Option; selection; exquisite; volition; rare; precious; careful.
- choir** (kwir), *n.* 1. Chorus of singers, esp. in a church. 2. Part of the church appropriated to the singers. 3. Chancel. [Fr. *chœur* — Gr. *choros*.]
- choke** (chök), *I. vt.* 1. Throttle; suffocate. 2. Stop, obstruct. **II. vi.** Be choked, suffocated. [Ety. doubtful.]
- choke-damp** (chök'damp), *n.* Carbonic acid gas, so called by miners from its often causing suffocation.
- choler** (kol'ér), *n.* Anger or irascibility, often supposed to arise from excess of bile. — **choleric**, *a.* Full of choler or anger; petulant. [Gr. *cholé*, bile.]
- cholera** (kol'ér-a), *n.* Disease characterized by bilious vomiting and purging. Asiatic cholera, fatal disease caused by bacilli. Cholera infantum, dangerous summer disease among infants. — **choleraic**, *a.* Of the nature of cholera. [Gr. — *cholé*, bile.]
- choose** (chöz), *vt. and vi.* [chose (chöz); chosen (chöz'n).] Take one rather than another; decide. [A. S. *ceosan*.]  
**Syn.** Select; prefer; elect; adopt.
- chop** (chop), *v.* [chopp'ing; chopped (chopt).] **I. vt.** 1. Cut with a blow. 2. Cut into small pieces. **II. vi.** Shift suddenly, as the wind. [Gr. *kappen*, cut.]
- chop** (chop), *n.* 1. Act of chopping. 2. Slice of loin of pork, lamb, or mutton.
- chop** (chop), *vt.* Exchange or barter; put one thing in place of another. [O. Dut. *koopen*, buy. Same root as CHEAP.]
- chop** (chop), *n.* Jaw, generally used in pl. [See CHAPS.] [CHAPFALLEN.]
- chopfallen** (chop'fäln), *n.* Same as **chopper** (chop'ér), *n.* One who or that which chops. [waves.]
- choppy** (chop'i), *a.* Full of short rough
- chopsticks** (chop'stiks), *n.* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used by Chinese instead of a fork or spoon.
- choral** (kō'ral), *a.* Belonging to a chorus or choir. — *Choral service*, Service of song. [From CHORUS.]
- chord** (kard). **I. n.** 1. String of a musical instrument. 2. Combination of tones in harmony. 3. Straight line joining the extremities of an arc. 4. Tendon. **II. vt.** Bind with a cord. **III. vi.** Accord. [Gr. *chorde*.]



Cholera Bacilli.  
(Highly magnified).

- chore** (chör), *n.* Small job or bit of work about the house. [Same as *char* in *charwoman*.] [a choir.]
- chorister** (kor'is-tēr), *n.* Member of
- chorus** (kō'r'us), *n.* 1. Band of singers and dancers, esp. in the Greek plays; company of singers. 2. That which is sung by a chorus. 3. Part of a song in which the company join the singer. [L.]
- chose** (chöz), *v.* Past tense of CHOOSE.
- chosen** (chöz'n), *v.* Pa. p. of CHOOSE.
- chough** (chuf), *n.* Kind of jackdaw which frequents rocky places and the sea-coast. [From the cry of the bird.]
- chow-chow** (chow'chow), *n.* Mixture of pickles.
- chowder** (chow'dér), *n.* Dish of fish or clams boiled with salt pork, vegetables, etc.
- chrism** (krizm), *n.* Consecrated oil.
- chrismal**, *a.* Pertaining to chrism. [Gr. *chrismá*.] [robe.]
- chrism** (kris'm), *n.* Christening
- Christ** (krist), *n.* The Anointed. Greek name of Jesus, as the Messiah.
- christen** (kris'n), *vt.* 1. Baptize in the name of Christ. 2. Give a name to. [A. S. *cristian*, make a Christian.]
- Christendom** (kris'n-dum), *n.* 1. Whole body of all the Christians. 2. Civilized world. [A. S.]
- Christian** (kris'ti-an or kris'chan). **I. n.** Follower of Christ. **II. a.** Relating to Christ or his religion. — *Christian name*, name given when christened, as distinguished from the surname. — *christianlike*, *a.* *christianly*, *a.*
- Christianity** (krist-yan'ti), *n.* Religion of Christ.
- Christmas** (kris'mas), *n.* Annual festival in memory of the birth of Christ, held on the 25th of December. [CHRIST and MASS.]
- chromatic** (krō-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to colors; colored. 2. In music, proceeding by semitones. — **chromatics**, *n.* The science of colors. [Gr. *chroma*, color.]
- chrome** (krōm), **chromium** (krō-mi-um), *n.* Metal remarkable for the beautiful colors of its compounds.
- chromic**, *adj.* [Gr. *chroma*, color.]
- chromo** (krōmō), **chromolithograph** (krō-mō-lith'ō-gráf), *n.* Picture printed in colors from a set of stones.
- chromophotography** (krō-mō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Art of producing colored photographic pictures.
- chromotography** (krō-mō-ti-pog'ra-fi), *n.* Art of printing with type in various colors.

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fäil, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wöif; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**chronic** (kron'ik), *a.* 1. Lasting a long time. 2. (Of a disease), deep-seated or long-continued, as opp. to *acute*. [Gr. *chronikos* — *chronos*, time.]

**chronicle** (kron'ik-l), *i. n.* Record of events in the order of time; history. *II. vt.* Record. — **chronicler**, *n.* Historian; writer of a chronicle.

**chronology** (kron-o'lo-jī), *n.* 1. Science of dates. 2. Record of events in order of time. — **chronologic**, **chronological**, *a.* — **chronologically**, *adv.* — **chronologer**, **chronologist**, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse.]

**chronometer** (kron-om'e-tēr), *n.* 1. Instrument for measuring time accurately. 2. Clock; watch. — **chronometric**, **chronometrical**, *a.* [Gr. *chronos*, and *metron*, measure.]

**chrysalis** (kris'a-lis), *n.* Form assumed by some insects between the larva state and the winged state. — *pl.* chrysal' ides. — **chrysalid**, *a.* [Gr. *chrysallis* — *chrysos*, gold.]

**Chrysanthemum**

(kris-an'the-mum), *n.* 1. Genus of composite plants to which belong the aster and ox-eye daisy. 2. [c] Cultivated species of this genus. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, flower.]



Chrysanthemum.

**chrysolite** (kris'o-lit), *n.* Crystal of a yellowish color. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *lithos*, stone.]

**chub** (chub), *n.* 1. Short, plump body. 2. Small fat river fish. — **chubby**, *a.* Short and thick. — **chubbiness**, *n.*

**chuck** (chuk), *i. n.* 1. Call of a hen. 2. Chicken, as a term of endearment. *II. vi.* Call as a hen. [From the sound.]

**chuck** (chuk), *I. vt.* Strike gently; toss. *II. n.* Slight blow. [Fr. *choquer*, jolt.]

**chuck** (chuk), *n.* Device for fastening the wood to the mandrel of the lathe.

**chuckle** (chuk'l), *vt.* 1. Call, as a hen. 2. Chuck under the chin, fondle.

**chuckle** (chuk'l), *I. vi.* Laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner. *II. n.* Quiet laugh. [panion.]

**chum** (chum), *n.* Room-mate; com-

**church** (chürch), *i. n.* 1. Building for Christian worship. 2. Whole body of Christians. 3. Clergy. 4. Sect, denomination. *II. vt.* Give thanks in church. — **churchianity** (chürch-i-an'i-ti), *n.* Tendency to promote the

interest of the church or clergy, rather than spiritual welfare. — **churchman**, *n.* 1. Clergyman. 2. Member of the Church of England or any church. — **churchwarden**, *n.* Officer who represents the interests of a parish. [A. S. *circe* — Gr. *kyriake*, belonging to the Lord, — *Kyrios*, Lord.]

**churchyard** (chürch'yärd), *n.* 1. Yard round the church. 2. Cemetery.

**churl** (chür'l), *n.* Ill-bred, surly fellow.

— **churlish**, *a.* Rude; surly; ill-bred.

**churlishly**, *adv.* — **churlishness**, *n.* [A. S. *ceorl*, countryman.]

**churn** (chürn), *I. vt.* Shake violently.

*II. n.* Vessel in which cream is churned. [Icel. *kirna*.]

**chute** (shöt), *n.* Inclined trough through which objects slide to a lower level; also used for amusement. [Fr.]

**chyle** (kål), *n.* White fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines. — Gr. *chylos*, juice — *cheo*, pour.]

**chyme** (kim), *n.* Pulp to which food is reduced in the stomach. — **chymous**, *a.* [Gr. *chymos* — *cheo*, pour.]

**ciborium** (si-bö'ri-um), *n.* Vessel for consecrated elements of Eucharist.

**cicada** (si-kä'da), *n.* Insect remarkable for the sound it produces; commonly called locust.

**cicatrice** (sik'a-tris), **cicatrix** (si-kä-triks), *n.* Scar over a wound after it is healed. [L. *cicatrix*.]

**cicatrise** (sik'a-triz), *I. vt.* Help the formation of a skin or cicatrix. *II. vi.* Heal. [Fr. *cicatriser*.]

**cicerone** (sis-e-rö'ne), *n.* Guide. [It.]

**cider** (sî'der), *n.* Drink made from apple-juice; apple-wine. [Fr. *cidre* — Gr. *sikera*, strong drink.]

**cigar** (si-gär'), *n.* Small roll of tobacco for smoking. [Sp. *cigarro*.]

**cigarette** (si-gär-et'), *n.* Finely-cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

**cilia** (sil'i-a), *n. pl.* Hair-like appendages on the edge of a vegetable or animal body. — **ciliary**, **ciliated**, *a.* Having cilia. [L. *cilium*, pl. *cilia*, eyelashes.]

**Cimmerian** (sim-më'ri-an), *a.* Relating to the *Cimmerii*, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness; extremely dark.

**cinch** (sinch), *n.* 1. Saddle-girth, fastened in place by means of strong strap passed through a loop in the saddle and firmly knotted; hence, 2. Sure grip or hold. 3. Game of cards. [Sp. *cincho*, girdle.]

**cinchona** (sin-kö'na), *n.* Bark of a tree, from which quinine is extracted; also called Peruvian bark. [*Kina-kina*, native word for bark.]

fäte, fat, täs-k, fär, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, bürn, oil, owl, then.

**cincture** (sing'k'tūr, or sing'k'chūr) *n.*  
1. Girdle, belt. 2. Molding round a column. — **cinctured**, *a.* Having a cincture. — [L. *cinctura*.]

**cineration** (sin-ēr-ā'tion), *n.* Act of reducing to ashes. [L. *cinis*, *cineris*.]

**cinnabar** (sin'a-bār), *n.* Sulphuret of mercury called vermillion when used as a pigment. [Gr. *kinnabari*, a dye, known as dragon's blood, from Pers.]

**cinnamon** (sin'a-mun), *n.* Spicy bark of a laurel in Ceylon. [Heb. *kinnamon*.]

**cinque** (sing'k), *n.* Number five. [Fr.]

**cipher** (sī'fēr), *n.* 1. Character 0; anything of little value. 2. Interweaving of the initials of a name. 2. Secret kind of writing. II. *vt.* Work at arithmetic. [Fr. *chiffre*—Ar. *sifr*, empty.]

**Circéan** (sēr-sē'an), *a.* Relating to the fabled *Circé*, who by magic potions changed her guests into animals; delusive, fatal.

**circle** (sēr'kl), *I. n.* 1. Plane figure bounded by a line every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle called the center. 2. Ring. 3. Series ending where it began. 4. Set of people forming a social group. II. *vt.* Move round; encompass. III. *vi.* Move in a circle. [L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, ring.]

*Syn.* Circuit; compass; inclosure.

**circlet** (sēr'klet), *n.* Little circle.

**circuit** (sēr'kit), *n.* 1. Act of moving round. 2. That which encircles. 3. Round made in the exercise of a calling, esp. by a judge or preacher. [Fr.—L. *circum*, round, and *eo*, go.]

**circuitous** (sēr-kū'i-tus), *a.* Round about. — **circuitously**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Sinuous; tortuous; winding.

**circular** (sēr'kū-lar), *a.* 1. Round. 2. Ending in itself. 3. Addressed to a circle of persons. II. *n.* Note sent to a circle or number of persons. — **circularly**, *adv.* — **circularity**, *n.*

**circulate** (sēr'kū-lāt), *I. vt.* Make to go round; spread. II. *vi.* Move round. [L. *circulo*, *circulat*-.]

**circulation** (sēr-kū-lā'shun), *n.* I. Act of moving in a circle, or of going and returning. 2. Money in use at one time in a country. 3. Number of copies circulated. [lar; circulating.]

**circulatory** (sēr-kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Circulatory (sēr-kum), *prefix.* Signifies around, about. [L.]

**circumbient** (sēr-kum-am'bi-ent), *a.* Surrounding. [L. *circum*, about, and *ambio*, go round.]

**circumcise** (sēr-kum-siz), *vt.* Cut off the fore-skin (according to the Jewish law.) — **circumcision** (sēr-kum-sizh-

un), *n.* 1. Act of circumcising. 2. Jewish nation. 3. Perpetual purification. [L. *circumcideo*, cut around.]

**circumference** (sēr-kum'fēr-ens), *n.* 1. Boundary-line of a circle. 2. Line surrounding anything. — **circumferential**, *a.* [L. *fero*, carry.]

**circumflect** (sēr-kum-flekt), *vt.* Mark with a circumflex.

**circumflex** (sēr-kum-fleks), *n.* 1. Mark (^) denoting a rising and falling of the voice. 2. Diacritical mark in phonetic notation. [L. *fecto*, *flex*-, bend.]

**circumjacent** (sēr-kum-jā'sent), *a.* Lying around. [L. *jacens*, lying.]

**circumlocution** (sēr-kum-lō-kū'shun), *n.* Round-about speaking; evasive language. — **circumlocutory**, *a.* [L. *loquor*, *locut*-, speak.]

**circumnavigate** (sēr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *vt.* Sail around. — **circumnavigation**, *n.* [See *NAVIGATE*.]

**circumnavigator** (sēr-kum-nav'i-gā-tūr), *n.* One who sails round.

**circumscribe** (sēr-kum-skrīb'), *vt.* Draw a line round; inclose within limits. [L. *scribo*, write.]

**circumscription** (sēr-kum-skrīp'shun), *n.* Limitation; line that limits.

**circumspect** (sēr-kum-spekt), *a.* Cautious. — **circumspectly**, *adv.* — **circumspectness**, **circumspection**, *n.* [L. *specio*, *spect*-, look.]

**circumstance** (sēr-kum-stans), *n.* 1. Related fact; outward incident. 2. Detail of minor importance. 3. (pl.) Surrounding conditions; fortune, means. [L. *stans*, standing.]

*Syn.* Event; fact; occurrence; position; situation; trifle.

**circumstantial** (sēr-kum-stan'shal), *a.* Consisting of details; minute. — **Circumstantial evidence**: Evidence not from direct testimony, but by conclusion from related facts. — **circumstantially**, *adv.*

**circumstantiate** (sēr-kum-s-tā-n'zhi-āt), *vt.* 1. Prove by circumstances. 2. Describe in detail.

**circumvent** (sēr-kum-vent'), *vt.* 1. Outwit. 2. Deceive; cheat. — **circumvention**, *n.* [L. *venio*, come.]

**circumventive** (sēr-kum-ven'tiv), *a.* Deceiving by artifices.

**circus** (sēr'kus), *n.* 1. Circular build



Roman Circus.

fāto, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wq̄it; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



- ing for the exhibition of games. 2. Place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, acrobats, etc. 3. Company of performers in a circus. 4. Performance in a circus. [L.]
- cirrated** (sir'ā-ted), *a.* Formed like or provided with a cirrus.
- cirrus** (sir'us), *n.* 1. Tendril. 2. Curled filament. 3. Light fleecy cloud. See cut, under STRATUS. [L.=curled hair.]
- cisalpine** (sis-alp'in), *a.* South of the Alps. [L. *cis*, on this side, and ALPINE.]
- cist** (sist), *n.* Tomb made of stone slabs. [SEE CHEST.]
- cistern** (sis'tern), *n.* Receptacle or reservoir for holding water. [L. *ci-sterna*, *cista*, chest.]
- citadel** (sit'a-del), *n.* Fortress in or near a city. [It. *citadella*, dim. of *città*, city.]
- citation** (sī-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Official summons to appear. 2. Act of quoting. 3. Passage or name quoted.
- cite** (sit), *vt.* 1. Call; summon. 2. Quote; name. [L. *cito*, call.]  
*Syn.* Adduce; quote; repeat.
- citric** (sit'rik), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, lemons or citrons.
- citizen** (sit'i-zen), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a city. 2. Member of a state. 3. Private individual as opposed to a public official.—**citizenship**, *n.* State of being a citizen. [O. Fr. *citeain*.]
- citron** (sit'run), *n.* Fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon. [L. *citrus*.]
- cittern** (sit'ern), *cithern*, *n.* 1. Small ancient lute with eight strings. 2. Small modern harp-like instrument, laid horizontally; zither.
- city** (sit'i), *n.* Large town; incorporated municipality. [Fr. *cité*, city,—L. *civitas*, state.]
- civet** (siv'et), *n.* Perfume obtained from the civet-cat, a small carnivorous animal. [Fr. *civette*—Ar. *zabad*.]
- civic** (siv'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a city or a citizen. [L. *civicus*—*civis*.]
- civil** (siv'il), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a citizen or to the relations of citizens. 2. Not military. 3. Not ecclesiastical. 4. Having the refinement of city-bred people; polite.—*Civil-service*: Paid service of the State, not military or naval.—*Civil war*: War between citizens of the same state or country.—**civilly**, *adv.* [L. *civilis*—*civis*.]
- civilian** (si-vil'yan), *n.* One engaged in civil as distinguished from military and other pursuits. [politeness.]
- civility** (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* Good breeding;
- civilization** (siv-il-i-zā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being civilized. 2. Act of civilizing.
- civilize** (siv'il-iz), *vt.* Reclaim from barbarism; elevate morally, intellectually and socially.
- clack** (klak), *I. vt.* Make a sudden sharp noise as by striking. *II. n.* Sharp sudden sound.—*Clack-valve*: Single flap valve used in pumps.
- clad**, *v.* Past and pa.p. of CLOTHE.
- claim** (klām), *I. vt.* 1. Call for. 2. Demand as a right. 3. Maintain. *II. n.* 1. Demand. 2. Right or ground for demanding. 3. Thing claimed.—**claim'ant**, *n.* One who makes a claim. [L. *clamo*, call.]
- clairvoyance** (klār-voi'ans), *n.* Alleged power of seeing things not perceptible to the normal senses. [Fr. —*clair*, clear, and *voir*, see.]
- clairvoyant** (klār-voi'ant), *n.* One who professes clairvoyance.
- clam** (klam), *n.* 1. Common bivalve mollusk.—*Clam-bake*: Out-door feast at which clams are baked in improvised ovens. 2. Clamp. [A. S.=clamp, vise.]
- clamber** (klam'bēr), *vi.* Climb with difficulty, or awkwardly. [A. S. *clam*.]
- clammy** (klam'i), *a.* 1. Sticky. 2. Cold, moist and adhesive.—**clam'miness**, *n.*
- clamor** (klam'ūr), *I. n.* Loud continuous outcry; uproar. *II. vi.* Cry aloud in demand; make a loud continuous outcry.—**clam'orous**, *a.* Noisy, boisterous.—**clam'orously**, *adv.* [L.]
- clamp** (klamp), *I. n.* Piece used to fasten things together or to strengthen framework. *II. vt.* Bind with clamps. [From A. S. *clam*.]
- clan** (klan), *n.* Tribe under a chieftain, having the same surname and a common ancestor. 2. Clique, sect, or body of persons. [Gael. *clann*.]
- clandestine** (klan-des'tin), *a.* Hidden; private.—**clandes'tinely**, *adv.* [L. *clandestinus*—*clam*, secretly.]  
*Syn.* Secret; stealthy; underhand; furtive; surreptitious; concealed.
- clang** (klang), *I. vi.* Produce a sharp, ringing sound. *II. n.* Sharp, ringing sound. [From the sound.]
- clangor** (klang'ūr), *n.* Rapid repetition of shrill, harsh sound. [L.]
- clank** (klangk), *I. n.* Sharp, metallic sound, as of a chain. *II. vt. and vi.* Make or cause a clank.
- clannish** (klan'ish), *a.* 1. Closely united like the members of a clan. 2. Narrow in social interests.—**clan'nishly**, *adv.*—**clan'nishness**, *n.*
- clanship** (klan'ship), *n.* Association of families under a chieftain. [of a clan.]
- clansman** (klanz'man), *n.* Member

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**clap** (klap). I. *n.* 1. Noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands. 2. Sudden act or motion. 3. Burst of sound. II. *vt.* [clapping; clapped (klapt).] 1. Strike together so as to make a noise. 2. Thrust or drive together suddenly. 3. Applaud with the hands. III. *vt.* Strike the hands together; strike together with noise. [A. S. *clappian*. From the sound.]

**clapboard** (klap'börd), *n.* Narrow, thin, planed board used for siding on houses, overlapping the one below.

**clapper** (klap'ër), *n.* One who or that which claps or strikes.

**claptrap** (klap'trap), *n.* Trick to gain applause.

**clare-obscure** (klâr'ob-skûr'). See CHIAROSCURO.

**claret** (klar'et), *n.* 1. Wines of a light or clear color. 2. Red wines of Bordeaux. [Fr. *claret*.] [clarifies.]

**clarifier** (klar'i-fi-ër), *n.* That which clarifies.

**clarify** (klar'i-fi), *v.* [clarifying; clarified.] I. *vt.* Make clear. II. *vt.* Become clear. — **clarification**, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, make.]

**clarion** (klar'i-un), *n.* Kind of trumpet. [Fr. *clairon*—*clair*, clear.]



Clarinet.

**clarionet** (klar'i-o-net'), **clarinet**, (klar'i-net), *n.* Wind instrument sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouthpiece. [Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarion*.]

**clash** (klash). I. *n.* 1. Loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons. 2. Opposition; contradiction. II. *vt.* 1. Dash noisily together. 2. Meet in opposition. 3. Act in a contrary direction. III. *vt.* Strike noisily against. [From the sound.]

**clasp** (klasp). I. *n.* 1. Hook for fastening. 2. Embrace. II. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a clasp. 2. Inclose and hold in the hand or arms; embrace, twine round. — **clasper**, *n.* That which clasps; tendril of a plant.

**clasp-knife** (klasp'nîf), *n.* Knife, the blade of which is clasped by, or folds into, the handle.

**class** (kläs). I. *n.* Rank or order of persons or things. 2. Number of students or scholars who are taught together. 3. Scientific division. II. *vt.* Assign to a class or classes; arrange methodically. [L. *classis*, class.]

**classic** (klas'ik), **classical** (klas'ik'al), *a.* 1. Of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature. 2. Like the best style of Greece and Rome; chaste; refined. — **class'ic**, *n.* 1. Greek, Roman, or modern writer of the first rank. 2. Literary work of highest rank. — **class'ically**, *adv.* — **classic-ality**, *n.* — **class'icalness**, *n.*

**classification** (kläs-i-fi-kä'shun), *n.* Act of forming into classes.

**classify** (kläs'i-fi), *vt.* [class'ifying; class'ified]. Arrange into classes. [L. *classis*, and *facio*, make.]

**classmate** (kläs'mät), *n.* Member of the same class.

**clatter** (klät'ër). I. *n.* Rattling noise; repetition of short, sharp sounds. II. *vt.* Make rattling sounds; rattle with the tongue; talk fast and idly. [From the sound.]

**clause** (klaz), *n.* 1. Sentence or part of a sentence. 2. Article or part of a contract, will, etc. [Fr. — L. *clauso*, inclose.]

**clave** (klāv), *v.* Past tense of CLEAVE.



Right Clavicle.

**clavicle** (klāv-i-kl), *n.* Collar-bone, so called from its resemblance to a Roman key. [Fr. *clavicule* — L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.]

**clavicular** (klāv-ik'ü-lar), *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle.

**claw** (klā). I. *n.* Hooked nail of a beast or bird. 2. Whole foot of an animal with hooked nails. 3. Anything like a claw. II. *vt.* Scratch, tear. [A. S. *clawu*.]

**clay** (klā). I. *n.* Tenacious ductile earth; earth in general. II. *vt.* Purify with clay, as sugar. — **clayed**, *a.* Consisting of or like clay. [A. S. *clæg*. Related to GLUE.]

**claymore** (klāmör), *n.* 1. Sword wielded with two hands. 2. Large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Gael. *claidheamh*, and *mor*, great.]

**clean** (klēn). I. *a.* Free from stain or whatever defiles; pure; guiltless; neat. II. *adv.* Quite; entirely; cleverly. III. *vt.* Make clean; free from dirt. — **clean'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *clæne*, bright, neat, small.]

**cleanly** (klēn'li). I. *a.* Clean in habits or person; pure; neat. II. *adv.* In a cleanly manner. — **clean'liness**, *n.*

**cleanse** (klēnz), *vt.* Make clean or pure.

**clear** (klēr). I. *a.* 1. Pure; bright; undimmed. 2. Free from obstruction or difficulty; plain; distinct. 3. With-

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fällt, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wqlt; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

out blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution. 4. Conspicuous. *II. adv.* In a clear manner; plainly; wholly; quite. *III. vt.* 1. Free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt. 2. Free; acquit; vindicate. 3. Leap or pass by or over. 4. Make profit. *IV. vi.* Become clear; grow free, bright, or transparent. — **clearly** *adv.* — **clearness**, *n.* [*Fr. clair*—*L. clarus*, clear, loud.]

**clearance** (klēr'ans), *n.* 1. Act of clearing. 2. Certificate that a ship has permission to sail.

**clearing** (klēr'ing), *n.* 1. Tract of land cleared of wood, etc., for cultivation. 2. Method by which banks (or railway companies) clear or arrange certain affairs which mutually concern them. — **Clearing-house**: Place where such business is transacted.

**cleat** (klēt), *n.* Short strip of iron, wood or other material. *II. vt.* Fasten, secure or provide with a cleat or cleats. [From root of *CLOT*.]

**cleavage** (klē'vaj), *n.* Act or manner of cleaving or splitting.

**cleave** (klēv), *v.* [clea'ving; clōve or cleft; clo'ven or cleft.] *I. vt.* Split; separate with violence. *II. vi.* Part asunder; crack. — **cleaver**, *n.* Person or thing that cleaves; butcher's chopper. [*A.S. cleofan*. *L. Ger. kloeben*.]

**cleave** (klēv), *vi.* [clea'ving; cleaved or clāve; cleaved.] Stick; adhere. [*A.S. clifan*. *Ger. kleben*.]

**clef** (klef), *n.* Character in music which determines the key or position on the scale of the notes that follow it. [*Fr.* = key.]

**cleft** (kleft), *n.* Crack; fissure; chink. [See *CLEAVE*.]

**clematis** (klem'a-tis), *n.* Creeping plant, called also virgin's bower and traveler's joy. [*Gr. klemma*, twig.]



Flower of Clematis.

**clemency** (klem'en-si), *n.* Readiness to forgive; mildness.

*Syn.* Mercy; forgiveness; leniency; lenity; indulgence; tenderness; gentleness; kindness; compassion; softness.

**clement** (klem'ent), *a.* Mild; merciful. — **clemently**, *adv.* [*L. clemens*.]

**clench** (klench), *n.* Same as *CLINCH*.

**cleptomania**. See *CLEPTOMANIA*.

**clergy** (klēr'jī), *n.* Body of ministers of religion; persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders. [*Fr. clergé*—*Gr. kleros*, lot.]

**clergyman** (klēr'ji-man), *n.* One of the clergy; one regularly ordained to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances.

**cleric** (kler'ik), **clerical** (kler'ik-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to the clergy. 2. Pertaining to a clerk or writer.

**clerk** (klēr'k), *n.* 1. Clergyman; priest. 2. One who reads the responses in the English Church service. 3. One employed as a writer or assistant in an office. 4. (In the U. S.) salesman in a store or shop. — **clerkship**, *n.* [*A.S. clerc*, priest. See *CLERGY*.]

**clever** (klev'ēr), *a.* 1. Able; ingenious; skillful. 2. Good-natured. — **cleverly**, *adv.* — **cleverness**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.]

**clew** (klō), *n.* 1. Ball of thread. 2. Thread that guides through a labyrinth; key to a mystery. 3. Corner of a sail. *II. vt.* Truss or tie up sails to the yards. [*A.S. cliwa*. *Ger. kugel*, ball.]

**click** (klik), *n.* Short, sharp sound. *II. vi.* Make a light, sharp sound. [From the sound.]

**client** (kli'ent), *n.* 1. One who employs a lawyer. 2. Dependent. — **clientship**, *n.* [*Fr.*—*L. cliens*—*clueo*, hear.]

**cliff** (klif), *n.* High steep rock; steep side of a mountain. [*A.S. clif*, rock.]

**climacteric** (kli-mak'ter-ik or kli-mak'ter'ik), *n.* Critical period in human life, in which great bodily changes are supposed to take place, esp. the grand climacteric or sixty-third year. [*Gr. klimax*, ladder.]

**climate** (kli'māt), *n.* Condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc. [*Gr. klima*, zone.] [a climate.]

**climatic** (kli-mat'ik), *a.* Relating to **CLIMAX**. **climax** (kli'maks), *n.* 1. In rhetoric, arrangement of terms so as to rise in strength. 2. Highest point; culmination; acme. [*Gr. klimax*, ladder—*kline*, slope.]

**climb** (klim), *vt.* and *vi.* [climb'ing; climbed or clomb (klōm).] 1. Ascend or mount up by clutching with the hands and feet. 2. Ascend with difficulty. [*A.S. climbān*.]

**clime** (klim), *n.* Same as *CLIMATE*.

**clinch** (klinch), *n.* 1. Rivet a nail. 2. Grasp tightly; settle or confirm. *II. vi.* Grapple. *III. n.* 1. Act of clinching. 2. That which clinches or is clinched. [Causal form of *clink*, strike smartly.]

**clinch** (klinch'ēr), *n.* One who or that which clinches; decisive argument.

**cling** (kling), *vt.* [cling'ing; clung.] Wind round; adhere in interest or



affection. — **cling'stone**, *a.* Having the stone adhering to the pulp. [A. S. *clingan*, shrivel up.]

**clinic** (klin'ik), *n.* Instruction to medical students with patient present. — **clinical**, *a.* [Gr. *kline*, bed — *klino*, recline.]

**clink** (klingk). I. *n.* Ringing sound. II. *vt.* Cause to make a ringing sound. III. *vt.* Ring, jingle. [From the sound.]

**clinker** (kling'kēr), *n.* 1. Cinder or slag formed in furnaces. 2. Brick burned glass-hard.

**clip** (klip), *v.* [clip'ping; clipped.] I. *vt.* 1. Cut by making the blades of shears meet. 2. Cut off. II. *n.* 1. Clasp. 2. Flange. 3. Blow. 4. Season's shearing. [A. S. *clippan*, from the sound.]



Clip.

**clipper** (klip'ēr), *n.* 1. One that clips. 2. Sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel.

**clipping** (klip'ing), *n.* 1. Act of cutting off. 2. Thing clipped off, esp. article of a newspaper cut out.

**clique** (klēk), *n.* Group of persons in union for a purpose; party, faction, gang, (used generally in a bad sense.)

**cloak** (klōk). I. *n.* 1. Loose outer garment. 2. Covering; that which conceals; disguise; pretext. II. *vt.* Clothe with a cloak; cover; conceal. [O. Fr. *cloque*—L. L. *cloca*, bell.]

**clock** (klok), *n.* Machine for measuring time, and indicating time by the position of its "hands" upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell. [A. S. *cluccga*, bell.]

**clock** (klok), *n.* 1. Gore inserted in a garment. 2. Ornament on the ankle of a stocking.

**clockwork** (klok'wŭrk), *n.* 1. Machinery of a clock. 2. Any complicated mechanism with wheels.

**clod** (kłod). I. *n.* 1. Thick round lump of earth or turf. 2. Stupid fellow. II. *vt.* [clod'ding; clod'ded.] Pelt with clods. [Dan. *klode*, ball.]

**clog** (klog). I. *vt.* [clog'ging; clogged (klogd).] Accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage; obstruct; encumber. II. *n.* 1. Obstruction. 2. Shoe with wooden sole. [From root of **CLOD**.]

**cloister** (klois'tēr). I. *n.* 1. Covered arcade forming part of a monastic establishment. 2. Place of religious retirement. II. *vt.* Confine in a cloister; confine with walls. [O. Fr. *cloistre*—L. *claustrum*—*claudo*, close.]

*Syn.* Monastery; nunnery; convent.

**close** (klōs). I. *a.* 1. Shut up; confined; unventilated; narrow; near

in time or place; compact; crowded. 2. Hidden; reserved; crafty. II. *adv.* In a close manner; densely. III. *n.* 1. Inclosed place; small inclosed field. 2. Narrow passage of a street. — **closely**, *adv.* — **close'ness**, *n.* [Fr. *clos*—L. *claudere*, *claus*—shut.]

**close** (klōz). I. *vt.* 1. Shut. 2. Draw together; unite. 3. Finish. II. *vi.* 1. Grow together. 2. Come to an end. III. *n.* 1. End. 2. Grapple.

*Syn.* Conclusion; cessation; termination; consummation; ending.

**closet** (kloz'et). I. *n.* 1. Small private room; recess off a room. II. *vt.* Shut up in, or take into a closet or room. [O. Fr. *closet*, dim. of *close*. See **CLOSE**.]

**close-time** (klōs'tim), *n.* Season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill game and certain kinds of fish.

**closure** (klōz'hōr), *n.* 1. Act of closing. 2. That which closes; esp. the putting an end to a debate so as to proceed immediately to vote on a question or measure, in a deliberative assembly. [Called also *clôture*, from the French.]

**clot** (klot). I. *n.* Mass of soft or fluid matter concentered, as blood. II. *vt.* [clot'ting; clot'ted.] Form into clots.

**cloth** (klath), *n.* 1. Woven material from which garments or coverings are made. 2. Clerical profession, from their wearing black cloth. [A. S. *clath*. Ger. *kleid*.]

**clothe** (klōth), *vt.* [clo'thing; clothed or clad.] 1. Cover with clothes. 2. Provide with clothes. [icles of dress.]

**clothes** (klōthz), *n. pl.* Garments or articles of dress.

**clothier** (klōth'i-ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothes, esp. for men.

**clothing** (klōth'ing), *n.* Clothes, garments.

**clôture** (klō'tor), *n.* See **CLOSURE**.

**cloud** (klowd). I. *n.* 1. Mass of watery vapor floating in the air. 2. Large volume of dust or smoke. 3. Defect or blemish. II. *vt.* 1. Overspread with clouds; darken; stain with dark spots or streaks. III. *vt.* Become clouded or darkened. — **cloud-burst**, *n.* Limited, violent rain in large quantity. — **cloud'less**, *a.* Without a cloud. — **cloud'lessly**, *adv.* — **cloud'let**, *n.* Little cloud. — **cloud'y**, *a.* 1. Darkened with, or consisting of clouds; obscure. 2. Gloomy. 3. Stained with dark spots. — **cloud'ily**, *adv.* — **cloud'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *clud*, mass.]

**clout** (klout). I. *n.* 1. Small piece of cloth; rag. 2. Piece of cloth sewed on clumsily. II. *vt.* 1. Mend with a patch; mend clumsily. 2. Strike with the hand. [A. S. *clut*, from W. *clwt*, patch.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**clove**, *v.* Past tense of CLEAVE.

**clove** (klōv), *n.* Pungent, aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of a tree of the Moluccas. [From *L. clavus*, nail.]

**cloven** (klō'v'n), *p.p.* of CLEAVE. Split. *Cloven-footed*, *Cloven-hoofed*, Having the foot parted or divided.

**clover** (klō'ver), *n.* Species of grass in which the leaf is divided into three lobes. [*A. S. clæfer*.]

**clown** (klown), *n.* 1. One with coarse or vulgar manners; a boor. 2. Professional jester; fool; buffoon.—**clown'-ish**, *a.* Like a clown; coarse and awkward.—**clown'-ishly**, *adv.*—**clown'-ishness**, *n.* [Icel. *klunni*, clumsy.]

**clloy** (kloi), *vt.* Fill to loathing; glut; satiate. [*O. Fr. cloyer*, drive a nail into; spike, as a gun—*L. clavus*, nail.]

**club** (klub), *n.* Association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure, etc. *II. vt.* [club'bing; clubbed.] Join together for some common end; share in a common expense. [From CLUMP=CLUSTER.]

**club** (klub), *n.* 1. Heavy tapering stick; cudgel. 2. One of the four suits of cards. 3. Small spar to which a topsail is bent. *II. vt.* Beat with a club. [From root of CLUMP.]

**club-foot** (klub'fot), *n.* Short, deformed foot, like a club.—**club'-footed**, *a.*

**cluck** (kluk), *n.* Call of a hen to her chickens. *II. vi.* Make the sound of a hen when calling her chickens.

**clue**. See CLEW.

**clump** (klump), *n.* 1. Shapeless mass. 2. Cluster; thicket. [*Dan. klump*.]

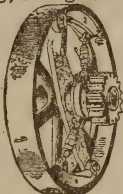
**clumsy** (klum'zi), *a.* 1. Shapeless. 2. Awkward.—**clum'sily**, *adv.*—**clum'-siness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Ill-made; graceless; uncouth; dumpy; bungling; unhandy; gawky; ungainly; unbecoming; inelegant.

**clung** (klung), *v.* Past tense of CLING.

**cluster** (klus'ter), *n.* 1. Number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; bunch; mass. *II. vi.* Grow or gather into clusters. [*A. S.*]

**clutch** (kluch), *n.* 1. Seize; grasp. *II. n.* 1. Grasp, grip, seizure. 2. Hand, talon, paw; that which clutches. (See cut.) [*A. S. gelæcean*.]



Friction Clutch Gear.

**clutter** (klut'ēr), *n.* 1. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Clot, coagulate. 2. Litter. *II. n.* 1. Litter, disorder. 2. Confused noise, clatter. **clyster** (klis'tēr), *n.* Injection. [*Gr.* *κλύζω*, wash out.]

**co-**, *prefix*, doubling a following *l, m, n*. Signifies together, with, within. [*L.* root of *cum*, with.]

**coach** (kōch), *n.* 1. Large, close, four-wheeled carriage. 2. Railroad passenger car. 3. Instructor. *II. vt.* 1. Carry in a coach. 2. Train before or direct during a contest. [*Fr. coche*.]

**coadjutor** (kō-ad-jō'tūr), *n.* Assistant; associate.—**coadjutrix**, *n.* fem.—**coadjutorship**, *n.* [*L.*—*co* with, *ad*, to, and *juvo*, help.]

**coagulate** (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *n.* 1. *vt.* Make to congeal. *II. vi.* Curdle, congeal.—**coagulation**, *n.*—**coagulative**, *a.* [*L.*—*co*, together, and *ago*, drive.]

**coal** (kōl), *n.* 1. Solid, black, combustible substance dug out of the earth, used for fuel. 2. Piece of combustible material, burning, glowing, or burned. *II. vi.* Take in coal. [*A. S. col*.]

**coalesce** (kō-a-les'), *vi.* Unite into one body; associate.—**coalescent**, *a.* Uniting.—**coalescence**, *n.* [*L. co*, with, and *alesco*, grow up.]

**coalition** (kō-a-lish'un), *n.* Uniting into a body; temporary union. [*tion*.]

*Syn.* Alliance; league; confederacy.

**coaly** (kō'li), *a.* Of or like coal. **coarse** (kōrs), *a.* Rough; rude; gross.—**coarsely**, *adv.*—**coarseness**, *n.* [*From the phrase in coarse*, common.]

*Syn.* Large; unpolished; indelicate.

**coast** (kōst), *n.* 1. Land next the sea; sea-shore. 2. Border of a country. *II. vi.* 1. Sail along or near a coast. 2. Slide down hill on a sled over snow or ice. *III. vt.* Sail by or near to.—**coaster**, *n.* Vessel that sails along the coast.—**coastwise**, *a.* Along the coast. [*L. costa*, rib, side.]

**coat** (kōt), *n.* 1. Kind of outer garment. 2. Hair or wool of a beast. 3. Vesture or habit; any covering. 4. Membrane or layer. 5. Ground on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms. *II. vt.* Cover with a coat or layer. [*Fr. cotte*—*L. cotta*, tunic.]

**coating** (kō'ting), *n.* 1. Covering; layer. 2. Cloth for coats.

**coax** (kōks), *vt.* Persuade by fondling or flattery; humor or soothe.—**coaxingly**, *adv.* [*Etym. doubtful*.]

**cob** (kob), *n.* 1. Thick round piece. 2. Spike of an ear of maize. 3. Thick, strong pony. [Akin to *Ger. kopf*, head.]

**cobalt** (kō-balt), *n.* Brittle, reddish-gray metal, usually found combined

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

with arsenic and other minerals. [Ger. *kobalt* — *kobold*, goblin.]

**cobble** (kōb'l), *vt.* Patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes. — **cobbler**, *n.* One who mends shoes. [O. Fr. *cobler* — L. *copulo*, join.]

**cobbler** (kōb'ler), *n.* 1. Large fruit pie. 2. Summer drink of wine, sugar, slices of fruit, and ice, imbibed through a straw.

**cobra de capello**

(kō'brā de kă pel'ō)

*n.* Poisonous snake

of the East Indies,

which dilates the

back and sides of

the neck so as to

resemble a hood.

[Port. = snake of the hood.]

**cobweb** (kōb'web), *n.* 1. Spider's web or net. 2. Any snare or device intended to entrap. 3. Anything very flimsy. 4. Old dusty rubbish. [Wel. *cob*, spider, and *webb*.] [American plant.

**coca** (kō'ka), *n.* Dried leaf of a South

**cocaine** (kō'kă-in), *n.* Alkaloid extracted from the leaves of the coca plant, used as a local anæsthetic.

**cochineal** (koch'i-nāl), *n.* Scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the cactus plant in Mexico, the W. Indies, etc. [Sp. *cochinilla*.]

**cock** (kok), *n.* 1. Male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl. 2. Weathercock. 3. Strutting chief or leader. 4. Anything set erect. 5. Tap for liquor. 6. Striking part of the lock of a gun. *ll. vt.* Set erect or upright. [A. S.]

**cock** (kok), *n.* Small pile of hay. [Related to Dut. *kogel*, ball.]

**cockade** (kok-ād'), *n.* Knot of ribbons or badge worn on the hat. [Fr. *co-cardé* — *cog*, from its likeness to the comb of the cock.]

**cockatoo** (kok-a-tō'), *n.* Kind of parrot with a crest. [Malay *kakatua*.]

**cockatrice** (kok'a-tris), *n.* Fabulous animal with head and feet of a cock, and body of a serpent. [O. Fr. *cocatrice*.]

**cockchafer** (kok'chă-fēr), *n.* European May-bug, an insect most destructive to vegetation.

**cockle** (kok'l), *n.* Weed among wheat, with a purple flower.

**cockle** (kok'l), *n.* 1. Shell-fish, having two wrinkled shells, of a heart-shape. 2. Fire chamber of a furnace. (In *pl.* chambers of the heart.) [Fr. *coquille*.]



Cobra de Capello.



Cod.

**cockney** (kok'ne), *n.* 1. Spoiled child. 2. Byname for a native of the city of London.

**cockpit** (kok'pit), *n.* 1. Inclosed space where game-cocks fight. 2. Room in a ship-of-war for the wounded during an action.

**cockroach** (kok'rōch), *n.* Common black beetle, infesting pantries, kitchens, etc. [Sp. *cucaracha*.]

**cockscorn** (koks'kōm), *n.* 1. Comb or crest on a cock's head. 2. Plant with a red flower resembling the comb of a cock.

**cockswain**, **coxswain** (kok'swān, *colloq.* kok'sn), *n.* Seaman who steers a boat, and under the superior officer takes charge of it. [Fr. *coche*, boat, and *swain*.]

**cocoa** (kō'kō), *n.* 1. Powder made from the dried beans of the cacao or chocolate tree. 2. Beverage made from it. [A corr. of *cacao*.]

**cocoa** (kō'kō), *n.* Palm-tree growing in tropical countries, and producing the cocoa-nut. *Cocoa-nut* or *Coco-nut*, (kō'kō-nut), *n.* Fruit of the cocoa-palm.

**cocoon** (ko-kōn'), *n.* Egg-shaped covering which the larvæ of silk-worms and some other insects spin. [Fr. *cocoon* — L. *concha*, shell.]

**cod** (kod), *n.* Species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas. — *Cod-liver-oil*, *n.* Medicinal oil extracted from the fresh liver of the cod.

**cod** (kod), *n.* Husk, shell, pod. [A. S. *cod*, small bag.] [2. Boil gently. **coddle** (kod'l), *vt.* 1. Pamper; fondle.

**code** (kōd), *n.* 1. Collection of laws. 2. System of signs. [L. *codex*, tablet.]

**codicil** (kod'i-sil), *n.* Short supplement to a will. — **codicillary**, *a.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.]

**codify** (kod'i-fi), *vt.* [cod'ifying; cod'ified.] Put into the form of a code. — **codification**, *n.*

**co-education** (cō-ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* Education of both sexes in the same classes. — **co-ed** (cō'ed), *n.* (*College slang*.) Female student at a college where both sexes are taught together.

**coefficient** (kō-ef-fish'ent), *n.* 1. That which acts together with another thing. 2. Number of known quantity prefixed as a multiplier to a variable or unknown quantity. — **coefficiently**, *adv.* [L. *co*, together, and *EFFICIENT*.]

**coequal** (kō-ē'kwā), *a.* and *n.* Same as **EQUAL**.



**coerce** (kō-ērs'), *vt.* Force; compel.—**coer'cion**, *n.* Restraint; compulsion.—**coer'cive**, *a.* Compelling.—**coer'cively**, *adv.* [*L. coerceo*—*co*, together, and *arceo*, shut in.]

**coeval** (kō-ēval), *a.* Of the same age. [*L. co*, together, and *aevum*, age.]

**co-extensive** (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* Equally extensive.

**coffee** (kof'ē),

*n.* 1. Drink made from seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Arabia. 2. The seeds. [*Turk. kahveh*—*Ar. gahveh*.]

**coffer** (kof'ēr), *n.* Chest.

[*Ger. koffer*, trunk.]

**cofferdam**

(kof'ēr-dam),

*n.* Water-tight barrier of timber.

**coffin** (kof'in). I. *n.* Chest in which a dead body is inclosed. II. *vt.* Place within a coffin. [From root of **COFFER**.]

**cog** (kog). I. *n.* Tooth on a wheel. II. *vt.* [cog'ging; cogged.] Fix teeth in the rim of a wheel. [*Gael. cog*.]

**cogent** (kō'jēnt), *a.* Irresistible.—**co'gency**, *a.* Power of convincing.—**co'gently**, *adv.* [*L. —co*, and *ago*, drive.]

*Syn.* Convincing; potent; powerful; compelling assent; forcible; strong.

**cogitate** (kōj'i-tāt), *vi.* Turn a thing over in one's mind; meditate; ponder. [*L. cogito*, think deeply—*co*, together, and *agito*, put a thing in motion.]

**cogitation** (kōj-i-tā'shun), *n.* Deep thought; meditation.

**cognac** (kōn'yak), *n.* French brandy, so called because made near the town of Cognac.

**cognate** (kog'nāt), *a.* Related to. [*L. cognatus*—*co*, together, and *nascor*, natus, be born.] [*edge. [L.]*]

**cognition** (kog-nish'un), *n.* Knowledge.—**cognizable** (kog'nī-za-bl), *a.* 1. That may be known or understood. 2. That may be judicially investigated. [*O. Fr. cognosscable*.]

**cognizance** (kog'nī-zans or kon'-), *n.* 1. Knowledge or notice, judicial or private. 2. Observation. 3. Jurisdiction. 4. That by which one is known, badge. [*O. Fr. —L. cognosco*.]

**cognizant** (kog'nī-zant or kon'-), *a.* Having cognizance or knowledge of.



Coffee.

**cognomen** (kog-nō'men), *n.* Surname; third of the names of an individual among the Romans, indicating the house or family to which he belonged, as Publius Cornelius Scipio.

**cohabit** (kō-hab'it), *vt.* Dwell together as husband and wife.—**cohabitation**, *n.* [*L. cohabito*—*co*, together, and *habito*, dwell.] [*heir'ess*, *n. fem.*]

**coheir** (kō-ār'), *n.* Joint heir.—**co-**

**cohere** (kō-hēr'), *vi.* 1. Stick together; remain in contact. 2. Follow in proper connection. [*L. —co*, together, and *hæreo*, stick.]

**coherence** (kō-hēr'ens), **coherency** (kō-hēr'en-si), *n.* 1. Sticking together. 2. Consistent connection between several parts.

**coherent** (kō-hēr'ent), *a.* Sticking together; connected; consistent.—**coherently**, *adv.*

**cohesion** (kō-hē'zhun), *n.* 1. Form of attraction by which particles of bodies stick together. 2. Logical connection. [*L. cohesio*—*cohæreo*.]

**cohesive** (kō-hē'siv), *a.* Having the power of cohering.—**cohesively**, *adv.*—**cohesiveness**, *n.*

**cohort** (kō'hart), *n.* 1. Among the Romans, body of soldiers about 600 in number, a tenth part of a legion. 2. Any band of armed men. [*L.*]

**coif** (koif), *n.* Covering for the head. [*Fr. coiffe*—*L. cofa*, cap.]

**coiffure** (koif'ūr), *n.* Head-dress. [*Fr.*]

**coign** (koin), *n.* Corner, external angle; corner-stone; wedge.—*Coign of vantage*: place of advantage for observation or operation. [See **COIN**.]

**coil** (koi). I. *vt.* Wind in rings, as a rope. II. *n.* 1. One of the rings into which a rope is gathered. 2. Involvement. 3. Spiral formed by winding. [*O. Fr. coillir*—*L. colligere*—*co*, together, and *legere*, gather.]

**coin** (koin). I. *n.* 1. Piece of metal legally stamped and current as money. 2. Metal money. 3. Any medium of recompense. II. *vt.* 1. Convert metal into money. 2. Form, as a medal, by stamping. 3. Make, invent, fabricate. [*Fr. —L. cunus*, wedge.]

**coinage** (koin'aj), *n.* 1. Act or art of coining. 2. Pieces of metal coined. 3. Invention; fabrication.

**coincide** (kō-in-sid'), *vi.* Fall in with; agree in opinion; correspond; be identical. [*L. co*, together, *in*, in, and *cado*, fall.]

**coincidence** (kō-in-si-dens), **coincidency** (kō-in-si-den-si), *n.* Occurrence of an event at the same time with another event.—**coin'cident**, *a.*—**coin'cidentally**, *adv.*

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**coke** (kōk), *n.* Solid product of carbonization of coal. [Eng. dialect: *coaks*, *cinders*.]

**colander** (kul'an-dēr), **cullender** (kul'en-dēr), *n.* Strainer. [Sp. *colador* — *L. colare*, strain.]

**cold** (kōld), *I. a. 1.* Low in temperature. 2. Suffering with low temperature. 3. Without passion or feeling. *II. n. 1.* Absence of heat. 2. Sensation caused by the absence of heat. 3. Disease caused by cold; catarrh. — **coldly**, *adv.* — **coldness**, *n.* [A. S. *ceald*.]

*Syn.* Frigid; chilly; chill; bleak; icy, unfeeling; heartless.

**coldframe** (kōld'frām), *n.* Glass-covered frame without artificial heat, used in gardening.

**cole** (kōl), *n.* General name for all kinds of cabbage. [A. S. *cawel*.]

**coleoptera** (kol-e-opt'ēr-a), *n. pl.* Order of insects having two pairs of wings, the outer being hard or horny, serving as wing-cases for the true wings, (as the beetle.) [Gr. *koleos*, sheath, and *ptera*, wing.]

**coleopterous** (kol-e-opt'ēr-us), *a.* Sheath-winged.

**colewort** (kōl'wūrt), *n.* Common cabbage, especially if cut, before the head is formed. [A. S. *wyrt*, plant.]

**colic** (kol'ik), *n.* Disorder of the colon; acute pain in the bowels.

**coliseum**. See **COLOSSEUM**.

**collaborate** (kol-lab'ō-rāt), *vi.* Work jointly or together.

**collaborator** (kol-lab'ō-rā-tūr), *n.* Associate in labor, particularly literary or scientific. [L.]

**collapse** (kol-laps'), *I. n.* Sudden or complete breakdown; prostration. *II. vi. 1.* Fall or break down. 2. Go to ruin; succumb. [L. *co*, in a heap, and *lapsus*, fall.]

**collar** (kol'ar), *I. n. 1.* Something worn around the neck; the part of a garment at the neck. 2. Ring, band. *II. vt. 1.* Seize by the collar. 2. Put on a collar. [Fr. *collier*.]

**collar-bone** (kol'ar-bōn), *n.* Clavicle.

**collate** (kol-lāt'), *vt. 1.* Examine and compare, as books or old manuscripts. 2. Place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. [L. *collatus*, — *co*, together, and *latus*, brought.]

**collateral** (kol-lat'ēr-al), *I. a. 1.* Running parallel or side by side. 2. Descended from the same ancestor, but not directly, as the children of brothers. 3. Accompanying, secondary. *II. n. 1.* Collateral relation. 2. Object of value pledged as security. **collaterally**, *adv.* [L. *co*, with, and *latus*, later-, side.]

**collation** (kol-lā'shun), *n. 1.* Bringing together, for examination and comparison. 2. Repast between meals.

**colleague** (kol'ēg), *I. n.* Associate in office or profession. *II. vi.* Combine. [L. *collega* — *co*, and *lego*, send.]

*Syn.* Assistant; coadjutor; helper.

**collect** (kol-lekt'), *I. vt. 1.* Bring together. 2. Call for and obtain, as money due. *II. vi.* Run together; accumulate. [From L. *collect* — *co*, together, and *lego*, gather.]

**collect** (kol'ekt), *n.* Short and comprehensive prayer in the service of the R. Catholic and Anglican Churches.

**collected** (kol-lek'ted), *a. 1.* Gathered together. 2. Having one's senses gathered together; cool; firm. — **collectedly**, *adv.* — **collect'edness**, *n.*

**collection** (kol-lek'shun), *n. 1.* Act of collecting. 2. That which is collected.

**collective** (kol-lek'tiv), *a. 1.* Considered as forming one mass or sum. 2. In grammar, expressing a number or multitude. — *Collective note*: In diplomacy, official communication signed by the representatives of several governments. — **collectively**, *adv.* — **collectiveness**, *n.*

**collector** (kol-lek'tūr), *n.* One who collects. — **collectorate**, *n.* — **lector'ship**, *n.*

**college** (kol'ej), *n. 1.* Any association of men with certain privileges or a common pursuit, as a college of heralds, or of cardinals. 2. School for advanced learning. 3. Literary, political, or religious institution. 4. Edifice appropriated to a college. [Fr. *collège* — L. *collegium*, from *co*, and *lego*.]

**collegian** (kol-lē'ji-an), *n. 1.* Member of a college. 2. Student at a college.

**collegiate** (kol-lē'ji-āt), *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to or resembling a college. 2. Containing a college, as a town. 3. Instituted like a college. *II. n.* Member of a college.

**collide** (kol-lid'), *vi.* Strike or dash together. [L. *collido*.]

**collie**, **colly** (kol'i), *n.* Shepherd's dog. [Gael. *cuillean*, whelp.]

**collier** (kol'yēr), *n.*

1. One who works in a coal-mine. 2. Ship carrying coal.

**colliery** (kol'yēr-i), *n.* Coal-mine.

**collimate** (kol'i-māt'), *vt.* Focus an object-glass by means of a cross of fine wires.



Scotch collie.

**collision** (kol-liz'hun), *n.* Striking together; conflict; opposition.

**collocate** (kol'ô-kât), *vt.* 1. Place together. 2. Place.—**collocation**, *n.* [From *L. collocat*—*co*, together, and *loco*, place.]

**collodion** (kol-lô'di-un), *n.* Gluey solution of gun-cotton in alcohol and ether used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidōs*, form.]

**colloquial** (kol-lô'kwî-âl), *a.* Used in common conversation.—**colloquially**, *adv.*—**colloquialism**, *n.* Familiar form of expression.

**colloquy** (kol'ô-kwî), *n.* Conversation. [*L. colloquium*—*co*, together, and *loquor*, speak.]

**collude** (kol-lô'd'), *vi.* Play into each other's hand; act in concert, esp. in a fraud. [*L. —co*, and *ludo*, play.]

**collusion** (kol-lô'zhun), *n.* Act of colluding; secret agreement to deceive. [*L. collusio*.]

**collusive** (kol-lô'siv), *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful.—**collusively**, *adv.*—**collusiveness**, *n.*

**colocola** (kol-ô-kô'la), *n.* Ferocious South American wild cat.

**colocynth** (kol'ô-sinth), *n.* Purgative, made of the gourd-like fruit of a plant of the same name. [Gr.]

**cologne** (ko-lôn'), *n.* Perfumed spirit, first made at Cologne, Germany.

**colon** (kô'lon), *n.* Mark (:) used to indicate a distinct member or clause of a sentence. [Gr. *kolon*, member.]

**colon** (kô'lon), *n.* The large division of intestinal canal. [Gr.]

**colonel** (kûr'nel), *n.* Officer who has command of a regiment.—**colonelcy** (kûr'nel-si), *n.* His office or rank. [It. *colonello*, leader of a column.]

**colonial** (kol-ô'ni-âl), *a.* Pertaining to a colony. [a colony.]

**colonist** (kol'on-ist), *n.* Inhabitant of

**colonization** (kol-on-i-zâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of colonizing. 2. State of being colonized.

**colonize** (kol'on-iz), *vt.* Plant or establish a colony in.

**colonnade** (kol-on-nâd'), *n.* Range of columns placed at regular intervals. [Fr.—*L. columna*.]

**colony** (kol'on-i), *n.* 1. Body of persons forming a fixed settlement in a foreign country. 2. Settlement so formed. [*L. colonia*—*colo*, till.]

**color** (kul'ûr). I. *n.* 1. Property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye. 2. Hue or appearance which bodies present to the eye. 3. Appearance of blood in the face. 4. Tint. 5. Paint or pigment. 6. False show. 7. Kind.—*pl.* Flag, en-

sign, standard. II. *vt.* 1. Put color on; stain; paint. 2. Set in a fair light. 3. Exaggerate. III. *vi.* Show color; blush. [*L. color*—*celo*, cover, conceal.]

**colorable** (kul'ûr-a-bl), *a.* Having a fair appearance; designed to conceal; plausible; specious.—**colorably**, *adv.*

**color-blindness** (kul'ûr-blind'nes), *n.* Defect of the eyesight by which one is unable to distinguish between colors, esp. between red, or green, and gray.

**colored** (kul'ûrd), *a.* 1. Having a color. 2. Having some other hue than white or black. 3. Belonging to the African race. 4. Not of the white race.

**coloring** (kul'ûr-ing), *n.* 1. Any substance used as color. 2. Manner of applying colors. 3. Specious appearance.

**colorless** (kul'ûr-less), *a.* Without color; plain; white; transparent.

**color-sergeant** (kul'ûr-sâr'jent'), *n.* Sergeant who guards the colors of a regiment.

**colossal** (ko-lôs'-al), *a.* Like a colossus; gigantic.

**Colosseum** (kol-os-sê-um), *n.* 1. Amphitheater in Rome. 2. Any large amphitheater.

**colossus** (ko-lôs'-us), *n.* Gigantic statue, particularly that of Apollo, which stood at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes. 2. Any gigantic body. [*L.*—Gr. *kolossos*.]

**colportage** (kol'pôrt-aj), *n.* Distribution of books, etc., by colporteurs.

**colporteur, colporter** (kol'pôrt-êr), *n.* Pedler, particularly one who travels for the sale of tracts and books. [Fr. *colporteur*.]

**colt** (kôlt), *n.* 1. Young horse. 2. Young of animal similar to a horse, or an ass.—**coltish**, *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton. [A.S. *Akin to CHILD*.]

**colter, coulter** (kôlt'êr), *n.* Fore-iron of a plow. [*L. culter*, knife.]

**colts-foot** (kôltz'fôt), *n.* Plant with large soft leaves, once used in medicine.

**Columbian** (kô-lum'bi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Columbia*, a poetical name of America, after *Columbus*, its discoverer.

**columbine** (kol'um-bin). I. *a.* 1. Of or like a dove. 2. Dove-colored. II. *n.* 1. Genus of plants. 2. Kind of violet or dove color. 3. Heroine in a pantomime. [Fr.—*L. columba*, dove.]

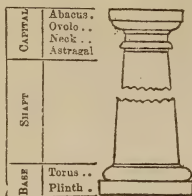


Colossus.



**column** (kol'um), *n.* 1. Long, round body, used to support or adorn a building. 2. Anything like a column, as a body of troops drawn up in deepfiles; perpendicular row of lines in a book; vertical series of figures, etc. [L. *columna*.]

**columnar** (kol-um'nar), *a.* 1. Formed in columns. 2. Having the form of a column.



Column

**com-**, prefix. See *co*.

**coma** (kō'ma), *n.* Morbid deep sleep; stupor; lethargy. [Gr.]

**comatose** (kō'ma-tōs or kom'-), **comatous** (kō'ma-tōs) *a.* Affected with coma; in a state of stupor; drowsy.

**comb** (kōm). I. *n.* 1. Toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc. 2. Crest of a cock. 3. Top or crest of a wave or of a hill. 4. Honey. II. *vt.* Separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb. [A.S. *cam*.]

**combat** (kom'bat or kum'bat). I. *vt.* Contend, struggle with; contest. II. *n.* Struggle; battle, fight. — **com'batant**. I. *a.* Disposed or inclined to combat. II. *n.* One who fights or combats. — **comb'ative**, *a.* Inclined to quarrel or fight. — **comb'ativeness**, *n.* [Fr. *combattre*, fight.] [wool, etc.]

**comber** (kōm'ēr), *n.* One who combs

**combination** (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of combining; union. 2. Number of persons or things united; mixture. 3. Arrangement in a group.

*Syn.* Cabal; alliance; league; confederation; confederacy; intrigue; plot; junto; conspiracy; trust; ring.

**combine** (kom-bin'). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Join together; unite. 2. In *chem.* Unite and form a new compound. II. *n.* Combination. [L. — *co*, and *binī*, two and two.]

**combustible** (kom-bust-i-bl). I. *a.* That may burn; liable to take fire. II. *n.* Anything that will burn. — **combustibleness**, **combustibility**, *ns.* Capability of being burned. [L. *combust-*, consume, — *co*, and *uro*, burn.]

**combustion** (kom-bust'yun), *n.* Burning; consumption by fire.

**come** (kum), *vi.* [com'ing; came (kām); come (kum)]. 1. Move toward this place (opp. of go); draw near. 2. Arrive. 3. Issue. 4. Happen. [A.S. *cuman*.]

**comedian** (kō-mē'di-an), *n.* 1. One who acts or writes comedies. 2. Actor.

**comedy** (kom'e-di), *n.* Dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character, orig. accomp. with dancing and singing. [L. *comedia* — Gr. *komodia*,] a ludicrous spectacle — *komos*, revel, and *ode*, song.]

**comely** (kum'li). I. *a.* Pleasing; graceful; handsome. II. *adv.* In a comely manner. — **come'liness**, *n.* [A.S. *cymlic*, suitable — come, and *lic*, like.]

**comet** (kom'et), *n.* Heavenly body with an eccentric orbit and a luminous tail.

— **cometary**, *a.* [Gr. *komeles*, long haired — *kome*, hair.]

**comfit** (kum'fit),

**comfiture** (kum'fī-tūr), *n.* Sweetmeat.

[Fr. — L. *conficito*, make up.]

**comfort** (kum'fūrt). I. *vt.* Relieve from pain or distress; cheer. — II. *n.* Relief; ease; whatever gives ease, etc. — **comfortable**, *a.* Imparting or enjoying comfort. — **comfortably**, *adv.* — **comforter**, *n.* — **comfortless**, *a.* [O. Fr. *conforter* — L. *co*, and *fortis*, strong.]

*Syn.* Console; solace; strengthen; encourage; gladden; refresh.

**comic** (kom'ik), **comical** (kom'ik-al), *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth; droll. — **com'ically**, *adv.* — **comicality**, *n.* — **com'icalness**, *n.*

**comity** (kom'i-ti), *n.* Courteousness; civility. [L. *comitas*.]

**comma** (kom'a), *n.* In punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence. [Gr. *komma* — *kopto*, cut off.]

**command** (ko-mānd'). I. *vt.* 1. Order; bid. 2. Exercise supreme authority over. 3. Have within sight, influence, or control. II. *n.* 1. Order; authority; message. 2. Ability to overlook or influence. 3. Thing commanded. [Fr. *commander* — L. *commandare* — *co*, and *mandare*, intrust.]

**commandant** (ko-mān-dant'), *n.* Officer who has the command of a place or of a body of troops.

**commander** (ko-mān'dēr), *n.* 1. Who commands. 2. Officer in the navy next in rank under a captain. — **commandery**, *n.* Office or district of a commander, esp. in secret societies.

**commanding** (ko-mān'ding), *a.* Fitted to impress or control. — **command'ingly**, *adv.*

**commandment** (ko-mān'dment), *n.* 1. Command; precept. 2. One of the ten moral laws.



Donati's Comet, October, 1858.

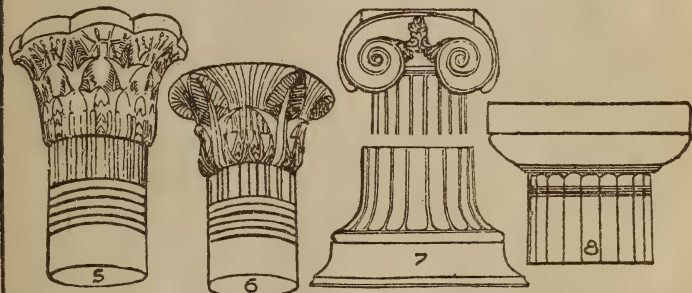
COLUMNS

EGYPTIAN

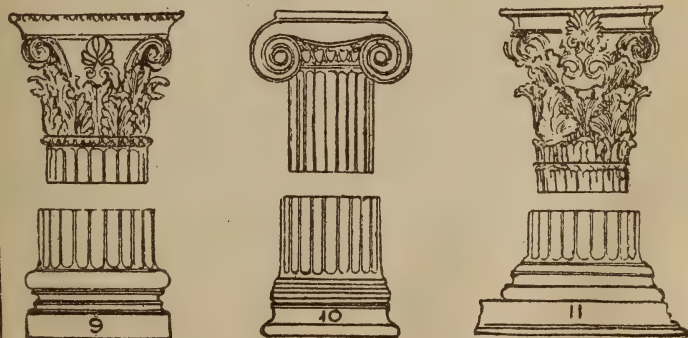


EGYPTIAN

GREEK



GREEK



## COLUMNS



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1. **Egyptian** columns show polygonal and circular shafts, often with hieroglyphic inscriptions. Some of the shafts are made to look like bundles of reeds or tree trunks, tied together at intervals (1, 4). The capitals show a great variety of forms and decoration, some square (1), others vase-shaped (2, 3, 5, 6), and a few swelling (4) like a closed or opening tree-bud. It does not appear that columns of differently proportioned or shaped shafts had different capitals assigned to them, as in Grecian architecture. The Egyptian columns were short and thick, square or polygonal columns often being part of the ground, the rock between them having been cut away.
2. **Grecian** architecture is identical with columnar architecture, developing step by step from the most simple to the most elaborate, but the use of the earlier styles is not restricted to early periods. The ancient *Doric* column (8, from the Parthenon, Athens), like a tree, has no base, tapers as it rises in height and ends in the simplest capital. Fig. 7, from the temple of Apollo, at Bassae, represents the early *Ionic* order, while fig. 10 shows it in perfection, as found in the Temple of Nike Apteros (wingless victory) at Athens. The *Corinthian* order, imitating acanthus leaves, exhibits the highest degree of refinement of Greek architecture, as is easily seen by a glance at figs. 9 (from the Temple of Apollo at Miletus) and 11 (monument of Lysicrates).
3. **The Romans** merely imitated the Greeks, their masters in all arts and sciences. The unimportant changes they undertook to make, cannot be said to be improvements. Fig. 13 is *Roman Doric* from the Coliseum, Rome, and fig. 16 from the Theater of Marcellus, Rome. The *Roman Ionic* style is represented by a column (12) from the Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome, certainly less artistic than 10. Figs. 14 (Temple of Vesta, Tivoli) and 15 (Pantheon, Rome) are *Roman Corinthian*, and fig. 17 shows the overloaded *Composite* order, a clumsy combination of the *Ionic* capital and the *Corinthian*, without even an attempt at blending the two or covering up the dividing line.



**commemorate** (ko-mem'o-rāt), *vt.* Call to remembrance by a solemn or public act.—**commemoration**, *n.* [L. — *co*, and *memor*, mindful.]

**commemorative** (ko-mem'o-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending, serving to commemorate.

**commence** (ko-mens'), *I. vt.* Begin; originate; take rise. *II. vt.* Begin; originate; enter upon. [L. *co*, together and *initiare*, begin.]

**commencement** (ko-mens'ment), *n.* 1. Beginning. 2. Thing begun. 3. Day of graduating at colleges and high schools.

**commend** (ko-mend'), *vt.* Give into the charge of; recommend as worthy; praise.—**commendable**, *a.* Worthy of being commended or praised.—**commendably**, *adv.*—**commendableness**, *n.*—**commendation**, *n.* Act of commending; praise.—**commendatory**, *a.* Commending; containing praise. [L. *commendare*, intrust.]

**commensurable** (ko-men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* Having a common measure.—**commensurably**, *adv.*—**commensurability**, *n.*—**commensurableness**, *n.* [L. *co*, with, and *mensura*, measure.]

**commensurate** (ko-men'sū-rāt), *a.* Of the same measure with; equal in measure or extent; in proportion with.—**commensurately**, *adv.*—**commensurateness**, *n.*—**commensuration**, *n.*

**comment** (kom'ent), *I. n.* Note conveying an illustration or explanation; remark, criticism. *II. vt.* Make critical or explanatory notes or observations.—**commentator**, *n.*—**commenter**, *n.* [L. *commentor*, reflect.]

**commentary** (kom'en-tār-i), *n.* 1. Comment. 2. Book of comments.

**commerce** (kom'ers), *n.* 1. Interchange of merchandise between nations or individuals; extended trade or traffic. 2. Intercourse; fellowship. [Fr.—L. *commercium*—*co*, with, and *merc*, merc—goods.]

**commercial** (ko-mēr'shal), *a.* Pertaining to commerce; mercantile.—**commercialism**, *n.* Doctrines, or practices, of commercial men.—**commercially**, *adv.*

**commingle** (ko-min'gl), *vt.* Mingle or mix with. [L. *co*, and *mingere*.]

**comminute** (kom'in-it), *vt.* Reduce to minute particles.—**comminution**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *minuo*, make small.]

**commiserate** (ko-miz'ēr-āt), *vt.* Have compassion.—**commiseration**, *n.* Suffering with others; pity. [L. *co*,

with, and *miseror*, deplore.]

*Syn.* Condole; pity; compassionate.  
**commissarial** (ko-mi-sār-i-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

**commissariat** (kom-mis-sār-i-at), *n.* 1. Department which is charged with the furnishing of provisions, as for an army. 2. Body of officers in that department. 3. Office of a commissary.

**commissary** (kom'i-sār-i), *n.* 1. One to whom a charge is committed. 2. Officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, etc., to an army.—**commissaryship**, *n.* [From L. *committo*, commit.]

**commission** (ko-mish'un), *I. n.* 1. Act of committing. 2. That which is committed. 3. Writing conferring certain powers; authority. 4. Charge of fee to an agent, etc., for transacting business. 5. One or more persons appointed to perform certain duties. *II. vt.* Give a commission to; appoint.

**commissioner** (ko-mish'un-ēr), *n.* One who holds a commission.

**commit** (ko-mit'), *vt.* [commit'ting; commit'ted.] 1. Give in charge or trust; consign to prison. 2. Do, perform, as a crime. 3. Endanger; compromise. 4. Pledge, bind. [L. *co*, with, and *mitto*, send.]

**commitment** (ko-mit'ment), *n.* 1. Act of committing. 2. Order for sending to prison. 3. Imprisonment.

**committal** (ko-mit'al), *n.* Commitment; pledge, actual or implied.

**committee** (ko-mit'ē), *n.* One or more persons to whom some special business is committed by a court, assembly or the like.

**commode** (ko-mōd'), *n.* 1. Washstand with drawers and closet. 2. Night-stool. [Fr. = convenient.]

**commodious** (ko-mō'di-us), *a.* Suitable or convenient; comfortable.—**commodiously**, *adv.*—**commodiousness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Useful; beneficial; helpful; favorable; serviceable; fit; proper; becoming; spacious; roomy.

**commodity** (ko-mōd'it-i), *n.* 1. Convenience, or that which affords it. 2. Article of traffic. [L. *commoditas*, convenience.]

**commodore** (kom'o-dōr), *n.* 1. In the U. S., formerly a naval officer ranking next above a captain. 2. In England, commander of a squadron of ships. 3. President of a yacht club. [Sp. *comendador*—L. *commendō*, command.]

**commolition** (kom-ō-lish'un), *n.* Act of grinding together. [L. *co*- and *molere*, grind.]

fāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**common** (kom'un), *a.* 1. Belonging equally to more than one. 2. Frequent. 3. Easy to be had; ordinary. — *Common law*, law deriving authority from usage, not from a statute. — *Common sense*, sound judgment. *II. n.* Tract of open land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, etc. — **com'monly**, *adv.* — **com'monness**, *n.* [*L. —co, and munis, serving.*]

*Syn.* General; public; usual; vulgar; universal; customary; commonplace.

**commonalty** (kom'un-al-ti), *n.* Common people below the rank of nobility.

**commoner** (kom'un-ēr), *n.* 1. Member of the British House of Commons. 2. One of the commonalty.

**commonplace** (kom'un-plās), *I. n.* Common topic or subject; memorandum. *II. a.* Common; hackneyed.

**commons** (kom'unz), *n. pl.* 1. Lower House of British Parliament. 2. Common land. 3. Food at a common table.

**commonweal** (kom'un-wēl), **commonwealth** (kom'un-weith), *n.* 1. Public good. 2. Government in a free state. 3. Whole body of the people.

**commotion** (ko-mō'shun), *n.* Excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental; tumult. [*L. —co, together, and moveo, move.*] [*imune.*]

**communal** (ko-mū'nal), *a.* Of a commune.

**commune** (kom'un), *n.* In France. 1. Territorial division governed by a mayor. 2. Commune at Paris in 1871 was a revolt against the national government, on the principle that each city or district should be ruled independently by its own commune or local government. [*Fr.*]

**commune** (ko-mūn'), *vi.* 1. Converse or talk together. 2. Partake of the Lord's supper. [*Fr. communier.*]

**communicable** (ko-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* That may be communicated. — **commu'nically**, *adv.*

**communicant** (ko-mū'ni-kant), *n.* One who partakes of the Communion.

**communicate** (ko-mū'ni-kāt), *I. vt.* Give a share of. *II. vi.* 1. Having something in common with another. 2. Have the means of intercourse; have intercourse. 3. Partake of the Lord's supper. — **communica'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of communicating. 2. That which is communicated. 3. Intercourse. [*See COMMON.*]

*Syn.* Bestow; confer; disclose; tell; impart; reveal; announce.

**communicative** (ko-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* Inclined to communicate or give information; unreserved. — **commu'n-icativeness**, *n.*

**communion** (ko-mū'ni-un), *n.* 1. Act of communing; mutual intercourse. 2. Common possession. 3. Union in religious service; body of people who so unite. 4. Celebration of the Lord's supper.

*Syn.* Fellowship; share; unity; participation; converse; agreement.

**communiqué** (kom-ū-ni-kā'), *n.* Communication; bulletin. [*Fr.*]

**communism** (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* Theory according to which all things are held in common.

**communist** (kom'ū-nist), *n.* One who believes in communism.

**community** (ko-mū'ni-ti), *n.* 1. Common possession or enjoyment. 2. People having common rights, etc. 3. Public; people in general.

**commutable** (ko-mū'tā-bl), *a.* That may be commuted or exchanged. — **commutability**, *n.*

**commutation** (kom-ū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Exchange. 2. Lessening of penalty or rate. — *Commutation-ticket*: Ticket entitling the holder to a number of rides at reduced rates.

**commute** (ko-mūt'), *I. vt.* Substitute another for. *II. vi.* Buy and use a commutation-ticket. — **commu'ter**, *n.* One who uses such a ticket. [*L. commuto —co, with, and muto, change.*]

**compact** (kom-pakt'), *I. a.* 1. Packed close. 2. Brief; terse. *II. vt.* Press closely together; consolidate. — **com-pact'ly**, *adv.* — **compact'edly**, *adv.*

— **compact'edness**, *n.* [*L. compac-tus —co, together, and pango, fasten.*]

**compact** (kom'pakt), *n.* Agreement, league, treaty. — **compact'ness**, *n.* [*L. —co, with, and paciscor, make a bargain.*]

**companion** (kom-pan'yun), *n.* One who accompanies; associate; partner. — **companionable**, *a.* Agreeable, sociable. — **companionably**, *adv.* — **companionship**, *n.* [*L. co, with, and panis, bread.*]

**companionway** (kom-pan'yun-wā), *n.* Staircase leading to ship's cabin.

**company** (kum'pa-ni), *n.* 1. Assembly of persons. 2. Number of persons associated together for trade, etc. 3. Society. 4. Subdivision of a regiment. [*Fr. compagnie. See COMPANION.*]

**comparable** (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* That may be compared; of equal value. — **com'parably**, *adv.*

**comparative** (kom-par'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Estimated by comparison; relative, not positive or absolute. 3. In *grammar*, degree of comparison, expressing "more". — **comparatively**, *adv.*

šāte, šat, tāsik, fār, šāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**compare** (kom-pâr'). I. *vt.* 1. Ascertain how far things agree or disagree. 2. Liken or represent as similar. 3. In *grammar*, inflect an adjective. II. *vi.* Hold comparison. [L. — *co*, together, and *paro*, place, array.]

**comparison** (kom-par'i-sun), *n.* Act of comparing. 2. Comparative estimate. 3. Figure by which two things are compared. 4. In *grammar*, inflection of an adjective or adverb.

**compartment** (kom-pârt'ment), *n.* Separate part of inclosed space; subdivision of a railroad coach, etc. [L. — *co*, together, and *partio*, part.]

**compass**

(kum'pas), *n.* 1. Circuit, circle. 2. Space; limit; range. 3. Instrument containing a magnetized needle which points north, used to steer ships by, etc.



Compass Card.

3. Purpose or design — *Fetch a compass*: make a circuit, go round. — *pl.* compasses, instrument consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, etc. [Fr. *compas* — L. *co*, together, and *passus*, route.]

**compass** (kum'pas), *vt.* 1. Go round. 2. Surround, inclose. 3. Besiege. 4. Bring about. 5. In *law*, contrive, plot.

**compassion** (kom-pash'un), *n.* Fellow-feeling; sorrow for the sufferings of another. [L. — *co*, and *pâtior*, suffer.]

*Syn.* Pity; sympathy; commiseration; fellow-suffering; mercy.

**compassionate** (kom-pash'un-ât). I. *a.* Merciful. II. *vt.* Have compassion for. — *compassionately*, *adv.*

**compatibility** (kom-pat-i-bil'it-i), *n.* Suitability; agreeableness.

**compatible** (kom-pat-i-bl), *a.* That agrees (with). — *compatibly*, *adv.* [Fr. — L. *co*, with, and *pâtior*, bear.]

**compatriot** (kom-pâ'tri-ut). I. *a.* Of the same fatherland or country. II. *sa.* One of the same country. [Fr.]

**compeer** (kom-pêr'), *n.* One equal to another; companion; associate. [L. — *co*, with, and *pêr*.]

**compel** (kom-pel'), *vt.* 1. Drive, urge on forcibly. 2. Oblige. — *compellable*, *adv.* [L. — *co*, and *pello*, drive.]

**compend** (kom-pend), **compendium** (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* Abridgment; book containing the substance of a larger one. [L.]

**compendious** (kom-pen'di-us), *a.* Short; comprehensive. — *compendiously*, *adv.*

**compensate** (kom-pen-sât), *vt.* Reward suitably for service rendered; make amends for loss sustained; recompense; counterbalance. [L. *co*, together, and *penso*, weigh, pay.]

**compensation** (kom-pen-sâ'shun), *n.* Act of compensating; reward for service; amends for loss sustained.

**compensatory** (kom-pen'sa-tô-ri), *a.* Serving as compensation; making amends.

**compete** (kom-pêt'), *vi.* Strive with others for something; contend for a prize. [L. *co*, together, and *peto*, seek.]

**competence** (kom-pe-tens), **competency** (kom-pe-ten-si), *n.* 1. Fitness. 2. Sufficiency; adequate income. 3. Legal power or capacity.

**competent** (kom-pe-tent), *a.* 1. Suitable, fit. 2. Belonging. 3. Sufficient. — *competently*, *adv.*

**competition** (kom-pe-tish'un), *n.* Act of competing; rivalry. 2. Competitors, rivals. [taining to competition.]

**competitive** (kom-pe-ti-tiv), *a.* **competitor** (kom-pe-ti-tûr), *n.* One who competes; rival, opponent.

**compilation** (kom-pi-lâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of compiling. 2. Thing compiled.

**compile** (kom-pil'), *vt.* Compose by collecting the materials from various sources. — **compiler**, *n.* [L. *compilo* — *co*, together, and *pilo*, plunder.]

**complacence** (kom-plâ'sens), **complacency** (kom-plâ'sen-si), *n.* Quiet pleasure; satisfaction; civility.

**complacent** (kom-plâ'sent), *a.* Showing satisfaction; gratified. — **complacently**, *adv.* [L. *co*, together, and *placeo*, please.]

**complain** (kom-plân'), *vi.* 1. Express grief, pain, censure. 2. Murmur or express a sense of injury. 3. Accuse. [Fr. *complaindre* — L. *co*, together, and *plango*, beat (the breast).]

**complainant** (kom-plân'ant), *n.* 1. One who complains. 2. In *law*, one who raises a suit; plaintiff.

**complaint** (kom-plânt'), *n.* 1. Expression of grief. 2. Sensation of pains or injuries; fault. 3. Thing complained of. 4. Physical ailment or disorder.

**complaisance** (kom-plâ-zans), *n.* Desire to please; civility. [Fr.]

**complaisant** (kom-plâ-zant), *a.* Desirous of pleasing; obliging. — **complaisantly**, *adv.* [Fr.]

**complement** (kom-ple-men'), I. *n.* 1. That which completes or fills up. 2. Full number or quantity. II. *vt.* Fill up; complete. [L. *co*, and *pleo*, fill.]

fâte, fat, fâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**complemental** (kom-ple-men'tal), **complementary** (kom-ple-men'ta-ri), *a.* Filling up; supplying a deficiency.

**complete** (kom-plēt'), *I. vt.* Fill up; finish; perfect. *II. a.* Free from deficiency; perfect; finished. — **completely**, *adv.* — **completeness**, *n.*

**completion** (kom-plē'shun), *n.* State of being complete; act of making complete.

**complex** (kom'pleks), *a.* Composed of more than one, or of many parts; not simple; intricate; difficult. — **complexly**, *adv.* — **complexness**, *n.* [L. *co*, together, and *plico*, fold.]

**complexion** (kom-plek'shun), *n.* 1. Structure. 2. Color or look of the skin, esp. of the face. 3. General appearance; temperament; texture. — **complexional**, *a.* Pertaining to complexion. — **complexioned**, *a.* Having a complexion, or a certain temperament or state. [L. *complexio*.]

**complexity** (kom-pleks'i-ti), *n.* State of being complex.

**compliance** (kom-pli'ans), *n.* Acquiescence. [civil. — **compliantly**, *adv.*]

**compliant** (kom-pli'ant), *a.* Yielding;

**complicity** (kom'pli-kā-si), *n.* State of being complicated.

**complicate** (kom'pli-kāt), *vt.* Render complex; entangle; make difficult. [L. *co*, together, and *plico*, fold.]

**complication** (kom-pli-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Intricate blending or entanglement. 2. Additional difficulty.

**complicity** (kom-plis'i-ti), *n.* State of being an accomplice.

**compliment** (kom'pli-ment), *I. n.* 1. Expression of regard. 2. Delicate flattery. *II. vt.* Pay a compliment to. — **complimentary**, *a.* Conveying civility or praise. [L. *compleo*, fill up.] *Syn.* Flatter; commend; praise.

**complot** (kom-plōt'), *vt.* [complot'ting; complot'ted.] Plot together; conspire.

**comply** (kom-pli'), *vi.* [comply'ing; complied'] Yield to the wishes of another. [L. *complere*, fulfill, complete.]

**component** (kom-pō'nent), *I. a.* Making up or composing; forming one of the elements of a compound. *II. n.* One of the elements of a compound. [L. *co*, and *pono*, place.]

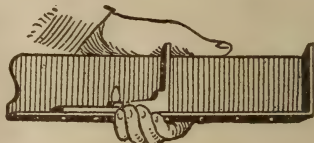
**comport** (kom-pōrt'), *I. vi.* Agree; accord; suit. *II. vt.* Bear (one's self), behave. — **comportment**, *n.* Deportment; behavior. [L. *co*, together, and *porto*, carry.]

**compose** (kom-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Form by putting two or more parts or things together. 2. Place in order. 3. Set

at rest. 4. Soothe. 5. Place types in order for printing. 6. Originate or become the author of, as a book. [Fr. *composer* — L. *co*, together and *ponere*, pos-, put.]

**composed** (kom-pōzd'), *a.* Settled; quiet calm. — **composedly**, *adv.* — **composedness**, *n.*

**composer** (kom-pō'zēr), *n.* One who composes; writer; author, esp. of a piece of music.



Composing-stick.

**composing-stick** (kom-pō'zing-stik) *n.* Small tray, in which a compositor arranges type for printing.

**composite** (kom-pōz'it), *a.* 1. Composed of two or more distinct parts, styles, etc. 2. In *arch.* Blending of the Ionic and the Corinthian orders. See cut under ORDER. — **Composite photograph**: One printed in register from negatives of different subjects in the same pose.

**composition** (kom-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act or art of putting together. 2. Thing composed, as a work in literature, music, painting, or a short essay written as a school exercise. 3. Compound. 4. Agreement to accept part of a debt as payment for the whole.

**compositor** (kom-pōz'i-tūr), *n.* One who puts together types for printing.

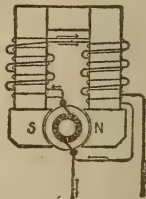
**compost** (kom-pōst), *n.* 1. Mixture for fertilizing. 2. Kind of plaster.

**composure** (kom-pō-zhōr), *n.* Calmness; self-possession.

**compote** (kom-pōt), *n.* Stewed or preserved fruit, eaten with meats. [Fr.]

**compound** (kom-pownd'), *I. vt.* 1. Mix or combine. 2. Settle upon reduced terms, as a debt. 3. Agree not to prosecute for, as a crime. *II. vi.* Agree; come to terms; bargain.

**compound** (kom-pownd). *I. a.* Com-



Compound winding of dynamo.

posed of a number of parts; not simple.—*Compound-wound dynamo*: Dynamo with both *shunt* and *series* winding. II. *n.* Mass made up of a number of parts.

**comprehend** (kom-pre-hend'), *vt.* 1. Seize with the mind. 2. Include. [L. *co*, together, and *prehendo*, seize.]

*Syn.* Understand; comprise; contain; embody, involve; imply.

**comprehensible** (kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being understood.—**comprehensibly**, *adv.*—**comprehensibility**, *n.*

**comprehension** (kom-pre-hen'shun), *n.* 1. Act or quality of comprehending. 2. Power of the mind to understand. 3. In *logic*, sum of the qualities implied in a term.

**comprehensive** (kom-pre-hen'siv), *a.* Extensive.—**comprehensively**, *adv.*—**comprehensiveness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Full; wide; compendious.

**compress** (kom-pres'), *vt.* Press together; condense. [L. —*co*, together, and *premo*, press-, press.]

**compress** (kom-pres'), *n.* Soft mass of linen or lint, used in surgery to press on a part of the body.—**compressibility**, *n.* Property that bodies have of being reduced in bulk by pressure.—**compressible**, *a.* That may be compressed.—**compression** (kom-pres'hun), *n.* 1. Act of compressing. 2. State of being compressed.—**compressive**, *a.* Able to compress.

**comprise** (kom-priz'), *vt.* Contain, include. [From Fr. *compris*, contained.]

**compromise** (kom-prō-miz'), *i. n.* Settlement of differences by mutual concessions. II. *vt.* 1. Settle by mutual concession. 2. Expose to hazard, bring into a questionable situation.

**comptometer** (komp'to-mē-tēr).—**comptograph**, *n.* Adding machine.

**compulsion** (kom-pul'shun), *n.* Force; necessity. [See COMPEL.]

**compulsive** (kom-pul'siv), **compulsory** (kom-pul'sō-ri), *a.* Having power to compel; forcing.

**compunction** (kom-pungk'shun), *n.* Uneasiness of conscience; remorse.

**compunctious** (kom-pungk'shus), *a.* Repentant; remorseful.

**computation** (kom-pū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of computing. 2. Sum computed.

**computer** (kom-pū-tā'tūr), *n.* machine for computing.

**compute** (kom-pūt'), *vt.* Calculate. [L.]

**comrade** (kom'rād or kom'rad), *n.* Companion, fellow. [Sp. *camarada*, room-mate—L. *camera*, chamber.]

**con** (kon). Contraction of L. *contra*, against, as in PRO and CON, for and against.

**con** (kon), *vt.* [kon'ning; conned (kond).] Study carefully; commit to memory. [A. S. *cunnian*, test, try to know.]

**con-**, *prefix.* See CO.

**concatenate** (kon-kat'e-nāt), *vt.* Chain or link together.—**concatenation**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *catena*, chain.]

**concave** (kon-kāv). I. *a.* Curved (applied to the inner side of a curve, and opposed to *convex*, which is applied to the outside.) II. *n.* Cavity; arch; vault.—**concavity**, *n.*—*Concavo-concave*, hollow on both sides. [L. *cavus*, hollow.]



Concave.

Concavo-concave.

**conceal** (kon-sēl'), *vt.* Hide, keep secret.—**concealable**, *a.*—**concealment**, *n.* [L. *concelo*.]

**concede** (kon-sēd'), *vt.* Surrender; admit; grant. [L. —*cedo*, yield.]

*Syn.* Allow; yield; acknowledge.

**conceit** (kon-sēt'), *n.* 1. Over-estimate of one's self. 2. Thought; notion.—*Out of conceit with*, no longer fond of.

—**conceited**, *a.* Having a too favorable opinion of one's self; egotistical.—**conceitedly**, *adv.*—**conceitedness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *conceptus*, thought.]

**conceivable** (kon-sē'va-bl), *a.* Capable of being conceived.—**conceivably**, *adv.*—**conceivableness**, *n.*

**conceive** (kon-sēv'), *vt.* 1. Receive and form, as in the mind or womb. 2. Imagine, think. 3. Understand. [O. Fr. *concever*—L. *concipere*.]

**concentrate** (kon-sen'trāt or kon-'), *vt.* 1. Bring nearer the center. 2. Bring to bear at one point; focus. 3. Condense.

—**concentration**, *n.*—**concentrative**, *a.* Tending to concentrate.

**concentric** (kon-sen'trik), **concentrical** (kon-sen'trik-al), *a.* Having a common center. [ceived; notion.]

**concept** (kon'sept), *n.* Thing conceived.—**conception** (kon-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conceiving. 2. Thing conceived; thought, idea. [L.]

**concern** (kon-sēr'n'). I. *vt.* 1. Relate or belong to. 2. Affect or interest. 3. Make uneasy. II. *n.* 1. That which belongs to one. 2. Interest; regard; anxiety. 3. Business or those connected with it.—**concernment**, *n.*—**concerned**, *a.* Interested; anxious.—**concerning**, *prep.* Regarding. [L.]

*late, fat, tack, far, fall, fare, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wqif; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.*

**concert** (kon-sĕrt'), *vt.* 1. Devise together. 2. Arrange, adjust. [Fr. *concert* — *L. co*, and *certare*, contend.]

**concert** (kon-sĕrt'), *n.* 1. Agreement; harmony. 2. Musical entertainment.

**concertina** (kon-sĕr-tĕ-nā), *n.* Musical instrument, similar to accordion.



Concertina.

**concession** (kon-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of conceding. 2. Thing conceded; grant. — **concess'ioner**, *n.* One to whom a concession has been made.

**concessive** (kon-ses'iv), *a.* Implying concession. [*concha*.]

**conch** (kongk), *n.* Marine shell. [*L.*]

**conchoidal** (kong-koi'dal *a.* As if composed of shells. [Gr. *kongche*, and *eidos*, form.]

**conchology** (kong-kol'o-ji), *n.* Science of shells and the mollusks inhabiting them. — **conchologist**, *n.*

**conciliate** (kon-sil'i-āt), *vt.* Win over, as an enemy. — **conciliation**, *n.* — **conciliatory**, *a.* [*L. concilio*, join.]

**concise** (kon-sis'), *a.* Cut short; brief. — **concise'ly**, *adv.* — **conciseness**, *n.* [*L. concido*, cut down.]

*Syn.* Compact; terse; neat; pithy; pointed; sententious; laconic.

**conclave** (kon-klāv), *n.* 1. Room in which the cardinals are locked to elect a pope. 2. Body of cardinals. 3. Any close assembly. [*L. clavis*, key.]

**conclude** (kon-klōd'), *vt.* 1. Close; end. 2. Infer; form a final judgment. [*L. co*, and *claudio*, shut.]

**conclusion** (kon-klōzhun), *n.* 1. Act of concluding. 2. End, close, last part. 3. Inference; judgment. [*L. conclusio*.]

**conclusive** (kon-klō'siv), *a.* Final; convincing. — **conclusively**, *adv.* — **conclusiveness**, *n.*

**concoct** (kon-kokt'), *vt.* 1. Cook together. 2. Digest; prepare, mature. — **concoct'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of concocting. 2. Preparation. [*L. coguo*, cook.]

**concomitance** (kon-kom'i-tans), **concomitancy** (kon-kom'i-tan-si), *n.* State of being concomitant.

**concomitant** (kon-kom'i-tant). I. *a.* Accompanying. II. *n.* He who or that which accompanies. — **concomitantly**, *adv.* [*L. comes*, companion.]

**concord** (kong'kard or kon'-), *n.* Harmony. — **concordance**, *n.* Agreement. 2. Index or dictionary of leading words or passages of the Bible, or of an author. [*L. co*, and *cor*, heart.]

**concordant** (kon-kard'ant), *a.* Harmonious. — **concordantly**, *adv.*

**concordat** (kon-kard'at), *n.* Agreement or compact, esp. between a state and the Pope. [Fr.]

**concourse** (kong'kōrs), *n.* 1. Assembly of persons. 2. Confluence. [Fr. — *L. concursus*.] [Growing together.]

**concrecence** (kon-kres'ens), *n.* **concrete** (kon'krēt or kong'-), I. *a.* 1. Formed into one mass. 2. In logic, material, physical; individual (opposed to *abstract*). II. *n.* 1. Mass formed of distinct parts. 2. Mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, etc., used in building. — **concrete'ly**, *adv.* — **concreteness**, *n.* [*L. concretus*, grown together.]

**concrete** (kon-krēt'), *vi.* Unite into a solid mass. [*crete* mass.]

**concretion** (kon-krēs'shun), *n.* **concretive** (kon-krēs'tiv), *a.* Causing or having power to concretize.

**concupiscence** (kon-kū'pis-ens), *n.* Desire for unlawful pleasure; lust. — **concupiscent**, *a.* [Fr. — *L. co*, and *cupio*, desire.]

**concur** (kon-kūr'), *vi.* [concur'ring; concurred (kon-kūrd').] Meet; act together; agree; assent to. — **concurrency**, *n.* Joint action; assent. — **concurrent**, *a.* Coming, acting or existing together. — **concurrently**, *adv.* [*L. — co*, and *curro*, run.] *Syn.* Agree; assent; combine; meet; acquiesce; coincide.

**concussion** (kon-kush'un), *n.* Violent shock. [*L. — co*, and *quatio*, shake.]

**concussive** (kon-kus'iv), *a.* Having the power to produce a violent shock.

**condemn** (kon-dem'), *vt.* 1. Pronounce guilty. 2. Sentence to punishment. 3. Censure, pronounce unfit for use. — **condemnable**, *a.* Blamable. — **condemnation**, *n.* State of being condemned; blame; punishment. — **condemnatory**, *a.* Containing condemnation. [*L. — co*, and *danno*, damn.]

**condensable** (kon-dens'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reduced in volume.

**condensation** (kon-dens-sā'shun), *n.* Act of condensing.

**condense** (kon-dens'), I. *vt.* Compress, reduce into smaller compass. II. *vi.* Grow dense.

**condenser** (kon-dens'ēr), *n.* 1. Apparatus for reducing vapors to a liquid form. 2. Appliance for collecting or condensing electricity.

**condescend** (kon-de-send'), *vi.* 1. Descend from a superior position. 2. Act kindly to inferiors; deign. — **condescending**, *a.* Yielding to infer-



ors; courteous.—**condescend'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**condescen'sion**, *n.*  
**condign** (kon-din'), *a.* Well merited; adequate.—**condign'y**, *adv.*—**condignness**, *n.* [L. *co.* and *dignus*, worthy.] [L.—*condio*, spice.]  
**condiment** (kon-di-ment), *n.* Relish.  
**condition** (kon-dish'un), *n.* 1. Situation; state; circumstance. 2. Required quality or circumstance. 3. Stipulation. II. *vi.* Make terms. III. *vt.* 1. Agree upon. 2. Place under conditions.—**conditional**, *I. a.* Depending on stipulations. II. *n.* Word, proposition or mode expressing a condition.—**conditionally**, *adv.* [L.—*condicere*, consent.]

*Syn.* Case; predicament; attribute; plight; concomitant; requirement; qualification; term; provision; clause.  
**condole** (kon-döl'), *vi.* Grieve with another; sympathize in sorrow.—**condolement**, **condolence**, *n.* [L. *co* and *doleo*, grieve.]

**condonation** (kon-dö-nä'shun), *n.* Forgiveness.

**condone** (kon-dön'), *vt.* Forgive, esp. by implication. [L. *dono*, give.]

**condor** (kon'dör'), *n.* Large vulture found in the Andes of S. America. [Peruvian, *cuntur*.]



Condor.

**conduce** (kon-düs'), *vi.* Lead; contribute.—**conduc'ible**, **conduc'ive**, *a.* Leading; tending; having power to promote.—**conduc'ibly**, *adv.*—**conduc'ively**, *adv.*—**conduc'ibleness**, *n.*—**conduc'iveness**, *n.*

**conduct** (kon-duk't), *vt.* 1. Lead or guide. 2. Direct; manage; behave. 3. Carry, transmit, as heat, sound or electricity. **conductible**, *a.* Capable of being conducted or transmitted.—**conductibility**, *n.* **conduct'ion**, *n.* Transmission.—**conduct'ive**, *a.* Having the power of transmitting.—**conduct'ivity**, *n.* Power of transmitting heat or electricity.  
**conduct** (kon'dukt), *n.* 1. Act or method of managing. 2. Behavior.  
*Syn.* Guidance; deportment; bearing.

**conductor** (kon-duk'tür'), *n.* 1. One who conducts; leader; manager. 2. That which transmits electricity, heat, etc.—**conductress**, *n. fem.*

**conduit** (kon'dit), *n.* Channel or pipe to convey water, etc. [Fr.—root of CONDUCT.]

**cone** (kôn), *n.* 1. Solid pointed figure with a circular base. 2. Fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine, fir, etc. [Fr.—L. *conus*, peak.]

**coney**. See CONY.

**confab** (kon-fab'), *I. vi.* Confabulate; chat. II. *n.* Familiar conversation.  
**confabulate** (kon-fab'ü-lät'), *vi.* Talk familiarly together; chat.—**confabulation**, *n.* [L. See TABLE.]

**confection** (Kon-fek'shun), *n.* 1. Art of making sweetmeats. 2. Mixture; preparation. 3. Fancy candies. 4. Woman's elaborate garment.—**confectionery**, *n.* 1. Sweetmeats. 2. Place for making or selling sweetmeats.—**confectioner**, *n.* One who makes or sells confections.

**confederacy** (con-fed'er-a-si), *n.* Persons or states united by a league.

**confederate** (kon-fed'er-ät'), *I. a.* Member of; allied. II. *n.* Ally; accomplice. III. *vi.* League together. [L. *confederatus* — *co* and *fædus*, league.] [League; alliance.]

**confederation** (kon-fed'er-ä'shun), *n.*

**confer** (kon-fēr'), *I. vt.* [confer'ring; conferred'.] Give, bestow. II. *vi.* Consult.—**conference**, *n.* Appointed meeting for instruction or discussion. [Fr.—L. *co* and *fero*, bring.]

**conferee** (kon-fēr-ē'), *n.* 1. One conferred with. 2. Member of conference.

**conferment** (kon-fēr'ment), *n.* Act of conferring, as a university degree.

**confess** (kon-fes'), *vt.* 1. Own, admit. 2. Tell, as sins to a priest. 3. Hear a confession.—**confessedly**, *adv.* [Fr. *confesser*—L. *co.* and *fari*, speak.]

*Syn.* Acknowledge; avow; concede; recognize; profess; prove; attest.

**confession** (kon-fesh'un), *n.* 1. Acknowledgment of a crime or fault. 2. Statement of one's religious belief. 3. A sacrament of the R. C. Church, (a condition of absolution), consisting of acknowledgment of sins to a priest.



Confessional.

**confessional** (kon-fesh'un-al), *I. a.* Pertaining to confession. II. *n.* Place for confessions.

**confessor** (kon-fes'ür), *n.* 1. One who professes. 2. Priest who hears confessions.

**confetto** (kon-fet'ō), *n.* [pl. CONFETTI.] A confection wrapped in bright paper.

**confidant** (kon-fi-dänt'), *n.* One intrusted with secrets; bosom-friend.—**confidante** (kon-fi-dänt'), *n. fem.* [O. Fr.]

**confide** (kon-fid'), *I. vi.* Trust wholly, have faith in. II. *vt.* Intrust; commit to the charge of. [L. *confido*—*co.* and *fido*, trust.]

**confidence** (kon-fî-dens), *n.* 1. Firm belief or trust. 2. Self-reliance.

*Syn.* Assurance; expectation.

**confident** (kon-fî-dent), *a.* Trusting firmly; positive; bold.—**confidently**, *adv.*

**confidential** (kon-fî-den'shal), *a.* 1. Given in confidence. 2. Admitted to confidence; private.—**confidentially**, *adv.*

**configuration** (kon-fîg-û-rā'shun), *n.* External figure, relative position, as of planets. [L.] [may be confined.]

**confineable** (kon-fî-na-bl), *a.* That

**confine** (kon-fîn'), *I. vt.* Limit; inclose; imprison. *II. n.* (kon-fîn'), Boundary; limit.—**confinement**, *n.* 1. State of being shut up. 2. Restraint from going out by sickness. 3. Accouchement. [Fr. *confiner*—L. *co*, within, and *fînîs*, limit.]

**confirm** (kon-fêrm'), *vt.* 1. Strengthen; establish. 2. Assure. 3. Admit to the Communion.—**confirmable**, *adv.*—**confirmation**, *n.* 1. Making sure. 2. Convincing proof. 3. Rite by which one is admitted to Communion; in R. C. Church the bestowal of the gift of the Spirit.

**confiscate** (kon-fîs kât), *vt.* Appropriate to the state, as a penalty.—

**confiscable**, *a.*—**confiscation**, *n.*—**confiscator**, *n.*—**confiscatory**, *a.* [L.—*co*, with, and *fiscus*, basket.]

**conflagration** (kon-fla-grā'shun), *n.* Great fire. [L.—*co*, and *flagro*, burn.]

**conflict** (kon-fîkt'), *vi.* Be in opposition; clash. [L.—*co*, and *flîgo*, dash.]

**conflict** (kon-fîkt'), *n.* Violent collision; struggle. [together; concourse.]

**confluence** (kon-fîô-ens), *n.* Flowing together; uniting. [L. *co*, and *fluo*, flow.]

**confluent** (kon-fîô-ent), *a.* Flowing together; uniting. [L. *co*, and *fluo*, flow.]

**conform** (kon-farm'), *I. vt.* Make like; adapt. *II. vi.* Be of the same form; comply with; obey.—**conformable**, *a.* Suitable; compliant.—**conformably**, *adv.*—**conformation**, *n.* Shape; structure.—**conformer**, **conformist**, *n.* One who conforms, esp. with the rites of the Established Church of England.—**conformity**, *n.* Likeness; compliance with; consistency. [L.]

**confound** (kon-fownd'), *vt.* 1. Confuse; throw into disorder. 2. Treat erroneously as identical; associate by mistake. 3. Perplex; astonish. 4. Destroy, as in (*God*) *confound it!* [Fr. *confondre*—L. *confundo*—*co* and *fundo*, pour.]

**fraternity** (kon-fra-têr-ni-ti), *n.* Brotherhood; society. [See FRATER-NITY.]

**confrère** (kon-frâr'), *n.* Associate; colleague. [Fr.]

**confront** (kon-frunt'), *vt.* Place face to face; face; oppose; compare. [Fr. *confronter*—L. *co* and *frons*, front.]

**Confucian** (kon-fû'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.

**confuse** (kon-fûz'), *vt.* 1. Mingle what should be separate. 2. Bewilder the mind. 3. Take one idea for another. [From the root of CONFOUND.]

**confusedly** (kon-fûz-ed-li), *adv.* In a confused manner.

**confusion** (kon-fûz'hun), *n.* 1. Act of confusing. 2. Disorder; tumult. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Destruction.

**confute** (kon-fût'), *vt.* Prove to be false or wrong.—**confutable**, *a.*—**confutation**, *n.* [L. *confuto*, stop.]

*Syn.* Disprove; overwhelm; refute; overthrow; oppugn; silence.

**congé** (kông-zhâ'), *n.* 1. Leave to depart. 2. Farewell. [Fr.]

**congeal** (kon-jêl'), *vt.* and *vi.* Thicken; change from the fluid to the solid state.—**congealable**, *a.* [L. *congelare*—*co*, and *gelu*, frost.]

**congealment** (kon-jêl'ment), **congelation** (kon-jê-lā'shun), *n.* Act or process of congealing.

**congee** (kon-jê'), Same as CONGE.

**congee** (kon-jê'), *n.* Rice-water. [Hind. *kamji*.]

**congener** (kon-jê-nêr), *n.* Person or thing of the same kind or nature. [L. *co*, and *gener*, kind.]

**congenial** (kon-jê-ni-al), *a.* 1. Of the same spirit or tastes; kindred; sympathetic. 2. Adapted; suitable; agreeable.—**congenially**, *adv.*—**congeniality**, *n.*

**congenital** (kon-jen'i-tal), *a.* Existing at, or dating from birth. [L. *co*, and *genitus*, born.]

**conger-eel** (kông-gêr-êl), *n.* Large sea-eel, weighing up to 100 lbs. [L.]

**congeries** (kon-jê-ri-êz), *n.* Collection of bodies in one mass. [L.—*co*, and *gero*, bring.]

**congested** (kon-jes'ted), *a.* 1. Crowded; closed up. 2. Affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood.

**congestion** (kon-jes'tyun), *n.* 1. Act of gathering. 2. Excessive accumulation, esp. of blood. [L.]

**congestive** (kon-jes'tiv), *a.* Indicating, or tending to, congestion.

**conglomerate** (kon-glom'êr-ât), *I. a.* Gathered into a mass. *II. vt.* Gather into a ball. *III. n.* Rock composed



Conger-eel.

of pebbles cemented together.—**conglomeration**, *n.* [*L. glomus*, ball.]  
**conglutin** (kon-glō'tin), *n.* Albuminoid found in almonds and maize.

**conglutinate** (kon-glō'tin-āt), *I. vt.* Glue together; heal by uniting. *II. vi.* Unite; grow together. [See **GLUE**.]

**congratulate** (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *vt.* Wish joy.—**congratulation** (kon-grat'ū-lā'shun), *n.* Expression of joy on account of good fortune.—**congratulatory**, *a.* [*L.*]

**congregate** (kong-gre-gāt), *vt. and vi.* Gather; assemble.—**congregation**, *n.* Assembly. [*L. co*, and *greg-*, flock.]

**congregational** (kong-gre-gā'shun-al), *a. I.* Of or pertaining to a congregation. *2. Congregational*, pertaining to Congregationalism.—**Congregationalism**, *n.* Church government by the congregation.—**Congregationalist**, *n.* 1. Adherent of Congregationalism. 2. Member of a Congregational church.

**congress** (kong-gres), *n.* 1. Meeting; formal assembly. 2. (*Cap.*) Federal legislature of the U. S.—**congressional**, *a.* [*L. co*, and *gress-*, step.]

*Syn.* Diet; parliament; legislature; convention; conclave; council.

**congrue** (kong-grō'), *vi.* Agree.—**congruence**, **congruity**, *ns.*—**congruent**, **congruous**, *as.* Harmonious; suitable.—**congruously**, *adv.*—**congruousness**, *n.* [*L. congruo*.]

**conic** (kon'ik), **conical**, *as.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a cone.—**conically**, *adv.*

**conics** (kon'iks), *n.* Part of geometry which treats of the cone.

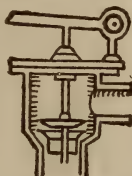
**coniferous** (kon-if'ēr-us), *a.* Cone-bearing, as the fir, etc. [*CONE*, and *L. fero*, carry.]

**conform** (kon-fō'fārm), *a.* In the form of a cone

**conjecture** (kon-jek'tūr). *I. n.* Opinion without proof; guess. *II. vt.* Infer on slight evidence; guess.—**conjectural**, *a.*—**conjecturally**, *adv.* [*L. co*, and *jacio*, throw.]

**conjoin** (kon-join'), *vt.* Join together.—**conjoint**, *a.* United.—**conjointly**, *adv.* [See **JOIN**.]

**conjugal** (kon-jō'gal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.—**conjugally**, *adv.*—**conjugal**, *n.* [*L. co*, and *jugum*, yoke.]



Conical valve.

**conjugate** (kon-jō'gāt). *I. vt.* (*In grammar.*) Give the inflections of a verb. *II. a.* Agreeing; related; coupled.—**conjugation**, *n.* 1. Joining together. 2. Inflection of the verb. [*L. co*, and *jugum*, yoke.]

**conjunction** (kon-jungk'shun), *n.* 1. Connection; union. 2. (*In gram.*) Word that connects sentences, clauses, or words. [*L.*]

**conjuncture** (kon-jungk'tūr), *n.* 1. Combination of circumstances. 2. Important occasion, crisis.

**conjunction** (kon-jō-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of summoning solemnly. 2. Enchantment.

**conjure** (kon-jör'), *vt.* 1. Call on or summon in a solemn manner. 2. Implore earnestly.—**conjuror**, *n.* One bound by oath with others. [*L. co*, and *juro*, swear.]

**conjure** (kun'jēr). *I. vt.* Compel a spirit by incantations; enchant. 2. Raise up needlessly. *II. vi.* Practice magical arts.—**conjurer**, *n.* One who practices magic.

**connate** (kon'āt), *a.* 1. Inborn. 2. Of like origin; united. [*L. co*, and *natus*, born.]

**connect** (kon-nekt'), *vt.* 1. Tie together. 2. Establish a relation between.—

**connectedly**, *adv.* In a connected manner.—**connective**, *I. a.* Binding together. *II. n.* Word that connects sentences or words.—**connectively**, *adv.* [*L.*]

**connection**, **connexion** (kon-nek'shun), *ns.* 1. Union by junction or relation. 2. Relationship; relative. 3. Things connected.

*Syn.* Association; continuity; intercourse; coherence; communication.

**connivance** (kon-ni'vāns), *n.* Voluntary oversight of a fault.

**connive** (kon-niv'), *vi.* Wink at a fault. [*L. conniveo*, wink.]

**connoisseur** (kon-is-sūr'), *n.* One who knows well; able judge. [*Fr.*—*L. cognosco*.]

**connote** (kon-nōt'), *vt.* Imply, as in "the word *son* connotes the idea of *father*."—**connotation**, *n.* 1. Implication of something besides the object named. 2. Sum of attributes expressed by one word.—**connotative**, *a.*

**connubial** (kon-nū'bi-al), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; nuptial. [*L. co*, and *nubo*, marry.]

**conoid** (kō'n'oid), *a.* Like a cone in form. [*Gr.*—*konos*, cone, and *eidos*, form.]

**conquer** (kong'kēr). *I. vt.* Overcome; vanquish. *II. vi.* Be victor.—**conquerable**, *a.* That may be con-

fate, fat, task, fār, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



quered. — **con'queror**, *n.* One who conquers. [From *L. conquiro*, strive.]  
*Syn.* Overcome; vanquish; master; defeat; subjugate; subdue; surmount.  
**conquest** (kong'kwest), *n.* 1. Conquering. 2. That which is conquered.  
**consanguineous** (kon-sang-win'e-us), *a.* Of the same descent. — **consanguinity**, *n.* Relationship by blood. [*L. co*, and *sanguis*, blood.]  
**conscience** (kon'shens), *n.* 1. Knowledge of one's own acts and feelings as right or wrong. 2. Sense of duty. [*L. co*, within, and *scio*, know.]  
**conscientious** (kon-shi-en'shus), *a.* Faithful; just. — **conscientiously**, *adv.* — **conscien'tiousness**, *n.*  
*Syn.* Scrupulous; honest; exact.  
**conscionable** (kon'shun-a-bl), *a.* Governed by conscience; just.  
**conscious** (kon'shus), *a.* 1. Aware. 2. Having the use of one's senses. 3. Embarrassed by fear of being observed. — **con'sciously**, *adv.* — **con'sciousness**, *n.* Knowledge which the mind has of its own acts and feelings.  
**conscript** (kon'skript), *I. a.* Enrolled, registered. *II. n.* One who has been enrolled compulsorily as a soldier or sailor. — **con'scription**, *n.* [*L.*]  
**consecrate** (kon'se-krät), *vt.* Set apart for a holy use; render holy. — **consecra'tion**, *n.* 1. Conferring bishop's powers upon a priest. *II.* Prayer in consecrating Eucharistic elements.  
**consecutive** (kon-sek'ü-tiv), *a.* Following in order; succeeding. — **consec'utively**, *adv.* — **consec'utive-ness**, *n.* [*L. co*, and *sequor*, follow.]  
**consensus** (kon-sen'sus), *n.* Agreement; general tendency.  
**consent** (kon-sent'), *I. vt.* Agree; give assent; yield. *II. n.* Agreement; concurrence. [*L. co*, and *sentio*, feel, think.]  
**consentience** (kon-sen'shi-ens), *n.* Imperfect consciousness.  
**consentient** (kon-sen'shi-ent), *a.* 1. Agreeing. 2. Endowed with consentience.  
**consequence** (kon'se-kwens), *n.* 1. That which follows; effect. 2. Influence; importance. [*L. consequentia* — *co*, with, and *sequor*, follow.]  
**consequent** (kon'se-kwent), *I. a.* Following. *II. n.* Natural effect of a cause. — **con'sequentially**, *adv.* — **con'sequential**, *I. n.* Inference; deduction. *II. a.* 1. Following as a result. 2. Pretending to importance; pompous. — **con'sequentially**, *adv.*  
**conservative** (kon-sér'va-tiv), *I. a.* Tending to conserve. *II. n.* One averse to change.

**conservatory** (kon-sér'va-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Place in which things are put for preservation. 2. Greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept. 3. School of music.  
**conserve** (kon-sérv'), *vt.* Keep entire; retain; preserve. — **con'server**, *n.* — **con'servant**, *n.* Conserving. — **con'servation**, *n.* — **con'servatism**, *n.* [*L. co*, and *servo*, keep.]  
**conserve** (kon'sérv), *n.* Something preserved, as fruits in sugar.  
**consider** (kon-sid'ér), *vt.* 1. Think, deliberate on. 2. Take into account. **consid'erable**, *a.* Important; more than a little. — **consid'erably**, *adv.* — **consid'erableness**, *n.* [*L.*]  
**considerate** (kon-sid'ér-ät), *a.* Thoughtful of others; serious; prudent. — **consid'erately**, *adv.* — **consid'erateness**, *n.* — **considera'tion**, *n.* 1. Deliberation. 2. Importance. 3. Motive or reason. 4. Compensation; basis of a compact.  
*Syn.* See CIRCUMSPECT.  
**consign** (kon-sin'), *vt.* Transfer, in trust for sale or custody. — **consign'or**, *n.* One who sends goods. — **consignee**, *n.* One to whom anything is sent. — **consign'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of consigning. 2. Thing consigned. 3. Writing by which anything is made over.  
**consist** (kon-sist'), *vi.* 1. Be composed. 2. Exist. 3. Be contained (in). 4. Be compatible. — **consistence** (kon-sis'tens), **consist'ency**, *n.* 1. Degree of density. 2. Substance. 3. Agreement. — **consist'ent**, *a.* Fixed; not fluid; agreeing together; uniform. — **consist'ently**, *adv.* [*L. co*, and *sisto*, stand.]  
**consistory** (kon-sis'tō-ri), *n.* 1. Assembly or council. 2. Ecclesiastical court. — **consisto'rial**, *a.*  
**consolable** (kon-só'la-bl), *a.* That may be comforted.  
**consolation** (kon-so-lä'shun), *n.* Alleviation of misery. — **consolatory** (kon-só'la-tō-ri), *a.*  
**console** (kon-sól'), *vt.* Give solace or comfort. — **conso'ler**, *n.* [*L. co*, and *solor*, comfort.]  
**console** (kon-sól'), *n.* 1. Bracket, supporting a slab, statuary, etc. 2. Full-length mirror with bracketed support.  
**consolidate** (kon-sol'i-dät), *vt.* and *vi.* Form into a compact mass; unite into one. — **consolida'tion**, *n.* [*L.*]



Console.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, müve, wölf; müte, hut, büru; oil, owl, then.

**consonance** (kon'son-ans), *n.* 1. Agreement. 2. Agreement of sounds.  
**consonant** (kon'son-ant), *i. a.* Consistent; suitable. *II. n.* Letter that can be pronounced only with a vowel. [L. *co*, and *sono*, sound.]  
**consort** (kon'sart), *n.* 1. Partner; companion. 2. Wife or husband. [L. *co* and *sors*, lot.]  
**consort** (kon-sart'), *vi.* Associate.  
**conspicuous** (kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* Clearly seen; prominent.—**conspicuously**, *adv.*—**conspicuousness**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *specio*, look.]  
**conspiracy** (kon-spir'a-si), *n.* Banding together for an evil purpose; plot.  
**conspirator** (kon-spir'a-tūr), *n.* Plotter.  
**conspire** (kon-spīr'), *vi.* Plot or scheme together; agree; concur to one end. [L. *co*, and *spiro*, breathe.]  
**constable** (kun'sta-bl), *n.* 1. Peace-officer. 2. Officer who serves writs for a minor court.—**constableness**, *n.*  
**constabulary** (kon-stab'ū-lar-i), *i. a.* Pertaining to constables. *II. n.* Body of constables. [fidelity.]  
**constancy** (kon'stan-si), *n.* Fixedness.  
**constant** (kon'stant), *i. a.* Fixed; continual; faithful. *II. n.* That which remains unchanged.—**constantly**, *adv.* [L. *co*, and *sto*, stand.]  
**constellation** (kon-stel-lā'shun), *n.* Group of stars. [L. *co*, and *stella*, star.]  
**consternation** (kon-sēr-nā'shun), *n.* Terror, confusion. [L.—*co*, in a heap, and *sterno*, throw down.]  
**constipate** (kon'stip-āt), *vt.* Clog, esp. the intestine.—**constipation**, *n.* Costiveness. [L. *co*, and *stipo*, pack.]  
**constituency** (kon-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* Whole body of voters for one member of Congress, or other elected official.  
**constituent** (kon-stit'ū-ent), *i. a.* Constituting; forming; essential. *II. n.* 1. Essential or elemental part. 2. One of those who elect a representative, or other public official.  
**constitute** (kon'sti-tūt), *vt.* 1. Establish. 2. Form. 3. Appoint. [L. *co*, and *statuo*, make to stand.]  
**constitution** (kon-sti-tū'shun), *n.* 1. Natural condition of body or mind. 2. System of fundamental law for the government of a nation, club, etc.  
**constitutional** (kon-sti-tū'shun-al), *i. a.* 1. Inherent in the nature. 2. Conforming to the constitution. 3. Limited by a constitution. *II. n.* Walk for the sake of one's health.—**constitutionally**, *adv.*  
**constitutive** (kon'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* That constitutes or establishes; having power to enact, etc.

**constrain** (kon-strān'), *vt.* Force.—**constrainedly** (kon-strānēd-li), *adv.* By compulsion. [O. Fr. *con-straindre*—L. *co*, and *stringo*, press.]  
**constraint** (kon-strānt'), *n.* 1. Compulsion. 2. Reservation.  
**constrict** (kon-strikt'), *vt.* Bind or press together; contract.—**constriction**, *n.*—**constrictor** (kon-strikt'ūr), *n.* That which draws together; a serpent. See BOA. [L.]  
**construct** (kon-strukt'), *vt.* Build; put together the parts of a thing.—**construction**, *n.* 1. Building. 2. Manner of forming. 3. In *gram.* Arrangement of words in a sentence; interpretation; meaning.—**constructive**, *a.* 1. Fit for building. 2. Deduced by construction, but not expressed.—**constructively**, *adv.* [L. *co*, and *struo*, build.]  
**construe** (kon'strō), *vt.* Translate; explain. [custom, habit.]  
**consuetude** (kon'swe-tūd), *n.* Usage.  
**consul** (kon'sul), *n.* 1. Among the Romans, one of the two chief magistrates of the state. 2. One commissioned to reside in a foreign country, as a representative of a government.—**consular**, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.—**consulate**, *n.* Office, residence, or jurisdiction of a consul.—**consulship** (kon'sul-ship), *n.* Office, or term of office, of a consul. [L.]  
**consult** (kon-sult'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Consider together. 2. Have in mind.—**consultation**, *n.* [can be consumed.]  
**consumable** (kon-sū'ma-bl), *a.* That **consume** (kon-sūm'), *vt.* Use up.—**consumer**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *sumo*, take.]  
*Syn.* Destroy; devour; dissipate; absorb; exhaust; spend; expend; lavish; squander; waste; swallow up; engulf.  
**consume** (kon-sūm'āt or kon'-), *i. vt.* Raise to the summit; perfect or finish. *II. a.* Perfect.—**consummately**, *adv.*—**consummation** (kon-sūm-mā'shun), *n.* Act of completing; perfection; close. [L. *consummo*, perfect—*co*, and *summus*, highest.]  
**consumption** (kon-sūm'shun), *n.* 1. Act of using up. 2. Disease destroying the lungs; phthisis.  
**consumptive** (kon-sūm'tiv), *i. a.* 1. Destructive. 2. Pertaining to phthisis. 3. Having phthisis. *II. n.* One affected with consumption.—**consumptively**, *adv.*  
**contact** (kon'takt), *n.* Touch; meeting. [L.—*co*, and *tango*, touch.]  
**contagion** (kon-tā'jun), *n.* Transmission of a disease or evil by contact.

fāto, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōto, not, mōve, wqif;  
 mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.

**contagious** (kon-tā'jus), *a.* That may be communicated.—**contagiously**, *adv.*—**contagiousness**, *n.* [ing.]

*Syn.* Catching; infectious; spread.  
**contagium** (kon-tā'ji-um), *n.* In medicine: That which carries the disease from one person to another.

**contain** (kon-tān'), *vt.* 1. Hold. 2. Restrain. [L. *contineo*, — *co*, and *teneo*, hold.]

**contaminate** (kon-tam'i-nāt), *vt.* Defile; pollute; infect.—**contamina-tion**, *n.* [L. *contamino*—*contagmen*.]

**contemn** (kon-tem'), *vt.* Despise; neglect.—**contemner**, *n.* [L. *contemno*.]

**contemplate** (kon-tem'plāt or kon'-), *vt.* Consider; intend.—**contempla-tion**, *n.* Study, meditation.—**contem-plative**, *a.* Given to contemplation. [L.]

**contemporaneous** (kon-tem-pō-rā-ne-us), *a.* Living, happening, or being at the same time.—**contemporaneously**, *adv.*—**contemporane-ousness**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *tempus*, time.]

**contemporary** (kon-tem'pō-rār-i), *i.* *a.* Contemporaneous. *II. n.* One who lives at the same time.

**contempt** (kon-tem'), *n.* 1. Scorn. 2. Disgrace. 3. *In law*: Disobedience of the rules of a court. [See CONTEMN']

**contemptible** (kon-tem'ti-bl), *a.* Despicable.—**contemptibly**, *adv.*—**contemptibleness**, *n.*

**contemptuous** (kon-tem'tū-us), *a.* Full of contempt; haughty; scornful.—**contemptuously**, *adv.*

**contend** (kon-tend'), *vt.* Strive; struggle; debate. [L. *co*, and *tendo*, strain.]

*Syn.* Emulate; vie; contest; fight; argue; oppose; combat; litigate.

**content** (kon'tent'), *n.* 1. That which is contained. 2. Capacity, extent.—*pl.* 1. The things contained; list of subjects treated of in a book.

**content** (kon'tent'), *i.* *a.* Satisfied. *II. vt.* Satisfy; please.—**contented**, *a.* Content.—**contentedly**, *adv.*—**contentedness**, *n.*—**content-ment**, *n.* [L. *contentus*.]

**contention** (kon-ten'shun), *n.* Strife; debate.—**contentious**, *a.* Quarrelsome.—**contentiously**, *adv.*—**contentiousness**, *n.*

**contest** (kon-test'), *vt.* 1. Call in question. 2. Strive (for).—**contestable**, *a.* [L. — *co*, with, and *testis*, witness.]

**ceitist** (kon'test), *n.* Struggle; strife; debate.

**context** (kon'tekst), *n.* Parts which precede and follow a passage. [L. *co*, and *texo*, weave.]

**contiguity** (kon-ti-gū-i-ti), *n.* State of being in close contact.

**contiguous** (kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* Touching; adjoining; near.—**contig'u-ously**, *adv.*—**contigu'ousness**, *n.* [L. — *co*, and *tango*, touch.]

**continence** (kon'ti-nens), **continen-cy** (kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* Restraint imposed by a person upon his desires and passions; chastity.

**continent** (kon'ti-nent), *a.* Restraining the indulgence of pleasure; temperate; virtuous; chaste.—**con'ti-nently**, *adv.* [L.—*co*, and *teneo*, hold.]

**continent** (kon'ti-nent), *n.* 1. Mainland of Europe. 2. One of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe.—**continental**, *a.* [L. *continens*, holding together.]

**contingence** (kon-tin'jens), **contin-gency**, *n.* Accident; combination.

**contingent** (kon-tin'jent), *I. a.* Dependent; accidental. *II. n.* 1. Uncertain future event. 2. Quota, especially of soldiers.—**contingently**, *adv.* [L. *contingo*, touch, happen.]

**continual** (kon-tin'ū-al), *a.* Without interruption; unceasing.—**contin-ually**, *adv.*

**continuance** (kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* Duration; uninterrupted succession; stay.  
**continuation** (kon-tin'ū-ā'shun), *n.* Constant succession; extension.

**continue** (kon-tin'ū), *I. vt.* Prolong; extend; persist in. *II. vi.* Remain. 2. Last; persevere.—**continued**, *a.*—**contin'edly**, *adv.*—**continuity**, *n.* State of being continuous.—**contin'uous**, *a.*—**continuously**, *adv.*

**contort** (kon-tart'), *vt.* Twist or turn violently; writhe.—**contortion**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *torqueo*, twist.]

**contour** (kon-tōr'), *n.* Outline. [Fr.]

**contra-**, *prefix.* Against; opposite; contrary. [L.]

**contraband** (kon'tra-band), *i. a.* Prohibited. *II. n.* 1. Illegal traffic. 2. Prohibited goods. [It. See BAN.]

**contract** (kon-trakt'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Draw together; lessen; shorten. 2. Acquire; incur. 3. Bargain. 4. Betroth. [L.—*co*, and *traho*, draw.]

*Syn.* Abridge; epitomize; narrow; condense; reduce; assume; wrinkle.  
**contract** (kon'trakt), *n.* 1. Agreement on fixed terms. 2. Writing containing an agreement.—**contract-ed**, *a.* Drawn together; narrow; mean.—**contract'edly**, *adv.*—**contract'edness**, *n.*—**contractible**, *a.* Capable of being contracted.—**contractibility**, **contractible-ness**, *n.*—**contrac'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of contracting. 2. Word shortened by omission of a part.—**contractor**, *n.* 1. One of the parties to a contract.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wql;  
mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.



2. One who executes work or furnishes supplies at a fixed rate.

**contradict** (kon-tra-dikt'), *vt.* Oppose by words; deny. — **contradiction**, *n.* 1. Act of contradicting; denial. 2. Inconsistency. — **contradictive**, **contradictory**, *a.* Affirming the contrary; inconsistent. — **contradictorily**, *adv.* [L. *contra*, and *dico*, speak.]

**contradistinction** (kon-tra-dis-tink'-shun), *n.* Direct contrast. [ALTO.]

**contralto** (kon-tral'tō), *n.* Same as **contrariety** (kon-tra-ri'e-ti), *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.

**contrariwise** (kon-tra-ri-wiz), *adv.* On the other hand.

**contrary** (kon-tra-ri), *I. a.* 1. Opposite. 2. Conflicting. 3. Intractable. *II. n.* Opposite. — **contrariness**, *n.* **contrarily**, *adv.* [L. *contrarius*.]

**contrast** (kon-trāst'), *vi.* and *vt.* Stand or set in opposition to. [Fr. — L. *contra*, and *stare*, stand.]

**contrast** (kon'trāst), *n.* 1. Opposition, unlikeness. 2. Exhibition of differences.

**contravene** (kon-tra-vēn'), *vt.* Conflict with. — **contravention**, *n.* Violation. [L. *contra*, and *venio*, come.]

**contretemps** (kong-tr-tāng'), *n.* Embarrassing incident. [Fr.]

**contre-dance** (kon'tr-dāns), *n.* Quadrille. [Fr. = country dance.]

**contribute** (kon-trib'ūt), *vt.* and *vi.* Give or pay a share; help. — **contribution**, *n.* — **contributive**, **contributory**, *as.* — **contributor**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *tribuo*, give.]

**contrite** (kon'trit), *a.* Broken-hearted (for sin); penitent. — **contritely**, *adv.* — **contrition** (kon-trish'un), *n.* Deep remorse. [L. *co*, and *tero*, bruise.] *Syn.* Repentance; penitence; compunction; attrition; humiliation.

**contrivance** (kon-tri'vāns), *n.* 1. Act of contriving. 2. Thing contrived; invention; artifice.

**contrive** (kon-triv'), *vt.* Plan; invent. — **contriver**, *n.* [Fr. *controuver* — *trouver*, find.]

**control** (kon-trōl'). *I. n.* (formerly **comptroll**). Restraint; authority; command. *II. vt.* [control'ling; controlled'] Check; govern. — **control'able**, *a.* Capable of, or subject to, control. — **controller**, *n.* One who or that which controls; esp. mechanism by which the motorman controls the speed of an electric car. —



Controller

**control'ership**, *n.* — **control'ment**, *n.* Act or power of controlling; state of being controlled. [Fr. — *contre-roler*, duplicate register for checking the original.]

**controversial** (kon-trō-vēr'shal), *a.* Relating to controversy. — **controversially**, *adv.* — **controversialist**, *n.* One given to controversy.

**controversy** (kon'trō-vēr-si), *n.* Discussion, debate; contest.

**controvert** (kon-trō-vēr't'), *vt.* Oppose; refute. — **controvertible**, *a.* Disputable. — **controvertibly**, *adv.* [L. *contra*, and *verto*, turn.]

**contumacious** (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* Headstrong; wilfully disobedient. — **contumaciously**, *adv.* — **contumaciousness**, *n.*

**contumacy** (kon'tū-ma-si), *n.* 1. Obstinate disobedience. 2. In law, wilful contempt of authority. [L.]

**contumelious** (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* Offensively haughty; insolent. — **contumeliously**, *adv.* — **contumeliousness**, *n.* [hence; insult. [L.]

**contumely** (kon'tū-mē-li), *n.* Insolent (kon-tūz'), *vt.* Bruise, crush. — **contusion** (kon-tū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of bruising. 2. Bruise. [L. — *co*, and *tundo*, beat.]

**conundrum** (kon-un'drum), *n.* Riddle containing some fanciful resemblance or difference between things. [Etymology unknown.]

**convalesce** (kon-val-es'), *vi.* Regain health. — **convalescence**, *n.* — **convalescent** (kon-val-es'ent), *a.* Gradually recovering health. *II. n.* One recovering from sickness. [L.]

**convene** (kon-vēn'), *vi.* and *vt.* Assemble. [L. — *co*, and *venio*, come.]

**convenient** (kon-vē-ni-ent), *a.* Timely; handy; suitable. — **convenience**, **conveniencey**, *ns.* Suitableness; accommodation. — **conveniently**, *adv.* [sonable; agreeable.]

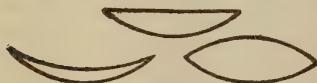
*Syn.* Adapted; commodious; sea-  
**convent** (kon'vent'), *n.* 1. Assembly. 2. Community of monks, or nuns. 3. Monastery, nunnery. — **conventicle**, *n.* Secret religious meeting.

**convention** (kon-ven'shun), *n.* 1. Assembly. 2. Temporary treaty.

**conventional** (kon-ven'shun-al), *a.* Formed by convention or custom. — **conventionally**, *adv.* — **conventionalism**, *n.* That which is established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech. — **conventionality**, *n.*

**converge** (kon-vēr'j'), *vi.* Tend to one point. — **convergence**, **convergencey**, *n.* — **convergent**, *a.*

**conversant** (kon'vēr-sant), *a.* Acquainted by study; familiar.  
**conversation** (kon-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* Talk; familiar discourse. — **conversational**, *adv.* — **conversationalist**, *n.* One who converses well.  
**converse** (kon-vērs'), *vi.* 1. Have intercourse. 2. Talk familiarly. [Fr. — *L. conversor*, live with.]  
**converse** (kon'vērs), *a.* Reversed in order or relation. — **conversely**, *adv.*  
**conversion** (kon-vēr'shun), *n.* Change, esp. of the heart or mind.  
**convert** (kon-vērt'), *vt.* 1. Change from one condition to another; 2. Divert from its proper use. — **convertible**, *a.* convertibility, *n.* [L.]  
*Syn.* Transmute; turn; pervert; appropriate; transform; diversify.  
**converter** (kon-vēr'tēr), *n.* 1. Large retort for reducing ores. 2. Device for changing an electrical current.



Convex.

Convexo-concave. Convexo-convex.

**convex** (kon'veks), *a.* Curved outward, opposite of *concave*. — **convexly**, *adv.* [L. — *co*, together, and *veho*, carry.]  
**convey** (kon-vā'), *vt.* Transport; transmit; impart; manage. — **conveyable**, *a.* — **conveyance**, *n.* 1. Means of conveying; vehicle. 2. In law: Act of transferring property. 3. Writing which transfers it. — **conveyancer**, *n.* One who prepares deeds for transferring property. [O. Fr. *conveier* — *L. co*, and *via*, way.]  
**convict** (kon-vikt'), *vt.* Prove guilty. — **conviction**, *n.* 1. Act of convicting or of convicting. 2. Strong belief. [From root of CONVINCE.]  
**convict** (kon'vikt), *n.* 1. Convicted. 2. One condemned to penal servitude.  
**convince** (kon-vins'), *vt.* Satisfy as to truth. — **convincible**, *a.* — **convincingly**, *adv.* [L. *co*, and *vinco*, conquer.]  
**convivial** (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* Social; jovial. — **convivially**, *adv.* — **conviviality**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *vivo*, live.]  
**convocation** (kon-vo-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of convoking. 2. Assembly.  
**convoke** (kon-vok'), *vt.* Call together. [L. *co*, and *voco*, call.]  
**convolute** (kon'vo-lōt), **convoluted**, *a.* Rolled together. [See CONVOLVE.] [Twisting; fold.]  
**convolution** (kon-vo-lō'shun), *n.*

**convolve** (kon-volv'), *vt.* Roll together. [L. *co*, and *volvo*, roll.]  
**convolvulus** (kon vol'vū-lus), *n.* Genus of twining plants; bindweed.  
**convey** (kon-voi'), *vt.* Accompany on the way, for protection. [From root of CONVEY.]  
**convey** (kon'voi), *n.* 1. Act of conveying. 2. Protection. 3. That which conveys or is conveyed.  
**convulse** (kon-vuls'), *vt.* Agitate violently; affect by spasms. [L. *co*, and *vello*, pluck, pull.]  
**convulsion** (kon-vul'shun), *n.* Involuntary contortion of the muscles.  
**convulsive** (kon-vul'siv), *a.* Attended with muscular spasms. — **convulsively**, *adv.* — **convulsiveness**, *n.*  
**cony**, **coney** (kō'nī), *n.* Rabbit. [L. *cuniculus*.]  
**coo** (kō), *i. vt.* Make a noise as a dove; caress fondly. *II. n.* Noise made in cooing. [From the sound.]  
**cook** (kok), *i. vt.* Prepare food. *II. n.* One whose business it is to cook. [A. S. *coc*, — *L. coquo*, cook.]  
**cookery** (kok'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Art of cooking. 2. Place for cooking.  
**cooky** (kok'i), *n.* Small flat sweet cake.  
**cool** (kōl), *i. adj.* 1. Slightly cold. 2. Calm. 3. Indifferent. 4. Impudent. *II. vt.* Make colder; allay or moderate, as passion. *III. vi.* Grow cold. *IV. n.* Moderate temperature. — **coolly**, *adv.* — **coolness**, *n.* [A. S. *col*.]  
**coolie** (kō'li), *n.* East Indian or Chinese laborer. [Hind. *kuli*.]  
**coon** (kōn), *n.* Short for RACCOON.  
**coop** (kōp), *i. n.* Box or cage for fowls or small animals. *II. vt.* Confine in a coop; shut up. [A. S. *cypa*, basket, akin to CUP.]  
**cooper** (kō'pēr), *n.* One who makes tubs, casks, coops, etc. — **cooperage**, *n.* 1. Work or workshop of a cooper. 2. Sum paid for a cooper's work. [ing together.]  
**co-operant** (kō-op'ēr-ant), *a.* Work-  
**co-operate** (kō-op'ēr-āt), *vi.* Work together. — **co-operator**, *n.* — **co-operation**, *n.* 1. Joint operation. 2. Association for the cheaper purchasing of goods, or for carrying on some industry. — **co-operative**, *a.*  
**co-ordinate** (kō-ar'din-āt), *i. a.* Of the same order or rank. *II. vt.* Make co-ordinate. — **co-ordinately**, *adv.* — **co-ordination**, *n.*  
**coot** (kōt), *n.* Short-tailed water-fowl [W. *cwt*, short tail.]



Coot.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wāḡ;  
 mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**copal** (kō'pal), *n.* Resinous substance used in varnishes. [Mexican.]

**copartner** (kō-pärt'nēr), *n.* Joint partner.—**copartnership**, *n.*

**cope** (kōp). I. *n.* Cap; cloak; mantle worn by priests and bishops over the alb. II. *vt.* Cover with a cope.—**cooping**, *n.* Highest course of masonry in a wall. [A. S. *cop*, head.] [*pen*, buy.]

**cope** (kōp), *vt.* Vie; fight. [Dut. *koo*.]  
**Copernican** (kō-per'ni-kan), *a.* Relating to the system of Copernicus.

**copier** (kop'i-ēr), **copyist** (kop'i-ist), *n.* 1. One who copies. 2. Plagiarist.

**copious** (kō'pi-us), *a.* Plentiful.—**copiously**, *adv.*—**copiousness**, *n.* [L. *copia*, plenty.]

**copper** (kop'ēr). I. *n.* 1. Metal of a reddish color. 2. Vessel, coin, etc., made of copper. II. *vt.* Cover with copper [L. *cuprum*—*cuprium* æs Cyprian brass.]

**copperas** (kop'ēr-as), *n.* Sulphate of iron, green vitriol. [From L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper.]

**copperhead** (kop'ēr-hed), *n.* 1. Small venomous North-American moccasin snake. 2. Term applied to sympathiser with the national enemy.

**coppice** (kop'is), **copse** (kops), *n.* Wood of small growth, for cutting. [From Fr. *couper*, cut.]

**Copts** (kopts), *n.* 1. Egyptian race. 2. Christian sect in Egypt.—**Coptic**, *a.*

**copula** (kop'ū-la), *n.* In *gram.* Word joining subject and predicate.

**copulate** (kop'ū-lāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Unite as a pair.

**copy** (kop'i). I. *n.* 1. Reproduction; duplicate. 2. Book. 3. Pattern; manuscript. II. *vt.* Imitate; transcribe. [Fr. *copie*—L. *copia*, plenty.]

*Syn.* Model; example; imitation; original; transcript; counterfeit.

**copyright** (kop'i-rit), *n.* Exclusive right of an author or his heirs to publish for a term of years copies of his intellectual work (books, paintings, engravings, etc.).

**coquet** (ko-ke't), *vi.* [coquet'ting; coquet'ted.] 1. Attempt to excite love, from vanity, or to deceive; make eyes; flirt. 2. Trifle.—**coquetry**, *n.*—**coquette** (ko-ke't), *n.* Trifling woman.—**coquetish**, *a.* Practicing coquetry; befitting a coquette.—**coquetishly**, *adv.*—**coquetishness**, *n.* [Fr. *coqueter*, strut.]

**coral** (kor'al), *n.* Hard calcareous substance, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes. [Gr. *korallion*.]

**coralline** (kor'al-in), *a.* 1. Of, like, or containing coral. 2. Unimpregnated eggs of the lobster.

**corbel** (kar'bel), *n.* Small ornamental bracket-like stone support. [Fr.—*corbeille*, basket.]

**cord** (kard). I. *n.* 1. Chord; thick kind of string. 2. Measure of wood = 128 cubic feet. II. *vt.* 1. Bind with a cord. 2. Arrange fire-wood in cords. [See CHORD.]

**cordage** (kard'aj), *n.* Quantity of cords or ropes.

**cordate** (kar'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped. [L. *cor*, heart.]

**cordial** (kar'jal). I. *a.* Hearty; affectionate. II. *n.* Medicine or drink for increasing vitality.—**cordially**, *adv.*—**cordiality**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *cor*, heart.]

**cordón** (kar'dun), *n.* 1. Ribbon bestowed as a badge of honor. 2. Row of jutting stones. 3. Line of military posts. [Fr.]

**corduroy** (kar'dū-roi), *n.* Thick cotton stuff with corded or ribbed surface.—**Corduroy road**: Roadway made of logs laid transversely side by side.

**core** (kōr), *n.* Heart; inner part of fruit. [O. Fr. *cor*.]

**coriander** (kō'ri-an'dēr), *n.* Plant with aromatic seeds, used as spice and in medicine.

**Corinthian** (ko-rin'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Corinth*, a city of Greece. [See plate of columns, p. 105.]

**cork** (kark). I. *n.* 1. Outer bark of an oak found in the south of Europe, etc. 2. Stopper made of cork. II. *vt.* Stop with a cork; stop up. [Sp. *corcho*—L. *cortex*, bark.]

**cormorant** (kar'mo-rant), *n.* 1. Genus of large, web-footed seabirds, of great voracity. 2. Glutton. [Fr.—L. *corvus marinus*, sea-crow.]

**corn** (karn). I. *n.* 1. Kernel. 2. Grain. 3. In U. S., Indian corn or maize only. II. *vt.* Sprinkle with grains of salt; preserve in brine. [A. S.]

**corn** (karn), *n.* Horny excrescence on the toe or foot. [From L. *cornu*, horn.]

**cornea** (kar'ne-a), *n.* Transparent horny front part of the eyeball.

**cornel** (kar'nel), *n.* Cornelian-cherry or dogwood-tree, with very hard wood. [pink stone.]

**cornelian** (kor-nē'li-an), *n.* Precious

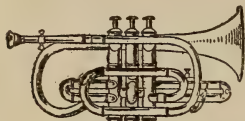
**corner** (kar'nēr). I. *n.* 1. Point where two lines meet. 2. Secret or confined place. 3. A clique formed for a particular speculation in stocks, provisions, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Drive into a corner; place at a disadvantage. 2. Create a scarcity of a particular stock or the



Cordate leaf.



like, by obtaining command of the supply. [O. Fr. *cornière*—L. *cornu*.]  
**corner-stone** (kär'nēr-stōn), *n.* 1. Stone at the corner of two walls. 2. Corner of the foundation of a building; foundation.



Cornet à Pistons.

**cornet** (kär'net), *n.* 1. Horn-shaped trumpet. 2. Formerly in the British cavalry, sub-lieutenant. [Fr.]

**cornetcy** (kär'net-si), *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.

**cornice** (kär'nis), *n.* Highest molded projection of a wall or entablature (which see) [Fr.—Gr. *koronis*, curve.]

**cornucopia** (kär-nū-kō'pi-a), *n.* 1. Horn of plenty. 2. Horn-shaped receptacle. [L.]

**corolla** (ko-rol'a), *n.* Principal part of a flower, composed of one or more petals. [L. dim. of *corona*, crown.]

**corollary** (kor'ol-a-ri), *n.* Something proved or given additionally. [L. = wreath—*corolla*.]

**corona** (ko-rō'nā), *n.* Crown; halo; top of the head. — **cor'onal**, **cor'o-nary**, *a.* Pertaining to a crown, or to the top of the head. [L.]

**coronation** (kor-ō-nā'shun), *n.* Act of crowning a sovereign. [L.]

**coroner** (kor'o-nēr), *n.* Officer who inquires into accidental or suspicious death. [Fr.=crown official.]



Coronet of an English Duke.



Coronet of the Prince of Wales.

**coronet** (kor'o-net), *n.* 1. Small or inferior crown. 2. Ornamental head-dress.

**corporal** (kär'po-ral), *n.* Lowest non-commissioned officer in the army. [Fr.]

**corporal** (kär'po-ral), *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the body. 2. Having a body. 3. Not spiritual. [L.—*corpus*, body.]

**corporate** (kär'po-rāt), *a.* 1. Legally incorporated, to act as an individual. 2. Belonging to a corporation.

**corporation** (kar-po-rā'shun), *n.* Society authorized by law to act as one individual.

**corporeal** (kär-pō're-al), *a.* Having a body or substance; material. — **cor-po'really**, *adv.* — **corporeality**, *n.*

**corps** (kōr), *n.* 1. Body of soldiers, consisting of two divisions. 2. Organized body of co-workers, as *hospital corps*, *corps of teachers*, etc.

**corpse** (kärps), *n.* Dead body of a human being. [L. *corpus*.]

**corpulent** (kär'pū-lent), *a.* Fleishy. — **cor'pulence**, **cor'pulencey**, *ns.* [Fr.—L. *corpus*, body.]

*Syn.* Fat; obese; stout; bulky.

**corpus** (kär'pus), *n.* Body.

**corpuscule** (kärpus-i), *n.* Minute body.

**corral** (kor-rāl'), *I. vt.* [corral'ling; corralled'.] Drive into a corral or pen. *II. n.* Enclosure to pen up cattle.

**correct** (kor-rekt'). *I. vt.* 1. Make right. 2. Punish. *II. a.* Free from fault; true.

**correctly**, *adv.* — **correctness**, *n.* — **correction** (kor-rek'shun), *n.* Amendment; punishment. — **correc-tional**, **corrective**, *a.* Tending to correct. — **corrector** (kor-rek'tūr), *n.* [L. *co*, and *rego*, rule.]

*Syn.* Accurate; exact; just; faultless; blameless; precise; nice; right.

**correlate** (kor'e-lāt), *vt.* Be mutually related, as father and son. — **correla-tion**, *n.* — **correlative** (kor-rel'a-tiv).

*I. a.* Mutually or reciprocally related. *II. n.* Person, word or thing related to another. — **correlatively**, *adv.*

**correspond** (kor-re-spond'), *vt.* 1. (to) Have a similar position or function with. 2. Be adapted; agree; answer.

3. Hold intercourse by letters. — **cor-respondence**, **correspond'en-cy**, *ns.* 1. Suitableness. 2. Letters. — **correspond'ent**. *I. a.* Agreeing.

*II. n.* One with whom intercourse is kept by letters.

**corridor** (kor'i-dōr), *n.* Passageway, hall. [It. *corridore*, runner—L. *curro*.]

**corroborate** (kor-ro-bō-rāt), *vt.* Con-firm; make more certain. — **corrob-orative**, *a.* Tending to confirm. — **corroboration**, *n.* [L. *co*, and *ro-boro*, make strong.]

**corrode** (kor-rōd'), *vt.* Gnaw or eat away by degrees; rust. — **corro'dent**,

*I. a.* Having the power of corroding. *II. n.* That which corrodes. [L.]

**corrosion** (kor-rō-zhun), *n.* Act of eating or wasting away.

**corrosive** (kor-rō'siv), *I. a.* Having the quality of eating away. *II. n.* That which has the power of corroding. — **corro'sively**, *adv.* — **corro'sive-ness**, *n.* [See CORRODE.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, milt, nōte, nar, mōve, wōlf;  
 mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**corrugate** (kor'-o-gāt), *vt.* Wrinkle, fold. — **corrugation**, *n.* [L. *rugo*, wrinkle.]

**corrupt** (kor-rup't). *I. vt.* 1. Make putrid; defile; debase. 2. Bribe. *II. vi.* Rot; lose purity. *III. a.* Putrid, depraved; full of errors. — **corruptible**, *a.* Liable to be corrupted. — **corruptibly**, *adv.* — **corruptibility**, *n.* — **corruptibleness**, *n.* — **corruption** (kor-rup'tshun), *n.* Rottenness; impurity; bribery. — **corruptive**, *a.* — **corruptly**, *adv.* — **corruptness**, *n.* — **corrupter**, *n.* [L. — *rumpo*, break.]



Corrugated Iron.

**corsage** (kar'saj), *n.* Waist of a woman's dress. [Fr.]

**corsair** (kar-sâr'), *n.* 1. Pirate. 2. Pirate's vessel. [Fr.—L. *cursus*, run.]

**corse** (kars), *n.* Poetic form of CORPSE.

**corselet**, **corslet** (kars'let), *n.* Piece of armor covering the body. [Fr.]

**corset** (kar'set), *n.* Article of woman's dress laced around the body to give shape and support; stays. [Fr.]

**corso** (kar'sô), *n.* Parade in carriages. [It. Name of a street in Rome.]

**cortege** (kar-tâzh'), *n.* Train of attendants. [It. *corteggio*—*corte*, court.]

**cortes** (kar'tes), *n.* Span. Parliament.

**cortex** (kar'teks), *n.* 1. Bark. 2. Covering.—**cor'tical**, *a.* Pertaining to bark; external. [L.]

**corticate** (kar'ti-kât), **cor'ticated**, *a.* 1. Furnished with bark. 2. Resembling bark.

**corundum** (ko-run'dum), *n.* Oxide of aluminum, substance of sapphire, topaz, ruby, amethyst and emery [Hind. *kurand*.]

**coruscate** (kor-us-kât or ko-rus'kât), *vi.* Sparkle; flash. [L.]

**corvette** (kar-vet'), *n.* Small ship of war, next to a frigate. [Port. *corbeta*, basket.]

**cosmetic** (koz-met'ik), *I. a.* Improving beauty, especially that of the complexion. *II. n.* Preparation used for beautifying the complexion. [Fr. *cosmétique*—Gr. *kosmos*, adorn.]

**cosmic** (koz'mik), **cosmical** (koz'mik-al), *a.* Relating to the universe. — **cos'mically**, *adv.* [Gr.]

**cosmopolitan** (koz-mo-pol'i-tan), **cosmopolite** (koz-mo-po-lit), *I. n.* 1. Citizen of the world. 2. One free from local or national prejudices. *II. a.* Belonging to the whole world. —

**cosmopol'itanism**, *n.* [Gr. *kosmo-polites*—*kosmos*, and *polites*, citizen.]

**cosmos** (koz'mos), *n.* World as an orderly whole, opposed to *chaos*. [Gr.]

**cosset** (kos'et), *I. n.* Pet lamb; pet. *II. vt.* Pet; fondle.

**cost** (kost), *I. vt.* Require to be expended or suffered. *II. n.* What is expended or suffered. [Fr. *couter*—L. *constare*, stand at.]

**costal** (kost'al), *a.* Relating to the ribs, or to the side of the body. [L. *costa*, rib.]

**costermonger** (kos'tér-mung-gär), *n.* Fruit-pedler. [From CUSTARD (apple) and MONGER.]

**costive** (kos'tiv), *a.* Constipated. — **cos'tively**, *adv.* — **cos'tiveness**, *n.* [Fr.—*constipé*.]

**costly** (kost'li), *a.* Of great cost; high-priced; valuable. — **cos'tliness**, *n.*

**costume** (kos-tüm'), *n.* 1. Manner of dressing. 2. Dress. [Fr.=*custom*.]

**cot** (kot), *n.* 1. Cottage. 2. Small bed. [A. S. *cote*, cot or den.]

**cote** (kôt), *n.* Inclosure for sheep, doves, etc. [A variety of COT.]

**coterie** (kô'te-râ), *n.* Clique. [Fr.]

**cotillon**, **cotillon** (ko-til'yun), *n.* Dance; german. [Fr.]

**cottage** (kot'aj), *n.* Hut; small dwelling. — **cottager** (kot'a-jër), *n.* One who dwells in a cottage.

**cottolene** (kot'ô-lên), *n.* Substitute for lard made from cotton seed oil.

**cotton** (kot'n), *n.* 1. Soft substance like fine wool, attached to the seeds of the cotton-plant. 2. Cloth made of it.

**cotton-gin** (kot'n-jin), *n.* Device for removing seed from cotton fiber.

**cotyledon** (kot-i-lê'dun), *n.* Embryo-leaf in seed. [Gr.]

**couch** (kowch). *I. n.* 1. Place for rest or sleep; bed. *II. vt.* 1. Lay down on a bed. 2. Express. [Fr. *coucher*—L. *co*, and *locare*, place.]

**cougar** (kô'gar), *n.* Mountain lion. puma. [Brazilian.]

**cough** (kaf) *I. n.* An effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound. *II. vi.* Make this effort. *III. vt.* Expel from the throat or lungs. [From sound.]

**could** (kôd), *v.* Past tense of CAN. [O. E. *coude*.]

**coulomb** (kô-lom'), *n.* Quantity of electricity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. [Named from C. A. Coulomb, French physicist.]

**council** (kown'sil), *n.* Assembly called together for deliberation or advice. — **coun'cillor**, **councilman**, *n.* Member of a council. [L. *concilium*—*co*, and *calo*, call.]

**counsel** (kown'sel). I *n.* 1. Consultation; advice. 2. Plan. 3. One who gives counsel; lawyer, advocate. II. *vt.* Give advice; warn.—**coun'sellor**, *n.* One who counsels; lawyer.—**coun'sellorship**, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*—*L. consilium*, advice.]

**count** (kownt), *n.* In France, Italy, etc., title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl.—**count'ss**, *n. fem.* Wife of a count or earl. [Fr. *comte*—*L. comes*, companion.]

**count** (kownt). I. *vt.* 1. Number; sum up. 2. Ascribe; consider. II. *vi.* 1. Increase a number. 2. Depend. III. *n.* 1. Act of computing. 2. Number found by counting. 3. Item in an indictment.—**count'ss**, *a.* [O. Fr. *compter*—*L. computare*.]

**countenance** (kown'ten-ans). I. *n.* Feature or expression of the face. II. *vt.* Favor, approve. [Fr. *countenance*.]

**counter** (kown'tēr), *n.* 1. He who or that which counts. 2. That which indicates a number. 3. Table on which money is counted or merchandise laid.

**counter** (kown'tēr). I. *adv.* Against. II. *a.* Contrary; opposite. [*L. contra*, against.]

**counteract** (kown-tēr-akt'), *vt.* Act in opposition to; hinder, defeat.—**counterac'tion**, *n.*—**counterac'tive**, *a.*

**counterbalance** (kown'tēr-bal-ans), *n.* Equal weight or agency, working in opposition.

**counterfeit**

(kown'tēr-fit). I. *vt.* Imitate; copy without authority; forge. II. *n.* Something false or copied. III. *a.* Pretended; forged; false.

**countermand** (kown'tēr-mand), *n.* Revocation of a former order.

**countermand** (kown'tēr-mand'), *vt.* Revoke; contradict.—**countermand'able**, *a.* [*L. contra*, and *mando*, order.] [*vt.* March back.

**countermarch** (kown'tēr-mārch'), **countermarch** (kown'tēr-mārch), *n.* 1. Marching back. 2. Military evolution by which a body of men change front, or the front rank.

**countermine** (ko wn'tēr-mīn). I. *n.* Mine made to destroy the mines of an enemy. 2. Stratagem to frustrate the plans of others. II. *vt.* Oppose by a countermine. [*cover*; quilt. [Fr.]

**counterpane** (kown'tēr-pān), *n.* Bed-counterpart (kown'tēr-pārt), *n.* Opposite; duplicate; match; supplement.

**counterpoise** (kown'tēr-pōiz), *n.* Equal weight in the other scale.

**countersign** (kown'tēr-sin). I. *vt.* Sign in addition to the signature of a superior; attest the authenticity of a writing. II. *n.* Word or sign, given in order to pass a sentry.

**countersink** (kown'tēr-sing'k'), I. *vt.* Drill a conical depression, as for the head of a screw. II. *n.* Tool for such drilling.

**countess**. See COUNT.

**counting-house** (kown'ting-hows), *n.* Business office of a mercantile establishment.

**country** (kun'tri), *n.* 1. Region. 2. Rural region. 3. Territory of a nation or people. 4. Land in which one was born, or in which one resides. [Fr. *contrée*—*L. contra*, against, toward.]

**countryman** (kun'tri-man), *n.* 1. One who lives in the country; farmer. 2. One born in the same country.

**county** (kown'ti), *n.* 1. Province ruled by a count. 2. Division of a State in U. S., with a chief city, called the county-seat.

**coupé** (kō-pā), *n.* 1. Low four-wheeled two-seated close carriage. 2. Small compartment in a first-class European railway carriage.

**couple** (kup'l), I. *n.* Two of a kind; pair. II. *vt.* Join.—**coup'ler**, *n.* One who or that which couples.—**coup'let**, *n.* Two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.—**coup'ling**, *n.* That which connects. [Fr.—*L. copula*.]

**coupon** (kō'pon), *n.* 1. Interest warrant attached to transferable bonds, cut off when presented for payment. 2. Stub of ticket. [Fr. *couper*, cut off.]

**courage** (kūr'aj), *n.* Firmness in danger.—**courageous** (kūr-ā'jus), *a.* Brave.—**courageously**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. cor*, heart.]

*Syn.* Bravery; valor; fearlessness; fortitude; gallantry; daring; intrepidity; heroism; boldness; resolution.

**courier** (kō'ri-ēr), *n.* 1. Messenger. 2. Traveling attendant. [Fr.—*runner*.]

**course** (kōrs). I. *n.* 1. Act of running. 2. Road, track. 3. Direction. 4. Regular progress from point to point. 5. Conduct. 6. Part of a meal served at one time. 7. Row. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Run; chase.—**cours'er**, *n.* Runner; hunter; swift horse.—**cours'ing**, *n.* Hunting with greyhounds. [Fr. *cours*—*L. cursus*.]

*Syn.* Passage; progress; road; way; career; race; route; series; method; manner; mode.

**court** (kōrt). I. *n.* 1. Inclosed space; space surrounded by houses. 2. Palace of a sovereign. 3. Body of persons



Counterbalance on Locomotive wheel.

cāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



who form a sovereign's suite. 4. Attention; civility. 5. Hall of justice. 6. Judges and officials who preside there. *II. vt.* 1. Pay attentions to; woo. 2. Solicit; seek. — **court'yard**, *n.* Inclosure near a house. [Fr. *cour* — *L. cohors*, inclosure.]

**courteous** (kūr'te-us), *n.* Of court-like manners; polite. — **cour'teously**, *adv.* — **cour'teousness**, *n.*

**courtesy** (kūr'te-si), *n.* 1. Civility. 2. Favor. 3. Formal salutation by a woman, bending the knees and bowing. *II.* (kūr't'si), *vi.* [court'esying; court'esied.] Drop a courtesy.

**courtier** (kōrt'yēr), *n.* 1. One who frequents the court of a sovereign. 2. One who courts or flatters. [*liness*, *n.*]

**courily** (kōrt'li), *a.* Elegant. — **court'-court-martial** (kōrt-mar'shal), *n.* Court held by officers of the army or navy. — *pl.* courts-martial.

**court-plaster** (kōrt'plās-tēr), *n.* Sticking plaster of silk, orig. used for beauty-spots at court. [of wooing.]

**courtship** (kōrt'ship), *n.* Act or time

**cousin** (kuz'n), *n.* Son or daughter of an uncle or aunt. — *cousin-german*, *n.* First cousin. [Fr. — *L. consobrinus* — *co*, and *soror*, sister.]

**cove** (kōv), *n.* Small bay; pond. [A. S. *cōfa*, chamber.]

**covenant** (kuv'e-nant), *n.* 1. Agreement. 2. Writing containing the agreement. *II. vi.* Contract, bargain. [From *L. co*, and *venio*, come.]

**cover** (kuv'ēr), *I. vt.* 1. Hide. 2. Clothe, shelter. 3. Be sufficient for, as expense. *II. n.* 1. That which covers or protects. 2. Retreat of a fox or hare. 3. Table service for one person. [Fr. *couverir* — *L. co*, and *operio*, cover.]

**coverlet** (kuv'ēr-let), *n.* Bedcover; quilt. [Fr. — *couvre*, cover, and *lit*, bed.]

**covert** (kuv'ērt), *I. a.* Concealed. *II. n.* Place that covers or protects. — **cov-ertly**, *adv.*

**covet** (kuv'et), *vt.* 1. Desire, wish for eagerly. 2. Wish for what is unlawful. — **cov'etable**, *a.* That may be coveted. — **cov'etous**, *a.* Inordinately desirous. — **cov'etously**, *adv.* — **cov'-etousness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *coveiter* — *L. cupio*, desire.]

**covey** (kuv'i), *n.* Small flock of birds. [Fr. *couvée* — *couver*, hatch.]

**cow** (kow), *n.* 1. Female of the genus *Bos*. 2. Female of some other large mammals, as the whale, seal, etc. [A. S. *cu*, from its cry.]

**cow** (kow), *vt.* Dishearten; intimidate. [Icel. *kuga*, subdue.]

**coward** (kow'ard), *n.* 1. One without courage. *II. a.* Afraid of danger;

timid. — **cow'ardly**, *adv.* — **cow'ard-ness**, *n.* — **cowardice** (kow'ard-is), *n.* [O. Fr. *coward* — *It. codardo* — *L. cauda*, tail.] [in the Western U.S.]

**cowboy** (kow'boy), *n.* Cattle-herder

**cower** (kow'ēr), *vi.* Crouch, quail [Icel. *kura*, lie quiet.]

**cowhide** (kow'hid), *n.* 1. The hide of a cow. 2. Coarse riding whip. *II. vt.* Whip with a cowhide.

**cowl** (kowl), *n.* Cap, hood. [Icel. *kufi*.]

**cowpox** (kow'poks), *n.* Pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter from which is used for vaccination.

**cowry**, **cowrie** (kow'ri), *n.* Shell used for money by savages.

**cowslip** (kow'slip), *n.* Species of wild primrose. [A. S. = cow slop.]

**coxecomb** (koks'kōm), *n.* 1. Red cloth notched like a cock's comb, on a fool's cap. 2. Fool; fop. 3. Plant.

**coxswain**. See **COCKSWAIN**.

**coy** (koi), *a.* Modest. — **coy'ly**, *adv.* — **coyness**, *n.* [Fr. — *L. quietus*, quiet.] *Syn.* Bashful; shy; shrinking.

**coyote** (kī-yōt'), *n.* Prairie-wolf. [Sp.]

**coz** (kuz), *n.* Contraction of **COUSIN**.

**cozen** (kuz'n), *vt.* Flatter; beguile; cheat. — **coz'ener**, *n.* [From Fr. *cousiner*, call cousin.]

**cozy** (kō'zi), *a.* Snug; comfortable. — **cozily**, *adv.* [Sc.]

**crab** (krab), *n.* 1. Common shell-fish having ten legs, the front pair terminating in claws. 2. (Crab), sign in the zodiac. [A. S.]

**crab** (krab), *n.* Small tart apple.

**crab** (krab), *vt.* and *vi.* [crab'bing; crabbed (krab'd).] Irritate; fret. — **crabbed** (krab'd), *a.* Ill-natured, peevish; difficult. — **crab'bedly**, *adv.* — **crab'bedness**, *n.*



Crab.

**crack** (krak), *I. vi.* 1. Utter a sharp sudden sound. 2. Split. 3. Make. *II. vt.* 1. Produce a sudden noise with, as a whip. 2. Break; split. *III. n.* 1. Sudden sharp splitting sound. 2. Chink; rent. 3. Fib; boast. *IV. a.* Excellent; best. [A. S. *cearcian*, from the sound.]

**cracker** (krak'ēr), *n.* 1. Person or thing which cracks. 2. Noisy firework. 3. Hard biscuit. — **Cracker-jack**, *n.* Kind of sweet, made mostly of popcorn and molasses. [frequent cracks.]

**crackle** (krak'l), *vi.* Give out slight,

**cracklin** (krak'lin), *n.* Species of chinaware ornamented by a network of small cracks in all directions.

**crackling** (krak'ling), *n.* Rind of roasted pork. [biscuit.]

**cracknel** (krak'nel), *n.* Hard, brittle

**cradle** (krā'dl), *n.* 1. Bed in which children are rocked. 2. (*fig.*) Infancy. 3. Frame. 4. Case of a broken limb. 5. Implement for reaping grain by hand. 6. Gold-washing machine. *II. vt.* 1. Lay or rock in a cradle. 2. Reap with a cradle. 3. Wash gold in a cradle. [Akin to CRATE.]

**craft** (kräft), *n.* 1. Cunning. 2. Dexterity. 3. Art; trade. 4. Ships. — **craftsman**, *n.* One engaged in a craft or trade. — **crafty**, *a.* Having skill; cunning; deceitful. — **craftily**, *adv.* — **craftiness**, *n.* [A. S. *craft*, power.]

**crag** (krag), *n.* 1. Rough, steep rock. 2. In *geol.* Bed of gravel mixed with shells. — **cragged**, **craggy**, *a.* Full of crags; rough, rugged. — **craggedness**, *n.* — **cragginess**, *n.*

**cram** (kram), *vt.* and *vi.* [cram'ming; crammed (kramd).] Press close; stuff; eat greedily; hurriedly prepare for an examination. [A. S. *cræmian*.]

**cramp** (kramp). *I. n.* 1. Painful spasmodic contraction of muscles. 2. Restraint. 3. Bent piece of iron for holding together wood, stone, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Affect with spasms. 2. Confine. 3. Fasten with a crampiron. [A. S. *SE CLAMP*.]

**cranberry** (kran'ber-i), *n.* Red, sour berry much used for sauce. [From CROWNBERRY.]

**crane** (krān), *n.* 1. Large wading bird. 2. Bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask. 3. Machine for raising heavy weights. [A. S. *cran*.]



Crane.

**cranial** (krā'ni-əl), *a.* Pertaining to the cranium or skull.

**craniologist** (krā-ni-ol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in craniology.

**craniology** (krā-ni-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science of skulls. — **craniolog'ical**, *a.*

**cranium** (krā'ni-um), *n.* Skull. [L.]

**crank** (krangk), *n.* 1. Bend on an axis for communicating motion. 2. Person whose mind is turned from the normal; a monomaniac. — **cranky** (krangk'i), *a.* 1. Crotchety. 2. (*Naut.*) Liable to be upset. [From Dut. *krinkelen*, curl, bend.]

**cranny** (kran'i), *n.* Fissure, chink. [Fr. *cran*.]

**crape** (krāp), *n.* Thin transparent crinkled silk stuff, usually black, used in mourning. [Fr. *crêpe* = *crisp*.]

**craps** (kraps), *n.* Game of chance, played with two dice.

**crash** (krash). *I. n.* 1. Noise of things breaking. 2. Sudden failure or collapse. *II. vt.* Make a noise as of things breaking. [From the sound.]

**crass** (kras), *a.* Gross; thick; coarse. [L. *crassus*.]

**crate** (krāt), *n.* Case made of wicker-work, slats or rods. [L. *cratis*, hurdle.]

**crater** (krā'tēr), *n.* Mouth of a volcano. [Gr. *krater*, bowl for mixing wine.]

**cravat** (kra-vat'), *n.* Neckcloth. [Fr. *cravate*, a corruption of *Croat*.]

**crave** (krāv), *vt.* 1. Beg earnestly. 2. Demand. 3. Long for. [A. S. *cræfan*.]

**craven** (krā'vn). *I. n.* Coward. *II. a.* Spiritless. — **crav'ently**, *adverb.* — **crav'eness**, *n.*

**craving** (krā'ving), *n.* Strong desire. **craw** (krā), *n.* Crop, or first stomach of fowls. [Dan. *kroe*.]

**crawfish** (krā'fish), **crayfish** (krā'fish), *n.* Fresh-water crab. [Fr. *écrevisse*, — Ger. *krebbs*.]



Crawfish.

**crawl** (krāl), *vi.* Creep or move on; move feebly or slowly. [Icel. *krasta*; Dan. *kræble*; Ger. *krabbeln*, creep.]

**crayon** (krā'un), *n.* 1. Pencil made of chalk, pipe-clay, etc., variously colored, used for drawing. 2. Drawing done with crayons. [Fr. *crayé*, chalk.]

**craze** (krāz), *vt.* Break; impair; derange. [Icel. *krasa*, crackle, from which also is derived Fr. *écraser*, crush, shatter.]

**crazy** (krā'zi), *a.* [crā'zier; crā'ziest.] Weak; insane. — **crā'zily**, *adv.* — **crā'ziness**, *n.*

**creak** (krēk). *I. n.* Harsh, grating sound. *II. vt.* Make such a sound. [From the sound.]

**cream** (krēm). *I. n.* 1. Oily substance which forms on milk. 2. Best part. *II. vt.* Take off the cream; work into a condition like cream. *III. vi.* Form cream. — **cream'y**, *a.* Full of or like cream. — **cream'iness**, *n.* — **cream'ery** (krēm'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Dairy farm. 2. Establishment where cream is made into butter or cheese. [Fr. *crème*.]

**crease** (krēs). *I. n.* Mark made by folding. *II. vt.* Make creases in. [Sc. *creis*, wrinkle.]

**create** (krē-āt'), *vt.* 1. Bring into being; form out of nothing. 2. Invest with a new form, office, etc. [L. *creo*.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlt; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**creatin** (krě'a-tin), *n.* Crystallizable substance found in the muscular tissue of animals. [Gr. *kreas*, flesh.]

**creation** (krě-a'shun), *n.* 1. Act of creating, esp. the universe. 2. That which is created; world. [L. *creatio*.]

**creative** (krě-a'tiv), *a.* Having power to create; that creates. — **creatively**, *adv.* — **creativeness**, *a.*

**creator** (krě-a'tür), *n.* 1. He who creates; maker. 2. (cap.) The Supreme Being; God. [L.]

**creature** (krě'tür), *n.* 1. That which has been created, esp. an animated being. 2. Dependent; tool. [L. *creatura*.]

**crèche** (kresh), *n.* Day sanitarium for children. [Fr.]

**credence** (krě'dens), *n.* 1. Belief; trust. 2. Small sideboard.

**credential** (krě-den'shal), *n.* 1. *a.* Giving a title to belief. II. *n.* That which gives title to confidence. — *pl.* esp. letters by which one claims confidence or authority among strangers.

**credible** (krěd'i-bl), *a.* That may be believed. — **credibility**, *n.* — **credibility**, *n.* — **credibly**, *adv.*

**credit** (krěd'it), *n.* 1. Belief. 2. Esteem; reputation; honor; good character. 3. Sale on trust; time allowed for payment. 4. Side of an account on which payments made are entered. II. *vt.* 1. Believe; trust. 2. Sell or lend to on trust. 3. Enter on the credit side of an account; set to the credit of. [L. — *credo*, believe.]

**creditable** (krěd'it-a-bl), *a.* 1. Trustworthy. 2. Bringing honor. — **credibility**, *n.* — **credibly**, *adv.*

**creditor** (krěd'it-ür), *n.* One to whom a debt is due. [tion to believe.]

**credulity** (krě-dü'li-ti), *n.* Disposition to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting. — **credulously**, *adv.* — **credulousness**, *n.*

**creed** (krěd), *n.* Summary of the articles of religious belief.

**creek** (krěk), *n.* Small inlet or stream. [A.S. *crecca*.] [Basket. [Gael.]

**creel** (krěl), *n.* Basket, esp. an angler's

**creep** (krěp), *vi.* [creeping; rept.] 1. Move on the belly, or on hands and knees. 2. Move slowly. 3. Grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine. 4. Flaw. 5. Have a feeling as of insects creeping. [A.S. *creopan*.]

**creeper** (krě'pēr), *n.* 1. Creeping plant. 2. Genus of small climbing birds.

**creese** (krēs), *n.* Malay dagger with waved blade.

**cremate** (krě'māt), *vt.* Burn to ashes; incinerate. [L. *cremo*, burn.]

**cremation** (kre-mā'shun), *n.* Act of burning, esp. of the dead.

**crematory** (krě'ma-tō-ri), *n.* Furnace for cremating dead bodies.

**crenate** (krě'nāt), **crenated** (krě'nāt-ed), *a.* Notched, scalloped. [L. *crena*, notch.]

**creole** (krě'öl), *n.* 1. Native of S. America or W. Indies, but of pure European blood. 2. One born in tropical America of any color, but of a race not native to it. [Sp. *criollo*.]

**creosote** (krě'o-söt), **creosote** (krě'a-söt), *n.* Oily, colorless, antiseptic liquid distilled from woodtar. [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *soter*, preserver.]

**crepitate** (krěp'i-tāt), *vi.* Crackle as salt when suddenly heated. [L.]

**crept** (krept), Past tense of CREEP.

**crescendo** (kres-sen'dō), *adv.* With an increasing volume of sound; a musical term whose sign is  $\text{cresc.}$  [Ital.]

**crepuscent** (kres'ent), *a.* Growing. II. *n.* 1. Moon as she increases towards halfmoon. 2. Turkish standard. 3. Turkish power. [L. — *crepusco*, grow.]

**cress** (kres), *n.* Species of plants like the watercress, with pungent leaves used as a salad. [A. S.]

**cresset** (kres'et), *n.* Open lamp on a beacon, light-house, etc. [From root of CRUSE.]

**crest** (krest), *n.* 1. Comb or tuft as on the head of a cock and other birds. 2. Plume or other ornament on the top of a helmet. 3. Figure placed over a coat of arms. II. *vt.* Furnish with, or serve for, a crest. — *Crest-fallen*, dejected. [L. *crista*.]



Helmet and crest.

**cretaceous** (krě-tā'shus), *a.* Composed of or like chalk. [L. *creta*, chalk.]

**cretonne** (kre-ton'), *n.* Printed cotton cloth, for curtains, etc. [Fr.]

**crevasse** (kre-vās'), *n.* 1. Cleft in a glacier. 2. Breach in a dam or levee. [Fr. *crever*, burst.]

**crevice** (krěv'is), *n.* Crack; rent. [From CREVASSE.]

**crew** (krö), *n.* 1. Company. 2. Ship's company. [From ACCRUE.]

**crew**, Past tense of CROW.

**crewel** (krö'el), *n.* Kind of worsted yarn, for embroidery. [From CLEW.]

**crib** (krib), *n.* 1. Rack or manger in a stable; stall for oxen. 2. Child's bed. 3. Small cottage. 4. Bin for grain. 5. Literal translation of a classic author. II. *vt.* 1. [crib'bing; cribbed.] Put away in a crib; confine. 2. Pilfer. [A. S.]



**cribbage** (krib'aj), *n.* Game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand to himself partly by taking from his opponent's discard.

**crick** (krik), *n.* Cramp, esp. of the neck.

**cricket** (krik'et), *n.* Insect allied to grasshoppers. [From its noise.]

**cricket** (krik'et), *n.* Game with bats, a ball, and wickets. — **crick'eter**, *n.* One who plays at cricket. [CRY.]

**cried** (krid), Past tense and pa. p. of **crier** (kri'ēr), *n.* One who cries or proclaims. [law; offence; sin. [L. *crimen*.]

**crime** (krim), *n.* Violation of criminal

**criminal** (krim'in-al), *I. a.* 1. Relating to crime. 2. Guilty of crime. *II. n.* One guilty of crime. — **crim'inally**, *adv.*

— **crim'inality**, *n.*

**criminate** (krim'in-āt), *vt.* Accuse; involve. — **crim'inatory**, *a.*

**criminology** (krim-i-nol'o-ji), *n.* Science of the nature, origin, punishment, etc., of crime.

**crimp** (krimp), *I. vt.* 1. Wrinkle; plait; make crisp. 2. Decoy into military or naval service. *II. n.* 1. One who crimps. 2. Crimped hair. [Dut. *krimpen*, shrink.]

**crimson** (krim'zn), *I. n.* 1. Deep red color, tinged with blue. 2. Red in general. *II. a.* Of a deep red color. *III. vt.* Dye crimson. *IV. v.* Blush. [From root of CARMINE.]

**cringe** (krinj), *v.* Crouch with servility; fawn. [A.S. *cringan*—*crank*, weak.]

**crinkle** (kring'kl), *I. vt.* and *vi.* Form in wrinkles or twist. *II. n.* Wrinkle or twist. [Dut.]

**crinoline** (krin'o-lin), *n.* 1. Lady's stiff petticoat, originally made of haircloth. 2. Stiffening. [Fr.—L. *crinis*, hair, and *linum*, linen.]

**cripple** (krip'l), *I. n.* Lame person. *II. a.* Lame. *III. vt.* Make lame; deprive of the power of exertion. [From CREEP.]

**crisis** (kri'sis), *n.* Decisive moment.—*pl.* crises (kri'sez). [Gr. *krino*, separate.]

**crisp** (krisp), *I. a.* Dry and brittle. *II. vt.* Curl; twist. — **crisply**, *adv.*

— **crisp'ness**, *n.* — **crispy**, *a.*

*Syn.* Friable; curling; sparkling.

**criterion** (kri-tē-ri-un), *n.* [*pl.* crite-ria.] Standard, or means of judging. [Gr.—*krites*, judge.]

**critic** (krit'ik), *n.* 1. Judge in literature, the fine arts, etc. 2. Fault-finder.

**critical** (krit'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to criticism. 2. Skilled in judging literary and other productions. 3. Discriminating. 4. Captious. 5. Decisive; dangerous. — **critically**, *adv.* — **crit-icalness**, *n.*

**criticise** (krit'i-siz), *vt.* Pass judgment on; censure.

**criticism** (krit'i-sizm), *n.* 1. Art of judging, esp. in literature or in fine arts. 2. Critical judgment or remark.

**critique** (kri-tēk'), *n.* Critical examination; review. [Fr.]

**croak** (krök), *I. vi.* 1. Utter a low rough sound. 2. Grumble. 3. Forebode evil. *II. n.* Sound of a frog or raven. — **croak'er**, *n.* [From sound.]

**crochet** (krō-shā'), *I. n.* Fancy knitting made by means of a small hook. *II. vt.* Make fancy knitting. [See CROCHET.]

**crock** (krok), *n.* Earthen vessel of various shapes. — **crock'ery**, *n.* Earthenware. [A.S. *croc*. Ger. *krug*.]

**crock** (krok), *vt.* Soil, smudge.

**crocodile** (krok-o-dil), *n.* Large amphibious reptile of Asia and Africa. [Gr. *krokodeilos*.]



Crocodile.

**crocus** (krō'kus), *n.* Well-known flower. [Gr. *krokos*.] [er, *n.* [A.S.]

**croft** (kroft), *n.* Small farm. — **croft-cromlech** (krom'lek), *n.* Table-like structure of stone slabs. [Gael.]

**crone** (krōn), *n.* Old woman.

**crony** (krō'ni), *n.* Old intimate friend.

**crook** (krök), *I. n.* 1. Bend. 2. Staff bent at the end. 3. Trick. 4. Professional criminal. *II. vt.* 1. Form into a hook. 2. Turn from the straight line. *III. v.* Bend; be bent.

**crook'ed** (krök'ed), *a.* Bent; deviating from rectitude; dishonest. — **crook'edly**, *adv.* — **crook'edness**, *n.*

**crop** (krop), *I. n.* 1. All the produce of a field, garden, or farm. 2. Crop of a bird. *II. vt.* [cropp'ing; cropped.] 1. Cut off the ends. 2. Cut short or close. 3. Mow, reap, gather. — *Crop out*, appear above the surface; come to light. [A.S. *crop*, top, protuberance.]

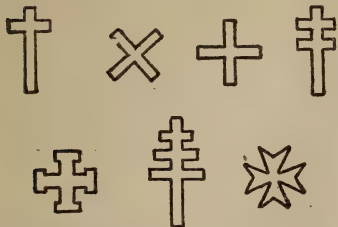
**croquet** (krō-kā'), *n.* Game in which the players drive wooden balls, by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground.

**crozier** (krō'zhēr), *n.* Staff with a crook carried before a bishop. [O.Fr. *croce*.]

**cross** (kras), *I. n.* 1. Structure of two, or more, pieces, one crossing the other. 2. Instrument on which Christ died; symbol of the Christian religion. 3. Sufferings of Christ. 4. Anything that crosses or thwarts. 5. Adversity, affliction. 6. Mixing of breeds, esp. of cattle. *II. vt.* 1. Mark with a

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**cross.** 2. Lay one body or one line across another. 3. Cancel by drawing cross lines. 4. Pass from side to side. 5. Obstruct; thwart; interfere with. [L. *crux*.]



Latin. St. Andrew's. Greek. Patriarchal. Jerusalem. Papal. Maltese. VARIOUS CROSSES.

**cross** (kras), *a.* 1. Lying across; transverse. 2. Adverse, opposed. 3. Ill-tempered; peevish.—**cross'ly**, *adv.*—**cross'ness**, *n.*

**crossbill** (kras'bil), *n.* Genus of birds with the mandibles of the bill crossing each other near the points.

**cross-bones** (kras'bónz), *n.* Symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones, placed crosswise, generally below a skull.

**crossbow** (kras'bō), *n.* Weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock.

**crossbun** (kras'bun), *n.* Bun marked with the form of a cross, eaten on Good-Friday.

**cross-examine** (kras-egz-am'in), *vt.* Test evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party.—**cross-examination**, *n.*

**cross-grained** (kras'grānd), *a.* 1. Having the fibres intertwined. 2. Perverse; untractable.

**crossing** (kras'ing), *n.* 1. Act of going across. 2. Thwarting. 3. Place for passing from one side to another.

**crosslet** (kras'let), *n.* Little cross.

**cross-question** (kras'kwes-chun), *vt.* Cross-examine.

**cross-reference** (kras-ref'ēr-ens), *n.* Reference from one part of a book to another.

**crossroad** (kras'rōd), *n.* Crossway.—**cross'roads**, *n.* Small settlement at a place where roads cross.

**cross-trees** (kras'trēz), *n.* Pieces of timber across the upper end of the lower-masts and top-masts of a ship.

**crossway** (kras'wā), *n.* Way that crosses another.

**crosswise** (kras'wiz), *adv.* 1. In the form of a cross. 2. Across.

**crotchet** (kroch'et), *n.* 1. Little hook. 2. In music, a quarter note. 3. Perverse fancy; whim.—**crotchety**, *a.* Having crotchets; whimsical.

**croton** (krō'tun), *n.* Genus of tropical plant, producing a brownish-yellow oil, violently purgative. [Gr.]

**crouch** (krowch), *vi.* Squat on the ground; cringe; fawn. [From root of CROOK.]

**croup** (krōp), *n.* Disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough. [A. S., from the sound.]

**croup** (krōp), *n.* Rump of a horse; place behind the saddle. [From CROOP.]

**crow** (krō), *I. n.* 1. Large black bird. 2. Cry of a cock. 3. Boast. *II. vi.* 1. Cry as a cock, in joy or defiance. 2. Boast; swagger. [A. S. *crawan*, from the sound.]

**crowbar** (krō'bār), *n.* Large iron bar with a claw like the beak of a crow.

**crowd** (krowd), *I. n.* Multitude; throng. *II. vt.* Gather into a mass; fill. *III. vi.* Press; push. [A. S. *crudan*, push.]

**crowfoot** (krō'fōt), *n.* Weed, with a flower resembling a crow's foot.



Victorian Crown of England.



CROWNS.  
Imperial Crown of Austria.

**crown** (krown), *I. n.* 1. Ornamental covering for the head. 2. Head-dress of a sovereign. 3. Regal power. 4. Top. 5. Completion; accomplishment. 6. In England, 5-shilling piece, stamped with a crown. *II. vt.* 1. Invest with a crown; invest with royal dignity. 2. Adorn; dignify. 3. Complete. [From L. *corona*.]

**crucial** (krō'shal), *a.* 1. Like a cross. 2. Decisive. 3. Extremely severe. [From L. *crux*, cross.]

**crucible** (krō'si-bl), *n.* Earthen pot, for melting ores, metals, etc. [L. from root of CROCK.]

**crucifix** (krō'si-fiks), *n.* Figure or picture of Christ fixed to the cross



Crucibles.

**crucifixion** (krö-si-fik'shun), *n.* Death on the cross, esp. that of Christ.

**cruciform** (krö'si-färm), *a.* In the form of a cross.

**crucify** (krö'si-fi), *vt.* 1. Put to death by nailing to a cross. 2. Subdue completely; mortify. [From *L. crux*, cross, and *figo*, fix.]

**crude** (kröd), *a.* Raw; unprepared; unfinished; immature. — **crudely**, *adv.* — **crudeness**, *n.* [*L. crudus*, raw.]

**crudity** (krö'di-ti), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness. 2. That which is crude.

**cruel** (krö'el), *a.* Disposed to inflict pain; merciless. — **cruelly**, *adv.* — **cruelty**, *n.* [*Fr. cruel* — *L. crudelis*.]

*Syn.* Barbarous; brutal; inhuman; savage; bestial. [or condiments.]

**cruet** (krö'et), *n.* Small jar for sauces,



Cruiser Brooklyn U. S. Navy.

**cruise** (kröz), *i. vt.* Sail to and fro. *II. n.* Voyage in various directions. —

**cruiser**, *n.* Fast warship. [*Dut. kruiser* — *kruis*, cross.]

**cruller** (krul'ér), *n.* Curled or crisped cake, boiled in fat. [*Dut. krullen*, curl.]

**crumb** (krum), *n.* 1. Small morsel of bread. 2. Soft part of bread. [*A. S. cruma*.]

**crumble** (krum'bl), *vt. and vi.* Break or fall into small pieces; decay. [*Dim. of CRUMB*.] [heavier than a muffin.]

**crumpet** (krum'pet), *n.* Soft cake, and wrinkle; deform.

**crunch** (krunch), *vt.* Crush with the teeth. [From the sound.]

**crupper** (krup'ér), *n.* Strap of leather passing under the horse's tail to keep the harness from slipping forward. [*Fr. croupière*.]

**crural** (krö'tal), *a.* Belonging to or shaped like a leg. [From *L. crus*, leg.]

**crusade** (krö-sād'), *i. n.* 1. Military expedition under the banner of the cross, to recover the Holy Land from the Turks. 2. Any vigorous concerted action against evil. *II. vt.* Fight. — **crusader**, *n.* One engaged in a crusade. [*L. crus*, cross.]

**cruse** (kröz), *n.* Earthen pot; bottle. [*Heb. krus*.]

**crush** (krush). *I. vt.* 1. Break and bruise; crowd; press. 2. Rumble. *II. n.* Violent squeezing. [Akin to CRASH.]

**crust** (krust). *I. n.* Hard rind. *II. vt. and vt.* Gather into or cover with a hard crust. [*O. Fr.* — *L. crusta*.]

**Crustacea** (krus-tā'shi-a), *n. pl.* Class of animals whose bodies are covered with a hard shell, as lobsters. — **crustacean** (krus-tā'shi-an), *n.* One of the Crustacea. — **crustaceous**, *a.*

**crusty** (krust'i), *a.* 1. Having a hard or harsh exterior. 2. Cross; snappy. — **crustily**, *adv.* — **crustiness**, *n.*

**crutch** (kruch), *n.* 1. Staff with a cross-piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person. 2. Any support like a crutch. [From root of CROOK.]

**cry** (kri), *v.* [crying; cried.] *I. vi.* 1. Utter a shrill sound. 2. Weep; bawl. *II. vt.* Utter loudly; proclaim. *III. n.* 1. Loud utterance. 2. Sound uttered by an animal. 3. Lamentation, weeping. 4. Complaint of injustice or oppression. 5. Party call. 6. Pack of hounds. 7. Hunting party. — **crier**, *n.* [*Fr. crier*.]

**crypt** (kript), *n.* Underground cell, esp. one used for burial. [*Gr. krypto*, conceal.]

**Cryptogamia** (krip-to-gā'mi-a), *n.* Class of flowerless plants. — **cryptogamic**, **cryptogamous**, *a.* [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.]

**cryptogram** (krip'to-gram), **cryptograph** (krip'to-gräf), *n.* Writing in cipher. [*Gr. kryptos*, concealed, and *gramma*, writing.]

**crystal** (kris'tal), *n.* 1. Superior kind of glass. 2. Matter in a definite geometrical form, with plane faces. 3. Glass over a watch-face. [*Gr. krysallos*, ice.]

**crystal** (kris'tal), **crystalline** (kris'tal-in or -in), *a.* Consisting of, or like crystal in clearness, etc.

**crystallization** (kris-tal-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of crystallizing.

**crystallize** (kris'tal-iz), *vt. and vi.* Reduce to, or assume the form of a crystal.

**cub** (kub), *n.* Young of certain animals, as bears, etc. [*Fr. cub*.]

**Cuban** (kū'tan), *a.* Related or peculiar to the island of Cuba.

**cube** (küb), *i. n.* 1. Solid body having six square faces. 2. Third power of a number, as  $-2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ . *II. vt.* Raise to the third power. [*Gr. kybos*.]

**cubic** (kū'bi-k), **cubical** (kū'bi-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or like a cube. — **cubically**, *adv.*



**cubit** (kū'bīt), *n.* Ancient measure, varying from 18 to 22 inches. [L. *cubitus*, elbow.]

**cuckoo** (kok'ō), *n.* Bird which cries "cuckoo," remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds. [From the sound.]



Cuckoo.

**cucumber** (kū-kum-bēr), *n.* Creeping plant whose unripe fruit is used as food. [L. *cucumis*.]

**cud** (kud), *n.* The food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again.

**cuddle** (kud'ī), *I. vt.* Lie close; snuggle. *II. n.* Close embrace. [Etymology doubtful.]

**cuddy** (kud'ī), *n.* Small cabin, cook-cudgel (kuj'ī). *I. n.* Heavy staff; club. *II. vt.* Beat with a club. [W. *cogyl*.]

**cue** (kū), *n.* 1. Queue, tail, twist of hair at the back of the head. 2. Stick used in playing billiards. 3. Catchword; hint. [Fr. *queue*.]

**cuff** [kuf]. *I. n.* Stroke. *II. vt.* Slap. **cuff** (kuf), *n.* Part of the sleeve near the wrist, often detached.

**cuirass** (kwē-rās'), *n.* Defensive armor for the breast. — **cuirassier** (kwē-rās-ēr'), *n.* Soldier armed with a cuirass. [Fr. *cuir*, leather.]

**cuisine** (kwē-zēn'), *n.* 1. Cooking department. 2. Style of cooking. [Fr.]

**cul-de-sac** (kol-de-sak'), *n.* Passage open only at one end. [Fr. = bottom of a bag.]

**culinary** (kū'lin-ār-i), *a.* Pertaining to cookery. [L. — *culina*, kitchen.]

**cull** (kul), *vt.* Select; pick out. [Fr. *cueillir*, gather.]

**cullender**. See COLANDER.

**cullet** (kul'et), *n.* Broken glass refuse used for remelting.

**culm** (kulm), *n.* 1. Hollow stem of grasses. 2. Slaty kind of coal.

**culminate** (kul'min-āt), *vi.* 1. Reach the highest point. 2. *In astron.* Be at the highest point of altitude. — **culmination**, *n.* 1. Act of culminating. 2. Highest point. 3. *In astron.* Transit across the meridian or highest point for the day.

**culpability** (kul-pa-bil'i-tī), **culpableness** (kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to blame.

**culpable** (kul'pa-bl), *a.* Faulty, criminal. — **culpably**, *adv.* [From L. *culpa*, fault.]

**culprit** (kul'prit), *n.* One culpable, criminal. [From L. *culpatus*, accused.]

**cult** (kult), *n.* 1. System of worship. 2. Concerted veneration. [L. *cultus*.]

**cultivate** (kul'ti-vāt), *vt.* 1. Till, produce by tillage. 2. Prepare for crops. 3. Devote attention to. 4. Civilize, refine. — **cultivator**, *n.* — **cultivation**, *n.* 1. Art or practice of cultivating. 2. Civilization, refinement. [From L. *colo*, till.]

**culture** (kul'tūr), *I. n.* Cultivation, refinement. *II. vt.* Cultivate; improve. [L. *cultura*.]

**culverin** (kul'vēr-in), *n.* Ancient long cannon.

**culvert** (kul'vērt), *n.* Arched water-course, etc. [Fr. *couler*, flow.]

**cumber** (kum'bēr), *vt.* Burden or hinder with something useless; retard, trouble. — **cumbersome**, *a.* Troublesome. [O. Fr. *combrer* — L. *cumulus*, heap.]

**cumbrance** (kum'brans), *n.* Encumbrance (kum'brūs), *a.* Hindering; heavy. — **cumbrously**, *adv.* — **cumbrousness**, *n.*

**cumin, cummin** (kum'in), *n.* Small plant with aromatic seeds.

**cumulate** (kū'mū-lāt), *vt.* Heap together; accumulate. — **cumulation**, *n.* — **cumulative**, *a.* Increasing by successive additions. [From L. *cumulus*, heap.]

**cumulus** (kū'mū-lus), *n.* Heaped-up cloud. — *pl.* cumuli. [L.]

**cuneiform**

(kū-nē-i-

fārm), *a.*

Wedge-shaped. Specially

applied to the

old Babylonian and Assyrian

characters. [L. *cu-*

*neus*, wedge, and *FORM*.]

**cunner** (kun'ēr), *n.* Small brownish-blue fish of the Atlantic coast of U. S.

**cunning** (kun'ing), *I. a.* Knowing; artful. *II. n.* 1. Skill. 2. Deceit. — **cunningly**, *adv.* [A. S. *cunnan*, know.]

**cup** (kup), *I. n.* 1. Drinking vessel; cup-shaped vessel offered as a prize. 2. Liquid contained in a cup. 3. Afflictions; blessings. *II. vt.* [cupping; cupped.] Extract blood from the body by means of cupping-glasses. [A. S. *cuppe*, Ger. *kopf*, head.]

**cupboard** (kub'ird), *n.* Closet for keeping victuals, dishes, etc. [CUP and BOARD.] — [*cupio*, desire.]

**Cupid** (kū'pid), *n.* God of love. [L. **cupidity** (kū-pid'i-tī), *n.* Eager desire; covetousness; lust. [L. *cupiditas*.]



Nabu-Kudurri-Uzur.

Assyrian name of Nebuchadnezzar in cuneiform characters.

**cupola** (kü'po-lä), *n.* 1. Vaulted ceiling. 2. Small lantern or dome-like structure on a roof. 3. Furnace. [It.]

**cupreous** (kü'pre-us), *a.* Coppery.

**cur** (kür), *n.* 1. Worthless dog. 2. Churlish fellow.—**cur'rish**, *a.* [Dan. *kurre*, snarl.] [cured.—**curability**, *n.*]

**curable** (kü'r'a-bl), *a.* That may be cured.

**curacy** (kü'r'a-si), *n.* Office, employment, or benefice of a curate.

**curate** (kü'r'ät), *n.* Assistant clergyman. [cure.]

**curative** (kü'r'a-tiv), *a.* Tending to cure.

**curator** (kü'r'ä-tür), *n.* Superintendent; guardian appointed by law.

**curb** (kürb), *i. vt.* 1. Bend; subdue; restrain, check. 2. Furnish with or guide by a curb. *II. n.* 1. Check, hindrance. 2. Chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse. 3. Curbstone. 4. Casing of a well. [Fr. *courber*—*L. curvus*, crooked.]

**curbstone** (kürb'stön), *n.* Stone or row of stones placed on edge against earth, esp. bet. roadway and sidewalk.

**curd** (kürd), *n.* Milk coagulated; cheese part of milk. [Ir. *cruth*.]

**curdle** (kür'dl), *vt. and vi.* Turn into curd; congeal.

**cure** (kür), *i. n.* 1. Act of healing. 2. Remedy. *II. vt.* 1. Heal. 2. Preserve, as by salting. [L. *cura*, care.]

**curé** (kö-rä'), *n.* Parish priest. [Fr.]

**curfew** (kür'fü), *n.* Evening bell. [Fr. *couvre feu*, cover up the fire.]

**curiosity** (kü-ri-ös'i-ti), *n.* 1. Inquisitiveness. 2. Anything rare.

**curious** (kü'ri-us), *a.* Anxious to learn; inquisitive. 2. Skillfully made. 3. Singular; rare.—**curiously**, *adv.*—**curiousness**, *n.* [Fr. *curieux*.]

*Syn.* Prying; inquiring; intrusive.

**curl** (kür), *i. vt.* 1. Form into ringlets; coil. 2. Play at the game of curling. *II. n.* Ringlet of hair, or the like; wave; twist. [M. E. *crull*. Ger. *kroll*.]

**curlew** (kür'lū), *n.* Wading-bird with long slender bill and short tail. [From its cry.]

**curling** (kür'ling), *n.* Hurling heavy stones along a sheet of ice. [Sc.]

**curmudgeon** (kür-muj'un), *n.* Avaricious, ill-natured fellow. [From *CORN*, and *mudge*, board.]

**currant** (kür'ant), *n.* 1. Small raisin. 2. Fruit of garden shrub. [From *Corinth*, in Greece.]

**currency** (kür'en-si), *n.* 1. Circulation. 2. Money of a country.



Curlew.

**current** (kür'ent), *I. a.* 1. Passing from person to person; generally received. 2. Now passing; present. *II. n.* Stream, as of water, electricity, etc., moving in a certain direction.—**currently**, *adv.* [L. *currents*.]

*Syn.* Course; flow; rush; tide.

**curriculum** (kür-rik'ü-lum), *n.* Course of study. [L.] [tanned leather.]

**currier** (kür'i-ër), *n.* One who dresses of spices. 2. Dish prepared with it.

**curry** (kür'i), *vt.* 1. Dress leather. 2. Rub down a horse. 3. Beat.—*Curry favor*, seek favor by flattery. [O. Fr. *corroier*, prepare.]

**curse** (kürs), *i. vt.* 1. Invoke evil upon. 2. Consign to perdition. *II. vi.* Swear. *III. n.* 1. Malediction; invocation of evil. 2. Great evil; bane. [A. S. *curs*—*L. cruz*, cross.]

**cursor** (kür'so-ri), *a.* Hasty; superficial.—**cursorily**, *adv.* [L. *curro*, run.]

**curt** (kürt), *a.* Short.—**curtly**, *adv.*—**curtness**, *n.* [A. S. *kort*. Ger. *kurz*.]

*Syn.* Concise; compressed; abrupt; brief; brusque; tart; gruffish.

**curtail** (kür'täl), *vt.* Cut short; abridge. [It. *cortaldo*, bobtail.]

**curtain** (kür'tin), *i. n.* 1. Drapery hung as a screen, etc. 2. Part of a rampart between two bastions. *II. vt.* Furnish with curtains. [O. Fr. *cortine*, root of *COURT*.]

**cursy** (kür'si), Same as *COURTESY*.

**curvature** (kür'va-chör or-tür), *n.* Bending.

**curve** (kürv), *i. n.* Bent line; arch. *II. vt. and vi.* Bend; form into a curve. [L. *curvus*.]

**curvet** (kür'vet), *i. n.* Certain leap of a horse; frolic. *II. vi.* Leap in curves; frisk.

**curvilinear** (kür-vil'in'i-ar), **curvilinear** (kür-vil'in'i-al), *a.* Bounded by curved lines.

**cushion** (kösh'un), *i. n.* Bag filled with soft, elastic stuff; pillow. *II. vt.* Seat on or furnish with a cushion. [Fr. *coussin*—*L. culcita*.]

**cusp** (kusp), *n.* Point; horn; etc.—**cuspidate** (kus'pi-dät), *a.* Having a sharp point. [L. *cuspis*, spear.] [Pg.]

**cuspidor** (kus'pi-dor), *n.* Spittoon.

**cuss** (kus), *i. vt. and vi.* Swear at; curse. *II. n.* Mean fellow; rascal.

**eustard** (kus'tard), *n.* Composition of milk, eggs, etc., sweetened, flavored, and cooked. [From *CRUST*.]

**custodian** (kus-to'di-an), *n.* One who has care of a building, an imbecile, etc.

**custody** (kus'to-di), *n.* 1. Care. 2. Imprisonment. [L. *custodia*.]

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fäl, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölft; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**custom** (kus'tum), *n.* 1. Frequent repetition of the same act. 2. Regular trade. 3. *pl.* Duties on imports and exports. [O. Fr. *costume*—*L. consuetudo*, customs.] [*ner*; practice.]

*Syn.* Fashion; habit; usage; **customary** (kus'tum-är-i), *a.* According to usage.—**customarily**, *adv.*

**customer** (kus'tum-ër), *n.* One who frequents a place of business; buyer.

**cut** (kut). *I. vt.* [*cut'ting*; *cut.*]

1. Make an incision; cleave or pass through. 2. Divide; separate. 3. Wound; hurt. 4. Polish; grind in facets. *II. n.* 1. Cleaving; dividing. 2. Stroke; blow. 3. Incision; wound. 4. Piece cut off. 5. Engraved block, or the picture from it. 6. Manner of cutting; fashion. 7. That which reduces or shortens, as a *short cut*.—*Cut and dried*: Settled in advance. [*Gael.*]

**cutaneous** (kü-tä-ne-us), *a.* Pertaining to the skin. [*ACUTE.*]

**cute** (küt), *a.* Sharp; smart. [From

**cuticle** (kü'ti-kl), *n.* 1. Outermost layer of the skin. 2. Any similar covering or lining. [*L. dim. of cutis*, skin.]

**cutlas** or **cutlass** (kut'las), *n.* Short broad curving sword with one edge. [*Fr. coutelas*, from root of *COLTER*.]

**cutler** (kut'ler), *n.* One who makes, sells, or sharpens knives.—**cutlery**, *n.* 1. Business of a cutler. 2. Cutting instruments in general. (O. Fr. *coutelet*—root of *COLTER*.)

**cutlet** (kut'let), *n.* Slice of mutton, lamb or veal, with a rib. [*Fr. cotelette*, dim. of *côte*—*L. costa*, rib.]

**cutter** (kut'er), *n.* 1. Person or thing that cuts. 2. Small swift vessel with one mast. 3. Light sleigh.

**cuttle** (kut'l), **cuttle-fish** (kut'l-fish), *n.* Kind of mollusk, ejecting an inky liquid; devil-fish. [*A. S. cudele*.]

**cuttlebone** (kut'l-bön), *n.* Bonelike plate found in the cuttlefish.

**cyaneous** (si-ä-ne-us), *a.* Azure; blue. [*Gr. kyanos*, dark blue.]

**cyanide** (si-ä-nid or -nid), *n.* In chem. Combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.—*Potassium cyanide*: Strongly poisonous, crystalline solid, extensively used in photography.

**cycle** (sik'l). *I. n.* 1. Period of time. 2. Imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. 3. Bicycle, tricycle, etc. *II. vi.* 1. Recur in fixed periods of time. 2. Ride a bicycle, etc.—**cycler** (sik'lër), *n.* One who rides a cycle. [*Gr. kyklos*, circle.]

**cyclic** (sik'lik), **cyclical** (sik'äk-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, a cycle. [*cycle*, *cycler*.]

**cyclist** (sik'list), *n.* One who rides a

**cycloid** (sik'loid), *n.* 1. Figure like a circle. 2. Curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line.—**cycloid'al**, *a.* [*Gr. kyklos*, and *eidos*, form.]

**cyclometer** (sik-klom'e-tër), *n.* Instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel.

**cyclone** (sik'lön), *n.* Rotatory storm, esp. a destructive tornado.

**cyclopædia**, **cyclopediæ**, (sik-klöp'ë-di-ä), *n.* 1. Compass of human knowledge. 2. Work containing information on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge; encyclopedia.—**cyclope'dic**, *a.* [*Gr. kyklos*, and *paideia*, learning.]

**cyclopean** (sik-klöp'ë-an), *a.* Of or like the Cyclopes, a fabled race of giants with one circular eye in the middle of the forehead. [*Gr. —kyklos*, circle, and *ops*, eye.] [*cygne*.]

**cygnet** (sig'net), *n.* Young swan. [*Fr.*]

**cylinder** (sil'in-dër), *n.* Solid round body, whose ends are equal parallel circles. [*Gr. —kylindō*, roll.]

**cylindric** (si-lin'drik), **cylin'drical**, *a.* Resembling a cylinder.

**cymbal** (sim'bal), *n.* Hollow musical instrument of brass, beaten together in pairs. [From *Gr. kymbe*, hollow.]

**cyme** (sim), *n.* Kind of inflorescence, as of the forget-me-not. [*Gr. kyma*, wave.]

**cynic** (sin'ik). *I. a.* 1. Dog-like; snarling. 2. Pertaining to the Cynics. *II. n.* 1. One of an austere sect of Greek philosophers. 2. Sneering fault finder.—**cynical**, *a.*—**cynicism**, *n.* Contempt for human nature. [*Gr. kuon*, dog.]

**cynosure** (sin'o-shör), *n.* Center of attraction. [*Gr.*=dog's tail, referring to the pole-star in the tail of the constellation "Little Bear."]

**cypress** (sipres), *n.* Evergreen tree, a symbol of death. [*Gr. kyparissos*.]

**cyst** (sist), *n.* Bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. [From root of *CHEST*.]

**Czar** (zär), *n.* Emperor of Russia.—

**Czarina** (zä-rë-nä), *fem.* [*Russ. tsare*—*Ger. kaiser*.]

**Czarevitch** (zä'revitch), **Cesarevitch** (së-zä're-vitch), *n.* Eldest son of the czar.—**Czarevna** (sä-rev'na), *fem.* His consort. [*Russ. tsare*, and *vitz* child.]



Cypress.

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; öil, owl, then.



**D** (dō), *n.* Fourth letter of the English alphabet. Pronounced like *t*, when substituted for Anglo-Saxon *t*, as in *missid*, *picked*, *tippled*.

**dab** (dab). I. *vt.* [dab'bing; dabbed.] Strike gently. II. *n.* 1. Gentle blow. 2. Small lump of anything soft or moist. 3. Small flat fish like a flounder, but with a rough back. [Akin to TAP.]

**dab** (dab), *n.* Expert. [Prob.—ADEPT.]

**dabble** (dab'l). I. *vt.* Wet by little dabs; spatter. II. *vi.* Play in water with hands or feet; do anything in a trifling way. [From DAB.]

**dabchick** (dab'chik), *n.* Small water fowl that dabbles in the water.

**dace** (dās), *n.* Small European river fish.



Dace.

**dachshund** (däks'hont), *n.* Small dog

with long body and short legs. [Ger.]

**dactyl** (dakt'il), *n.* In *prosody*. Foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short.—**dactylic**, *a.* Relating to or consisting chiefly of dactyls. [Gr. *Jaktylos*, finger.]

**dado** (dā'dō), *n.* 1. Solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal. 2. Wainscoting round the lower part of a wall. — *pl.* da'does. [It.]

**daffodil** (da'fō-dil), *n.* Yellow flower of the lily tribe. [Gr. *asphodelos*.]

**daft** (daft), *a.* Foolish; idiotic.

**dagger** (dag'ēr), *n.* 1. Short sword for stabbing. 2. Mark of reference. (†). [W. *dagr*.]



Daggers.

**daguerreotype**

(da-ger'o-tip), *n.* 1. Method of photographing on metal plates. 2. Picture thus produced. [From *Daguerre*, the inventor, and TYPE.]

**dahlia** (dāl'i-a), *n.* Garden plant with a large beautiful flower. [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

**daily** (dāl'i) 1. *a.* and *adv.* Of every day. II. *n.* Daily paper.

**dainty** (dān'ti). I. *a.* 1. Pleasant to the palate; delicate. 2. Fastidious. II. *n.* Delicacy. — **daintily**, *adv.* — **daintiness**, *n.* [Akin to DIGNITY.]

**dairy** (dār'i) *n.* 1. Place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made. 2. Establishment for the supply of milk. [Icel. *deigja*, dairymaid.]

**dais** (dā'is), *n.* Raised floor, often with a seat and canopy. [O. Fr.—L. *discus*.]

**daisy** (dā'zi), *n.* Common spring flower. [A. S. *dæges ege*, day's eye.]

**dale** (dāl), **dell** (del), *n.* Low ground between hills. [A. S. *dæl*.]

**dalliance** (dal'tans), *n.* 1. Idle talk. 2. Tying; trifling. [A. S.]

**dally** (dal'i), *vi.* Idle; trifle; play.

**dalmatic** (dal-mat'ik), *n.* Ecclesiastical loose-fitting garment with wide sleeves reaching to or below the knee.

**dam** (dam). I. *n.* Embankment to restrain water. II. *vt.* [dam'n'ing; dam'ned.] Keep back water by a bank or other obstruction. [A. S.]

**dam** (dam), *n.* Mother of quadrupeds.

**damage** (dam'aj), I. *n.* 1. Injury; loss. 2. Compensation. II. *vt.* Harm; injure. [From L. *damnum*, loss.]

**damask** (dam'ask). I. *n.* Figured stuff orig. of silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool. II. *vt.* Flower or variegate, as cloth. [From DAMASCUS, Syria.]

**dame** (dām), *n.* 1. Mother; matron.

**damn** (dam), *vt.* 1. Censure, condemn. 2. Sentence to eternal punishment. 3. Swear at. — **damnable**, *a.* Deserving of damnation. — **damnably**, *adv.* — **damnation**, *n.* Eternal punishment. — **damnatory**, *a.* [Fr. *damner*.]

**damp** (damp). I. *n.* 1. Moist air. 2. Lowness of spirits. 3. Dangerous vapors in mines. II. *vt.* 1. Wet slightly. 2. Discourage; check. III. *a.* Moist; foggy. — **damply**, *adv.* — **dampness**, *n.* [E. akin to Ger. *dampf*, vapor.] [checks or moderates]

**dampier** (damp'ēr), *n.* That which

**damsel** (dam'zel), *n.* Girl. [Fr. *demoiselle*.]

**damson** (dam'zn), *n.* Small purple plumb. [From *Damascene*—*Damascus*.]

**dance** (dāns). I. *vi.* and *vt.* Move with measured steps to music. II. *n.* Movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music. [Fr. *danse*.]

**dandelion** (dan'de-li-on), *n.* Common plant with a yellow flower. [Fr. *dent de lion*, tooth of the lion.]

**dander** (dan'dēr), *n.* Anger.

**dandify** (dan'di-fi), *vt.* [dan'difying; -fed.] Make or form like a dandy.

**dandle** (dan'dl), *vt.* Play with; fondle, toss. [on the head.]

**dandruff** (dan'druf), *n.* Scaly scurf

**dandy** (dan'di), *n.* 1. One who pays much attention to dress. 2. Something very neat or fine.

**Dane** (dān), *n.* Native of Denmark.

**danger** (dān'jēr), *n.* Exposure to injury. — **dangerous**, *a.* Unsafe. — **dangerously**, *adv.* [Fr.]

*Syn.* Hazard; jeopardy; peril; risk.

*lāte*, fat, *tāsk*, fār, *fāl*, fāre, above; *mē*, met, hēr; mite, mit; *dōte*, not *mōve*, wōlf, mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**dangle** (dang'gl). I. *vi.* 1. Swing; hang loosely. 2. Follow. II. *vt.* Make to dangle. [Icel. *dingla*, swing.] [mark.]

**Danish** (dā'nish), *a.* Belonging to Denmark. **Danite** (dan'it), *n.* Member of a secret society among the Mormons. [From *Dan*. See Gen. xlix. 16.] [to DAMP.]

**dank** (dangk), *a.* Moist; wet. [Akin **danseuse** (dāng-soz'), *n.* Female professional dancer. [Fr.]]

**dapper** (dap'ēr), *a.* 1. Quick. 2. Neat; spruce. [Dut. *dapper*, brave.]

**dapple** (dap'l), *i. a.* Marked with spots. II. *vt.* Variegate with spots. [Icel. *depill*, spot.]

**dare** (dār), *v.* [dar'ing, *durst*, or *dared*]. I. *vi.* Be bold enough; venture. II. *vt.* Challenge; defy. [A. S. *dear*.]

**daring** (dār'ing), *i. a.* Bold; courageous; fearless. II. *n.* Boldness.—**dar'ingly**, *adv.*

**dark** (därk), *i. a.* 1. Without light. 2. Black or somewhat black. 3. Gloomy. 4. Difficult to understand. 5. Unenlightened. 6. Secret. II. *n.* 1. Absence of light. 2. Obscurity. 3. State of ignorance.—**dark'ly**, *adv.*—**dark'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *deorc*.]

*Syn.* Dim; obscure; suspicious; vile.

**darken** (därk'n), *vt. and vi.* Make or become dark or darker. [gloomy.]

**darksome** (därk'sum), *a.* Dark; **darling** (där'ling), *n.* Little dear; one dearly beloved. [DEAR and LING.]

**darn** (därn), *i. vt.* Mend a hole by interlacing stitches. II. *n.* Place darned. [Wel. *darn*, patch.]

**darnel** (där'nel), *n.* Weed of the ryegrass genus.

**dart** (därt), *i. n.* Pointed weapon for throwing with the hand; any similar weapon. II. *vt. and vi.* Hurl suddenly; shoot, or start forth rapidly.—**dart'ingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *daroth*.]

**Darwinism** (där'win-izm), *n.* Theory of the origin of species propounded by Chas. Darwin.—**Darwin'ian**, *a.*

**dash** (dash), *i. vt.* 1. Throw violently; break by throwing together. 2. Destroy; frustrate. II. *vi.* Strike, break, rush with violence. III. *n.* 1. Violent onset. 2. Vigor. 3. Mark (—) at a break in a sentence. 4. Slight admixture. [Dan. *daske*, slap.]

**dastard** (das'tard), *i. n.* Cowardly fellow. II. *a.* Shrinking from danger; cowardly.—**dastard'ly**, *adv.* [From Scand. *dast*, dazed.]

**data** (dā'ta), *n. pl.* Facts given, or admitted. [L. *pl.* of *datum*, given.]

**date** (dät), *i. n.* 1. Time when a letter is written. 2. Time of any event; stipulated time. II. *vt.* Affix the date to. III. *vi.* Reckon; begin. [Fr. — L. *datum*.]

**date** (dät), *n.* Fruit of the date-palm. [Fr. *datte*—Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

**dativ** (dä'tiv), *n.* Case of indirect object, or secondary subject, as of the receiver in giving.

**datto** (dat'ō), *n.* Priestly office among the Moros, Philippine Islands.

**datum** (dä'tum), *n. [pl. dā'ta]*. 1. Fact stated. 2. Premise.—**Datum line**, base from which measurements are made **daub** (dab), *i. vt.* Smear; paint coarsely. II. *n.* Coarse painting.—**daub'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. — L. *dealbare*, whitewash.]

**daughter** (da'tēr), *n.* Female child. — *daughter-in-law*, *n.* Son's wife. [A. S. *dohtor*.]

**daunt** (dänt), *vt.* Frighten; discourage.—**daunt'less**, *a.* Not to be daunted.—**daunt'lessly**, *adv.*—**daunt'lessness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *danter*, tame.]

**dauphin** (da'fin), *n.* Name formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France.—**dauphiness**, *n. fem.* Dauphin's wife. [Fr. — L. *delphinus*, dolphin.]

**davit** (dav'it or dā'vit), *n.* Spar for hoisting the anchor clear of the vessel.—*pl.* Pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.



Davits.

**daw** (dā), *n.* Bird of the crow kind; jackdaw.

**dawdle** (dā'dl), *vt.* Act or move slowly; waste time by trifling.—**daw'dler**, *n.*

**dawn** (dan), *i. vi.* Begin to grow light; begin to appear. II. *n.* Daybreak; beginning. [A. S. *dagian*, become day.]

**day** (dā), *n.* 1. Time of light. 2. Time from morning till night. 3. Twenty-four hours, the time the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis. 4. The contest of a day. 5. Period of time. 6. Appointed or fixed time.

**daybook** (dā'bōk), *n.* Book in which the transactions of every day are entered. [ance of light.]

**daybreak** (dā'brāk), *n.* First appearance.—**daze** (dāz), *i. vt.* Render dull or stupid. II. *n.* Stupor. [A. S. *dawes*, foolish.]

**dazzle** (daz'l), *vt.* Daze or overpower with strong light. [Freq. of DAZE.]

**deacon** (dē'kn), *n.* 1. Order of clergy below the priests. 2. Principal lay official.—**dea'coness**, *n. fem.*—**dea'conship**, *n.*—**dea'conry**, *n.* [Gr. *diakonos*, servant.]

**dead** (ded), *a.* 1. Deprived of life, or that never had life. 2. Deathlike; useless; dull; cold and cheerless; without vegetation. 3. Perfect.—**Dead**

**date**, **fat**, **tāsk**, **fär**, **fäll**, **färe**, above; **mē**, **met**, **hēr**; **mīte**, **mit**; **nōte**, **not**, **mōve**, **wōlf**; **mūte**, **hut**, **būrn**; **oil**, **owl**, **then**.

*language*: Language no longer spoken.

—*Dead letter*: Letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office.—*Dead-lock*: Complete standstill.—*Dead-march*: Solemn music played at funeral of soldiers.—*Dead reckoning*: Estimation of a ship's place, simply by the log-book.—*Dead weight*: Heavy or oppressive burden.—*dead'ly*, *adv.*

—*dead'ness*, *n.*

**dead** (ded), *n.* 1. Time of greatest stillness. 2. *n. pl.* Those who have died.

**dead'en** (ded'n), *vt.* Make dead; lessen.

**deadhead** (ded'hed), *n.* Passenger or spectator who has not paid.

**deadly** (ded'li), *a.* and *adv.* Deathly; fatal; implacable.—**dead'liness**, *n.*

**deaf** (def), *a.* 1. Dull of hearing; unable to hear at all. 2. Not willing to hear; inattentive.—**deaf'ly**, *adv.*

—**deaf'ness**, *n.*—**deaf-mute**: One who is both deaf and mute. [A. S.]

**deafen** (def'n), *vt.* Make deaf, partly or altogether; stun.

**deal** (dél), *n.* 1. Portion; quantity. 2. Act of distributing. 3. Business transaction. *II. vt.* [deal'ing; dealt (delt).] Divide; distribute. *III. vi.*

1. Transact business; trade; act. 2. Distribute cards. [A. S. *dæl*.] [*deél*.]

**deal** (dél), *n.* Board or plank. [Dut.

**dealer** (dél'ér), *n.* One who deals; trader. [others; intercourse of trade.

**dealing** (dél'ing), *n.* Acting towards

**dean** (den), *n.* 1. One who presides over the other clergy. 2. Priest who presides at local synods. 3. President of the faculty in a college.—**dean'-ship**, *n.*—**dean'ery**, *n.* Office of a dean; dean's house. [O. Fr. *deien*—L. *decanus*—*decem*, ten.]

**dear** (dēr), *I. a.* 1. High in price; costly. 2. Highly valued; beloved. *II. n.*

One who is dear or beloved.—**dearly**, *adv.*—**dear'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *deore*.]

**dearth** (dē'rh), *n.* Scarcity.

**death** (deth), *n.* 1. Extinction of life. 2. Manner or cause of death. 3. Deadly peril. 4. Mortality. 5. Skeleton, as symbol of mortality.—**death'ed**, *n.*

Last illness. [A. S.]

*Syn.* Departure; decease; demise.

**deathly** (deth'li), *I. a.* Deadly; murderous; deathlike. *II. adv.* As death.

**debar** (de-bār), *vt.* [debar'ring; debar'ring.] Bar out from; exclude; hinder. [O. Fr. *debarrer*.]

**debark** (de-bärk), *vt.* and *vi.* Disembark.—**debarka'tion**, *n.* [Fr. *débarquer*.]

**debase** (de-bās'), *vt.* Lower; make mean or of less value; adulterate.—**debase'ment**, *n.* Degradation.—**deba'sing**, *a.* Tending to degrade.—**deba'singly**, *adv.*

**debatable** (de-bā'ta-bl), *a.* Liable to be disputed.

**debate** (de-bāt'). *I. n.* Contention in words or argument. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Contend (for) in argument.—**deba'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *de*, down, and *battre*, beat.]

**debauch** (de-bach'), *vt.* 1. Lead away from duty and allegiance. 2. Corrupt with lewdness. *II. vi.* Indulge in revelry. *III. n.* Fit of intemperance or debauchery.—**debauchee** (deb-o-shē'), *n.* Libertine.—**debauchery**, (de-bach'ér-i), *n.* 1. Corruption; seduction. 2. Excessive intemperance. [Fr. *débaucher*.]

**debenture** (de-ben'tūr), *n.* Acknowledgment of a debt; deed of mortgage. [L. *debentur*, there are due.]

**debilitate** (de-bil'i-tāt), *vt.* Weaken. [L.—*de* = *dis*-, and *habilis*, able.]

**debility** (de-bil'i-ti), *n.* Weakness.

**debit** (deb'it), *I. n.* 1. Debt. 2. Entry on the debtor side of an account. *II. vt.* Charge with debt; enter on the debtor side of an account. [L.=owes.]

**debonair** (deb-o-nār') *a.* Of good appearance and manners; elegant; courteous. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, and *air*, appearance.]

**debouch** (de-bōsh'), *vi.* March out from a narrow pass or place; emerge; issue.—**debouchure** (dā-bo-shō'r), *n.* Mouth of a river or strait. [Fr. *déboucher*—*dé*, from, and *bouche*, mouth.]

**debris** (de-brē'), *n.* Broken pieces; rubbish; ruin. [Fr.]

**debt** (det), *n.* What one owes to another. [L. *debitum*.] [*debt*. [L. *debitor*.]

**debtor** (det'ūr), *n.* One who owes a

**début** (dā-bo'), *n.* 1. Beginning, first attempt. 2. First appearance before the public.—**débutant** (dā-bo-tāng'), *n.* One who makes a debut.—**débutante** (dā-bo-tāng't), *n. fem.* [Fr.]

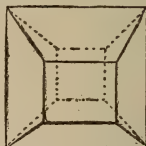
**decade** (dek'ād), *n. I.* Aggregate of ten. 2. Period of ten years. [Gr. *deka*, ten.]

**decadence** (de-kā'dens), **decadency** (de-kā'den-si), *n.* State of decay. [Fr.—L. *de*, down, and *cado*, fall.]

**decagon** (dek'a-gon), *n.* Plane figure of ten angles and sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, angle.]

**decahedron** (dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure having ten sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, seat.]

**decatalogue** (dek'a-log), *n.* The ten commandments. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, word.]



Decahedron.

fāte, fat, tās-k, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr, mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**decamp** (de-kamp'), *vi.* 1. Shift camp. 2. Go away, esp. secretly. — **decampment**, *n.* [Fr. *décamper*.]  
**decant** (de-kant'), *vt.* 1. Pour off, leaving sediment. 2. Pour from one vessel into another. — **decanter**, *n.* Ornamental bottle. [Fr. *decanter* — *de*, from, and *cant*, edge.]  
**decapitate** (de-kap'i-tāt), *vt.* Behead. — **decapitation**, *n.* [L. *de*, off, and *caput*, head.]  
**decay** (de-kā'), *I. vi.* Fall from a state of health or excellence. *II. n.* Gradual deterioration. [O. Fr. *decaer* — L. *de*, and *cadere* fall.]  
*Syn.* Decline; consumption; failure; corruption; rottenness.  
**decease** (de-sēs'), *I. vi.* Cease to live; die. *II. n.* Death. — **deceased** (de-sēs't'), *I. a.* Dead. *II. n.* One who is dead. [L. *decessus* — *de*, away, and *cedo*, go.]  
**deceit** (de-sēt'), *n.* Fraud, dishonesty. — **deceitful**, *a.* Tending to deceive; insincere. — **deceitfully**, *adv.* — **deceitfulness**, *n.* [See DECEIVE.]  
*Syn.* Cheating; deception; trickery; imposition; duplicity; double-dealing.  
**deceive** (de-sēv'), *vt.* Mislead or cause to err; cheat; disappoint. — **deceivable**, *a.* — **deceiver**, *n.* [Fr. *decevoir* — L. *de*, and *capere*, take.]  
**December** (de-sem'bēr'), *n.* Twelfth month of the year. [Among the Romans, the tenth, — *decem*, ten.]  
**decemvirate** (de-sem'vēr-āt), *n.* Body of ten men in office. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.] [ness; modesty.  
**decency** (dēs'en-si), *n.* Becoming.  
**decent** (dēs'ent), *a.* 1. Becoming; seemly; modest. — **decently**, *adv.* [L. *decet*, it is becoming.] [L.]  
**deception** (de-sep'shun), *n.* Fraud.  
**deceptive** (de-sep'tiv), *a.* Tending to deceive. — **deceptively**, *adv.* — **deceptiveness**, *n.*  
**decide** (de-sid'), *vt.* Determine; end; settle. [Fr. *décider* — L. *cadō*, cut.]  
**decided** (de-sid'ed), *a.* 1. Unmistakable. 2. Resolute. — **decidedly**, *adv.*  
**deciduous** (de-sid'ū-us), *a.* Falling off in autumn. — **deciduousness**, *n.* [L. — *de*, down, and *cadō*, fall.]  
**decimal** (des'i-mal), *I. a.* Numbered or proceeding by tens. *II. n.* Fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator. — *Decimal system*, the system of weights and measures the principle of which is that it multiplies and divides by ten. — **decimally**, *adv.* [L. — *decem*, ten.]  
**decimate** (des'i-māt), *vt.* Put to death every tenth man. — **decimator**, *n.*  
**decipher** (de-sif'ēr), *vt.* 1. Read secret writing. 2. Make out what is obscure.

**decision** (de-sizh'un), *n.* Determination; settlement.  
**decisive** (de-si'siv), *a.* Final, positive. — **decisively**, *adv.*  
**deck** (dek'), *I. vt.* 1. Clothe; adorn. 2. Furnish with a deck, as a vessel. *II. n.* 1. Floor or covering of a ship. 2. Pack of cards. [Dut. *dekken*, cover.]  
**declaim** (de-klām'), *vi.* and *vt.* 1. Recite a select piece. 2. Speak for rhetorical effect; harangue. — **declaimant**, *n.* — **declaimer**, *n.* [L. *de*, and *clamo*, cry out.]  
**declamation** (dek-la-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Recitation in public. 2. Display in speaking.  
**declamatory** (de-klam'a tō-ri), *a.* 1. Appealing to the passions. 2. Noisy and rhetorical.  
**declaration** (dek-la-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of declaring. 2. That which is declared. 3. Written affirmation.  
**declarative** (de-klar'a-tiv), **declaratory** (de-klar'a-tō-ri), *a.* Explanatory. — **declaratively**, *adv.* — **declaratorily**, *adv.*  
**declare** (de-klār'), *vt.* 1. Make known; show plainly. 2. Assert. [L. *de*, and *clarus*, clear.]  
**declension** (de-klen'shun), *n.* In gram. Change of termination for the oblique cases, as genitive, dative, etc.  
**declinable** (de-klī'na-bl), *a.* Having inflection for the oblique cases.  
**declination** (dek-lin-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Deviation. 2. In *astr.* Distance from the celestial equator. 3. Decay.  
**decline** (de-klīn'), *I. vt.* and *vt.* 1. Turn away from; deviate. 2. Refuse. 3. Fail or decay. 4. In *gram.* Give the changes of a word in the oblique cases. *II. n.* 1. Deviation. 2. Decay. [From L. *de*, down, and *clino*, bend.]  
*Syn.* Withdraw; deflect; diverge; digress; stray; deny; shun; reject; fail; decrease; diminish; lessen.  
**declivity** (de-kliv'i-ti), *n.* Gradual descent. [L. — *de*, and *clivus*, sloping.]  
**decoction** (de-kok'shun), *n.* Extract made by boiling. [the neck. [Fr.]  
**decolleté** (dā-kol-e-tā'), *a.* Cut low in *decoloration* (dē-kul'ūr-ā'shun), *n.* Removal or absence of color.  
**decompose** (de-kom-pōz'), *vt.* Separate the composing parts; resolve into original elements. — **decomposition**, *n.* Decay, dissolution.  
**decompound** (dē-kom-pownd'), *I. a.* Doubly compounded. *II. vt.* 1. Compound doubly. 2. Decompose.  
**decorate** (dek'o-rāt), *vt.* Ornament, beautify. — **decorative**, *a.* Adorning. — **decorator**, *n.* One who decorates. [L. — root of DECENT.]

**decoration** (dek-o-rā'shun), *n.* Ornament. — *Decoration day*, day set apart in U. S. for decorating graves of soldiers and others, May 30.

**decorous** (de-kō'rus or dek'o-rus), *a.* Proper; decent. — **deco'rously**, *adv.*

**decorum** (de-kō'rum), *n.* Propriety of conduct; decency. [L.]

**decoy** (de-koï'), *I. vt.* Allure, entice; entrap. *II. n.* Anything intended to allure into a snare. [From L. *de*, and COY.]

**decrease** (de-krēs'), *I. vi.* Grow less. *II. vt.* Make less. *III. n.* Growing less; loss. [From L. *de*, and *cresco*, grow.]

**decree** (de-krē'), *I. n.* 1. Order by one in authority. 2. Established law. 3. Predetermined purpose. *II. vt.* 1. Decide by sentence in law. 2. Appoint. [Fr. — L. *decretum*, decided.]

**decrement** (dek're-ment), *n.* Quantity lost. [From root of DECREASE.]

**decrepid** (de-krep'it), *a.* Worn out by infirmities of old age. — **decrep'i-tude**, *n.* [L.]

**decry** (de-kri'), *vt.* [decry'ing; decried'] Cry down; condemn; blame.

**decuple** (dek'ū-pl). *I. a.* and *n.* Tenfold. *II. vt.* Increase tenfold. [Fr. — L. *decem*, ten, and *plico*, fold.]

**dedicate** (ded'i-kāt), *vt.* 1. Set apart. 2. Inscribe. — **dedication**, *n.* 1. Act of dedicating. 2. Address to a patron, prefixed to a book. — **dedicatory**, *a.* Serving as, or in the nature of, a dedication. [L. — *de*, and *dico*, declare.] *Syn.* Consecrate; devote; hallow.

**deduce** (de-dūs'), *vt.* Draw from; infer. [L. *de*, and *duco*, lead.]

**deduct** (de-duk't), *vt.* Set aside; subtract. — **deduction** (de-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Tracing out. 2. Derivation. 3. Necessary inference. 4. Subtraction. — **deductive** (de-duk'tiv), *a.* Based on inference. — **deductively**, *adv.*

**deed** (dēd), *I. n.* 1. Act; exploit. 2. Legal transaction; written evidence of it. 3. Reality. *II. vt.* Transfer by deed. [A. S. *deed*, from root of DO.]

**deem** (dem), *vt.* and *vi.* Think; believe. — **deemster**, *n.* Judge (on the Isle of Man.) [A. S. *deman*, judge. Akin to DOOM.]

**deep** (dēp) *I. a.* 1. Extending far down, or far from the outside. 2. Difficult to understand. 3. Wise and penetrating. 4. Intense. 5. Low or grave. *II. n.* That which is deep; the sea. *III. adv.* To a great depth; pro-



Axis Deer.

foundly. — **deepen** (dē'pn), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become deeper; increase. — **deeply**, *adv.* — **deepness**, *n.* [A. S. *deop*.]

**deer** (dēr), *n.* Quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, etc. — *pl.* deer. [A. S. *deor*.]

**deer-stalking** (dēr'stak'ing), *n.* Hunting of deer by stealing upon them.

**deface** (de-fās'), *vt.* Disfigure; mar; obliterate. — **defacement**, *n.*

**de facto** (dē-fak'tō), *adv.* Actually existing. [L.]

**defalcation** (def-al-kā'shun), *n.* Deficit in entrusted funds. [From L. *de*, and *fals*, sickle.] [umny; slander.]

**defamation** (def-a-mā'shun), *n.* Cal-  
**defamatory** (de-fam'a-tō-ri), *a.* Injurious to reputation.

**defame** (de-fam'), *vt.* Destroy the good reputation of; speak evil of. [L. *de*, and *fama*, report.]

**default** (de-falt'), *I. n.* 1. Failing; failure; defect. 2. Neglect of duty; offense. *II. vi.* Fail in meeting an obligation. *III. vt.* In law: Declare in default and enter judgment against. [See FAULT.]

**defaulter** (de-falt'ēr), *n.* One who fails to account for money intrusted to his care. [be defeated.]

**defeasible** (de-fē'zi-bl), *a.* That may  
**defeat** (de-fēt'), *I. vt.* 1. Frustrate. 2. Overcome. *II. n.* 1. Frustration. 2. Overthrow. [Fr. *défaite*—*défaire*, undo.] *Syn.* Baffle; repel; fail; thwart.

**defect** (de-fekt'), *n.* 1. Want. 2. Imperfection, blemish. — **defection**, *n.* Falling away from duty; revolt. — **defective** (de-fek'tiv), *a.* 1. Imperfect. 2. In gram. Lacking some forms of inflection. — **defectively**, *adv.* — **defectiveness**, *n.* [L. *de*, and *facio*, do.] [FENSE]

**defence** (de-fens'), *n.* Same as DE-  
**defend** (de-fend'), *vt.* 1. Guard, protect; maintain against attack. 2. In law: Resist; contest. — **defendable**, *a.* That may be defended. — **defend-ant**, *n.* In law: Person accused, sued. [L. *defendo* — *de*, and *fendo*, strike.]

**defense** (de-fens'), **defence** (de-fens'), *n.* 1. That which defends; protection; vindication. 2. In law: Defendant's plea.

**defensible** (de-fen-si-bl), *a.* That may be defended. — **defensibility**, *n.*

**defensive** (de-fen'siv), *I. a.* 1. Serving to defend. 2. In a state or posture of defence. *II. n.* 1. That which defends. 2. Posture of defence. — **defensively**, *adv.*

**defer** (de-fēr'), *vt.* [defer'ring; deferred'.] Put off to another time; delay. [L. *dif-fero* — *dis*, asunder, and *fero*, carry.]

**defer** (de-fēr'). I *vi.* Yield to another. II. *vt.* Lay before.—**deference** (de-fēr-ens), *n.* Yielding; submission; regard.—**deferential**, *a.* Expressing respect.—**deferentially**, *adv.* [L. *defero*—*de*, down, and *fero*, bear.]

**defiance** (de-fi'ans), *n.* 1. Challenge; 2. Disregard; contempt. [sing.]

**defiant** (de-fi'ant), *a.* Boldly opposing.

**deficiency** (de-fish'en-si), *n.* Defect; insufficiency; amount to be made good.

**deficient** (de-fish'ent), *a.* Wanting.

**deficit** (de-fi-sit), *n.* Deficiency. [L. = It is wanting.]

**defile** (de-fil'). I. *vi.* March off in line. II. *n.* Long narrow pass. [Fr.]

**defile** (de-fil'), *vt.* Make foul; pollute.—**defilement** (de-fil'ment), *n.* 1. Act of defiling. 2. Foulness.—**defiler**, *n.* [From FOUL.] [be defiled.]

**definable** (de-fi'na-bl), *a.* That may be defined.

**define** (de-fin'), *vt.* Fix the limits of; determine with precision; fix the meaning of. [L. *de*, and *finis*, limit.]

**definite** (de-fi-nit), *a.* Having distinct limits; fixed, exact, clear.—**definitely**, *adv.*—**definiteness**, *n.*

**definition** (de-fi-nish'un), *n.* 1. Description of a thing by its properties. 2. Explanation of the exact meaning. 3. Quality of showing distinctly.

**deflect** (de-flekt'), *vi.* and *vt.* Turn aside; swerve.—**deflection**, *n.* [L. *de*, and *flecto*, bend.]

**deflower** (de-flow'r'), *vt.* 1. Deprive of flowers. 2. Deprive of original grace and beauty; ravish.—**deflowerer**, *n.* [L. *de*, and *flos*, flower.]

**deform** (de-farm'), *vt.* Disfigure.—**deformation**, *n.*—**deformity**, *n.* Ugliness; disfigurement.

**defraud** (de-fraud'), *vt.* Cheat; deceive.

**defray** (de-frā'), *vt.* 1. Pay; pay for. 2. Appear.—**defrayment**, *n.*—**defrayal**, *n.* [Fr. *frais*, expense.]

**deft** (deft), *a.* Handy, clever.—**deftly**, *adv.*—**deftness**, *n.* [A.S. *dæft*, fitting.]

**defunct** (de-fungkt'), *a.* and *n.* Dead. [See FUNCTION.]

**defy** (de-fi'), *vt.* [defy'ing; defied'.] Challenge; brave. [Fr. *défier*—L. *diffidare*, distrust.]

**deg** (deg), *vt.* Sprinkle. [mistrust.]

**degeneracy** (de-jen'ēr-a-si), *n.* 1. Deteriorated condition. 2. Decrease in quantity.

**degenerate** (de-jen'ēr-ät). I. *a.* and *n.* Deteriorated; become worse. II. *vt.* Fall from a nobler state; grow worse.—**degenerately**, *adv.*—**degenerateness**, *n.*—**degeneration**, *n.* [From L. *de*, and *genus*, kind.]

**deglutition** (deg-lö-tish'un), *n.* Act or power of swallowing. [L. *de*, and *glutio*, swallow.]

**degradation** (deg-ra-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Reducing in rank, strength, size, height, etc. 2. Disgrace.

**degrade** (de-grād'), *vt.* Lower in grade, rank, dignity, character or value; disgrace. [L. *de*, and *gradus*, step.]

**degree** (de-grē'), *n.* 1. Grade, step; position, rank. 2. Extent. 3. Mark of distinction conferred by universities. 4. 360th part of circle. 5. Sixty geographical miles. [Fr. *degré*—L. *gradus*, step.]

**dehiscence** (de-his'ens), *n.* Opening of seed-pod of a plant. [L. *de*, and *hisco*, gape.]

**deification** (de-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of deifying.

**deify** (de-i-fi'), *vt.* Exalt to the rank of a god. [L. *deus*, god, and *facio*, make.]

**deign** (dān), *vt.* 1. Think worthy. 2. Permit. 3. Condescend. [Fr. *daigner*—L. *dignus*, worthy.]

**deism** (de-izm), *n.* Creed of a deist.

**deist** (de-ist), *n.* One who believes in the existence of God, but not in revealed religion.—**deistical**, *a.* [Fr. —L. *deus*, god.]

**deity** (de-i'ti), *n.* 1. God or goddess. 2. The Deity, the Supreme Being. [L. *deitas*—*deus*, god.]

**deject** (de-jekt'), *vt.* Cast down.—**dejection**, *n.* Lowliness of spirits. [L.]

**de jure** (de-jō-rē), *adv.* By right. [L.]

**delaine** (de-lān'), *n.* Kind of light dress-goods. [Fr. = of wool.]

**delay** (de-lā'). I. *vt.* 1. Put off. 2. hinder. II. *vi.* Pause; put off time. III. *n.* Deferring; stop; hindrance. [Fr. —L. *dilatatum*, put off.]

*Syn.* Defer; procrastinate; prolong; postpone; retard. [deleo, destroy.]

**dele** (de-le), *vt.* Take out. [L. *imp* of]

**delectable** (de-lekt'a-bl), *a.* Delightful; pleasing.—**delectableness**, *n.*—**delectably**, *adv.* [L. *delecto*, delight.] [light.]

**delectation** (de-lek-tā'shun), *n.* Delectation.

**delegate** (de-le-gāt). I. *vt.* 1. Send as a representative. 2. Intrust, commit. II. *n.* Representative; esp. in U. S., a representative of a Territory.—**delegation**, *n.* Persons delegated. [See LEGATE.]

**delete** (de-lēt'), *vt.* Blot out; destroy.—**deletion**, *n.* [L. *deleo*.]

**deleterious** (de-le-tē-ri-us), *a.* Tending to destroy; hurtful.—**deleteriousness**, *n.* [Gr.]



Dehiscence.



**delf** (delf), *n.* Anything made by delving.

**Delf, Delft** (delf, def't), *n.* 1. Dutch earthenware, first made in Delft, Holland. 2. Dark blue color.

**deliberate** (de-lib'ër-ät), 1. *vt.* and *vi.* Weigh well in one's mind; consider the reasons for and against; discuss. II. *a.* 1. Well considered. 2. Slow in determining.—**deliberately**, *adv.*—**deliberateness**, *n.*—**deliberation**, *n.* 1. Act of deliberating. 2. Mature reflection. 3. Calmness. [L.—*libra*, balance.]

**delicacy** (del'i-ka-si), *n.* 1. Refined pleasantness. 2. Fineness. 3. Dainty food. [Fr. *delicatesse*—L. *delicatus*.]

**delicate** (del'i-kät, or -kät), *a.* 1. Pleasing to the senses; dainty. 2. Nicely discriminating. 3. Of a fine, slight texture or constitution; frail. 4. Refined, considerate.—**delicately**, *adv.*—**delicateness**, *n.* [L.]

**delicatessen** (del-i-ka-tes'en), *n. pl.* Table dainties. [Ger.]

**delicious** (de-lish'us), *a.* Highly pleasing to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure.—**deliciousness**, *n.*—**deliciously**, *adv.* [L.]

**delight** (de-lit'), 1. *vt.* Please highly. II. *vi.* Take great pleasure. III. *n.* High degree of pleasure. [O. Fr. *deliter*—L. *delectare*.]

**delineate** (de-line'ät), *vt.* Sketch, picture.—**delineation**, *n.* 1. Act of delineating. 2. Sketch, description.—**delineator**, *n.* One who delineates. [L.—*de*, and *linea*, line.] [Melt.]

**delinquent** (del-i-kwät), *vt.* and *vi.* **delinquency** (de-ling'kwen-si), *n.* Failure in duty; fault; misdemeanor.

**delinquent** (de-ling'kwent), 1. *a.* Failing in duty. II. *n.* Transgressor. [L.—*linguo*, leave.]

**deliquesce** (del-i-kwes'), *vi.* Melt. [L.—*de*, and *liquo*, be fluid.] [ing delirium.]

**deliriant** (de-lir'i-ant), *n.* Poison causing delirious.

**delirious** (de-lir'i-us), *a.* Wandering in mind.—**deliriously**, *adv.*—**deliriousness**, *n.* [L.—*de*, away from, and *lira*, furrow, line.]

**delirium** (de-lir'i-um), *n.* 1. State of being delirious. 2. Wild enthusiasm.—*Delirium tremens*: Nervous disease produced by excessive drinking. [L. *delirium*, and *tremens*, trembling.]

*Syn.* Insanity; frenzy; madness.

**deliver** (de-liv'ër), 1. Liberate; rescue. 2. Give up; hand over. 3. Pronounce. 4. Give forth, as a blow, etc.—**deliverer**, *n.* [Fr. *deliverer*—L. *de*, and *liber*, free.]

**delivery** (de-liv'ër-i), *n.* 1. Act of delivering; giving up. 2. Act or man-

ner of speaking in public. 3. Act of **dell**. See DALE. [giving birth.]

**delta** (del'ta), 1. Fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is Δ. 2. Triangular tract of land formed by the branching mouths of a river. [Gr.]

**delude** (de-löd'), *vt.* Deceive; cheat. [L.—*de*, and *ludo*, play.]

**deluge** (del'üj), 1. *n.* Flood, esp. the inundation in the days of Noah. II. *vt.* Inundate; overwhelm. [Fr.—L. *lavo* = wash.] [False belief; error.]

**delusion** (de-lö'shun), *n.* 1. Fraud. 2. **delusive** (de-lö'siv), *a.* Deceptive.—**delusively**, *adv.*—**delusiveness**, *n.* **delve** (delv), *vt.* 1. Dig with a spade. 2. Work hard. [A. S. *delfan*.]

**demagogue** (dem-a-gog), *n.* Unprincipled popular leader. [Gr.—*demos*, people, and *ago*, lead.] [*n.* See DOMAIN.]

**demand** (de-män'), **demesne** (de-mën') **demand** (de-mänd'), 1. *vt.* 1. Claim; ask earnestly or authoritatively. 2. Require; call for. II. *n.* 1. Asking for what is due; claim. 2. Call for; requirement. [Fr.—L. *de*, and *mando*, charge.]

**demarcation** (dē-mär-kä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of setting bounds to. 2. Fixed limit. [Fr.]

**demean** (de-mën), *vt.* 1. Conduct; behave. 2. Debase.—**demeanor**, *n.* Behavior; bearing. [Fr. *démener*—*mener*, lead.]

**demented** (de-men'ted), *a.* Out of one's mind. [L.—*de*, and *mens*, mind.]

**demerit** (de-mer'it), *n.* Ill-desert; bad conduct.

**demesne**. Same as DOMAIN.

**demi-** (dem'i), *prefix*. Half, as in *demicircle*, *demigod*. [Fr.]

**demijohn** (dem'i-jon), *n.* Large glass bottle inclosed in wickerwork. [Fr. *dame-jeanne*—Ar. *Damagan*, a town in Persia.]

**demise** (de-miz'). I. *n.* 1. Transfer. 2. Death (of a sovereign). II. *vt.* Bequeath by will. [Fr.]

**demit** (de-mit'), *vt.* Lower.

**demiurge** (dem'i-ürj), *n.* Creator. [Gr.]

**demobilize** (dē-mö'bi-liz), *vt.* Disband.

**democracy** (de-mok'ra-si), *n.* Government by the people. [Gr.—*demos*, people, and *krato*, rule.]

**democrat** (dem'o-krat), *n.* 1. One who adheres to, or promotes, democracy. 2. Member of the democratic party, one of the two great political organizations in the U. S.

**democratic** (dem-o-krat'ik), **democratically**, *adv.*

**demolish** (de-mol'ish), *vt.* Reduce to a shapeless heap. — **demolition**, *n.* Act of pulling down. [*L. moles*, heap.] *Syn.* Destroy; dismantle; overturn; ruin; raze.

**demon** (dē'mun), *n.* Spirit; evil spirit; devil. [*Gr. daimon*.]

**demonetize** (dē-mon'e-tīz), *vt.* Divest of a standard value as a currency.

**demoniac** (de-mō'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* 1. Pertaining to or like demons; fiendish. 2. One possessed. — **demoniacal** (de-mō-ni'ak-al), *a.* — **demoniacally**, *adv.*

**demonstrable** (de-mon'stra-bl), *a.* Capable of being proved. — **demonstrableness**, — **demonstrability**, *n.* — **demonstrably**, *adv.*

**demonstrate** (de-mon'strāt or dem'-), *vt.* Show clearly; prove with certainty. — **demonstration**, *n.* 1. Pointing out; exhibition. 2. Proof. 3. Expression of the feelings by outward signs. 4. Feigned movement of troops in war. — **demonstrative**, *a.* 1. Indicating. 2. Proving. 3. Given to the manifestation of one's feelings. — **demonstratively**, *adv.* — **demonstrativeness**, *n.* — **demonstrator**, *n.* [*L. monstro*, show.]

**demonstration** (de-mor-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of demonizing.

**demonialize** (de-mor-al-iz), *vt.* 1. Corrupt in morals. 2. Deprive of spirit and confidence.

**demountable** (de-mownt'a-bl), *a.* Easily taken apart, as a demountable tire rim.

**demulcent** (de-mul'sent), *I. a.* Soothing. *II. n.* Soothing medicine. [*L. — de*, and *mulceo*, stroke, soothe.]

**demur** (de-mūr'), *I. vt.* [demur'ring; demurred'.] 1. Hesitate. 2. Object. *II. n.* 1. Stop; hesitation. 2. Scruple. [*L. — mora*, delay.]

**demure** (de-mūr'), *a.* 1. Sober; modest. 2. Affectedly modest. — **demurely**, *adv.* — **demureness**, *n.*

**demurrage** (de-mūr'aj), *n.* Penalty for delay in loading or unloading vessels or cars.

**den** (den), *n.* 1. Cave; lair of a wild beast. 2. Squalid abode. 3. Private room. [*A. S. denn*.]

**denaturalize** (dē-nat'ūr-a-līz), *vt.* 1. Render unnatural. 2. Deprive of citizenship.

**dendroid** (den'droid), *a.* Tree-like. [*Gr. — dendron*, tree, and *eidos*, form.]

**denial** (de-ni'al), *n.* Act of denying; contradiction; refusal.

**denizen** (den'i-zn), *n.* Citizen. [*O. Fr. deinzēin — dans*, within.]

**denominate** (de-nom'in-āt), *vt.* Call, designate. — **denomination**, *n.* 1. Act of naming. 2. Name, title. 3. Sect. — **denominator**, *n.* 1. He who or that which gives a name. 2. In *arith.* Lower number in a fraction. [*L. de*, from, and *nomen*, name.]

**denote** (de-nōt'), *vt.* Signify, mean; indicate. — **denotation**, *n.* [*L. — nota*, mark.]

**denouement** (dā-nō'mäng), *n.* Issue; outcome. [*Fr. de, un-, and nouer*, tie.]

**denounce** (de-nown's), *vt.* 1. Inform against, accuse publicly. 2. Give notice of abrogation, as of a treaty. [*From L. nuncio*, announce.]

**de novo** (dē nō'vō), *n.* Anew; from the beginning. [*L.*]

**dense** (dens), *a.* Thick; close; compact. — **densely**, *adv.* — **denseness**, *n.* [*L. densus*, thick.]

**density** (den'si-tī), *n.* Proportion of mass to bulk or volume.

**dent** (dent), *I. n.* Small hollow made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer. *II. vt.* Make a mark by means of a blow.

**dental** (den'tal), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the teeth. 2. Produced by the aid of the teeth. *II. n.* Letter pronounced chiefly with the teeth. [*L. dens*, tooth.]

**dentate** (den'tāt), **den'tated**, *a.* Toothed; notched.

**dentifrice** (den'ti-fris), *n.* Substance for cleaning the teeth. [*L. — dens*, tooth, and *frico*, rub.]

**dentist** (den'tist), *n.* One who cures diseases of the teeth, or inserts artificial teeth. — **dentistry**, *n.* Business of a dentist.

**dentition** (den-tish'un), *n.* 1. Growing of teeth. 2. Formation and arrangement of the teeth. [*L. — dentio*, cut teeth.]



Dentition of a fox.

**denude** (de-nūd'), *vt.* Make naked; lay bare.

**denunciation** (de-nun-shi-ā'shun or -si-ā-), *n.* Act of denouncing; threat.

**denunciator** (de-nun'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who denounces. — **denunciatory**, *a.* Containing a denunciation; threatening.

**deny** (de-nī'), *vt.* [deny'ing; denied.] 1. Gainsay; declare not to be true. 2. Refuse; disown. [*Fr. denier — L. de*, and *nego*, say no.] [odor or smell from.]

**deodorize** (dē-ō'dūr-iz), *vt.* Take the

**deoxidate** (dē-oks'i-dāt), **deoxidize** (dē-oks'i-dīz), *vt.* Take oxygen from; reduce from the state of an oxide.

**deoxidation**, **deoxidization**, *ns.*

fāte, fat, tāsik, fär, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wqlf; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**depart** (de-pärt'), *vi.* and *vt.* 1. Part from; go away; leave. 2. Die. [From *L. partior*, part.]

**department** (de-pärt'ment), *n.* 1. Part, portion. 2. Separate part of business or duty; esp. in U.S., section of the administration (see pages 143 and 144). 3. Division of a country, esp. of France.—**department'al**, *a.*

**departure** (de-pärt'ür), *n.* 1. Act of departing. 2. Deviation. 3. Death.

**depend** (de-pend'), *vi.* 1. Hang down. 2. Be sustained by, or connected with. 3. Be conditional. 4. Trust, rely.—

**dependence, depend'ency**, *n.* 1. State of being dependent; connection; reliance; trust. 2. Colony.—**dependent**, *I. n.* One who depends. *II. a.* Depending; subordinate.—**dependently**, *adv.* [Fr. *dépendre*—*L. pendeo*, hang.]

**depict** (de-pikt'), *vt.* Picture; describe minutely. [*L. —pingo*, paint.]

**depilatory** (de-pil'a-tō-ri), *I. a.* Taking hair off. *II. n.* Application for taking off hair. [Fr.—*L. pilus*, hair.]

**deplete** (de-plēt), *vt.* Empty; reduce.—**depletion** (de-plē'shun), *n.* Emptying; reduction. [*L. —de*, and *pleo*, fill.]

**deplorable** (de-plōr'a-bl), *a.* Lamentable; sad.—**deplorably**, *adv.*

**deplore** (de-plōr'), *vt.* Feel or express deep grief for; lament.—**deplorably**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. ploro*, weep.]

*Syn.* Bemoan; bewail; mourn.

**deploy** (de-ploi'), *vt.* and *vi.* Unfold; open out, esp. from column into line, as a body of troops. [Fr. *déploier*—*L. plico*, fold.]

**depolarize** (dē-pō'lar-iz), *vt.* Deprive of polarity.—**depolarization**, *n.*

**deponent** (de-pō'nent), *I. a.* In *gram.* Applied to verbs with a passive form and active meaning. *II. n.* One who gives written evidence to be used in a court of justice. [*L.*]

**depopulate** (dē-pop'ū-lāt), *vt.* Deprive of inhabitants.—**depopulation**, *n.* [*L. —populus*, people.]

**deport** (de-pōrt'), *vt.* 1. Transport. exile. 2. Behave.—**deportation**, *n.* Banishment.—**deportment**, *n.* Conduct. [*L. —porto*, carry.]

**depose** (de-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Put down (from a high station). 2. Give written testimony; make a statement under oath. [Fr. *déposer*—*L. depositum*.]

**deposit** (de-pōz'it), *I. vt.* Put down; place; lay up; intrust. *II. n.* 1. That which is deposited or put down. 2. Something intrusted to another's care, esp. money, put in a bank, or paid as a pledge.—**depositor**, *n.* [*L. depositum*.]

**depository** (de-poz'i-tar-i), *n.* Person with whom anything is deposited.

**deposition** (de-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of depositing. 2. Evidence given by a deponent. 3. Sediment.

**depository** (de-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* Place where anything is deposited.

**depot** (de-pō' or dē'pō), *n.* 1. Place of deposit; storehouse. 2. Military station. 3. Railway station.

**depravation** (dep-ra-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depraving. 2. Depraved state.

**deprave** (de-prāv'), *vt.* Make bad or worse.—**depraved**, *a.* Corrupt.—**depravity**, *n.* Extremely corrupt state. [Fr.—*L. pravus*, crooked.]

*Syn.* Degeneracy; wickedness.

**deprecate** (de-pre-kāt), *vt.* 1. Pray against; desire earnestly the removal of. 2. Regret deeply.—**deprecatingly**, *adv.*—**deprecation**, *n.* Entreaty.—**deprecative, deprecatory**, *a.* Having the form of prayer; beseeching. [*L. —precor*, pray.]

**depreciate** (de-prē'shi-āt), *I. vt.* 1. Lower the worth of. 2. Undervalue, disparage. *II. vi.* Fall in value.—**depreciation**, *n.*—**depreciative, depreciatory**, *a.* [*L. —pretium*, price.]

**depredate** (dep're-dāt), *vt.* Plunder; lay waste; devour.—**depredation**, *n.*—**depredator**, *n.*—**depredatory**, *a.* [*L. —praeda*, booty.]

**depress** (de-pres'), *vt.* 1. Press down. 2. Lower; humble. 3. Dispirit.—**depressingly**, *adv.*—**depression** (de-pres'hun), *n.* 1. Sinking; hollow. 2. Abasement; dejection.—**depressive** (de-pres'iv), *a.*—**depressor**, *n.* [*L. —premo*, press.]

**deprivation** (dep-ri-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depriving. 2. State of being deprived. 3. Loss; bereavement.

**deprive** (de-priv'), *vt.* Take from; dispossess; rob. [*L. —privus*, one's own.]

**depth** (depth), *n.* 1. Deepness. 2. Deep place. 3. Middle. [See *DEEP*.]

**deputation** (dep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Persons sent to represent a society.

**depute** (de-pūt'), *vt.* Appoint or send as an agent. [Fr.—*L. deputo*, cut off, select.] [to act for, or assist, another.]

**deputy** (dep'ū-ti), *n.* One appointed

**derail** (dē-rāl'), *vt.* Throw off the rails.—**derailment**, *n.*

**derange** (de-rānj'), *vt.* 1. Put out of order. 2. Make insane.—**derangement**, *n.* 1. Disorder. 2. Insanity.

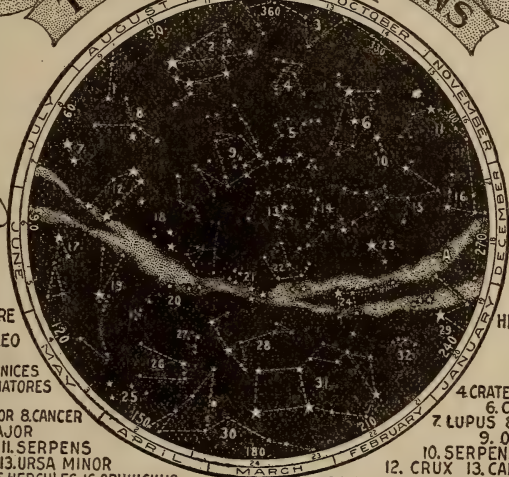
**derelict** (der'e-lik't), *I. a.* Abandoned. *II. n.* Anything thrown away or abandoned, esp. a ship abandoned at sea.—**dereliction**, *n.* [*L. —linquo*, leave.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; aōte, not, möre, wōlf; mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, then.



# THE CONSTELLATIONS

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE



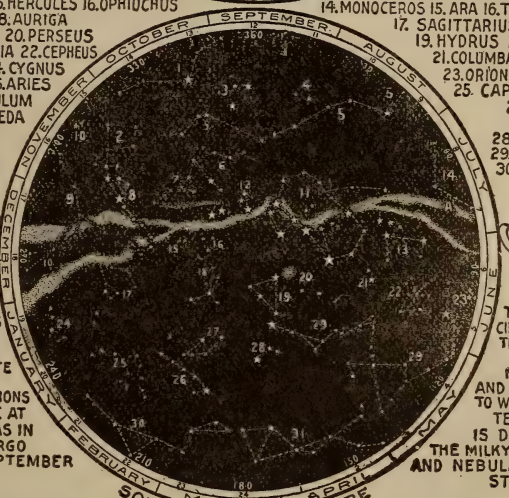
## NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

1. HYDRA 2. LEO
3. VIRGO
4. COMA BERENICES
5. CANIS VENATORES
6. BOOTES
7. CANIS MINOR 8. CANCER
9. URSA MAJOR
10. CORONA 11. SERPENS
12. GEMINI 13. URSA MINOR
14. DRACO 15. HERCULES 16. OPHIUCHUS
17. ORION 18. AURIGA
19. TAURUS 20. PERSEUS
21. CASSIOPEIA 22. CEPHEUS
23. LYRA 24. CYGNUS
25. CETUS 26. ARIES
27. TRIANGULUM
28. ANDROMEDA
29. AQUILA
30. PISCES
31. PEGASUS
32. DELPHIN

## SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

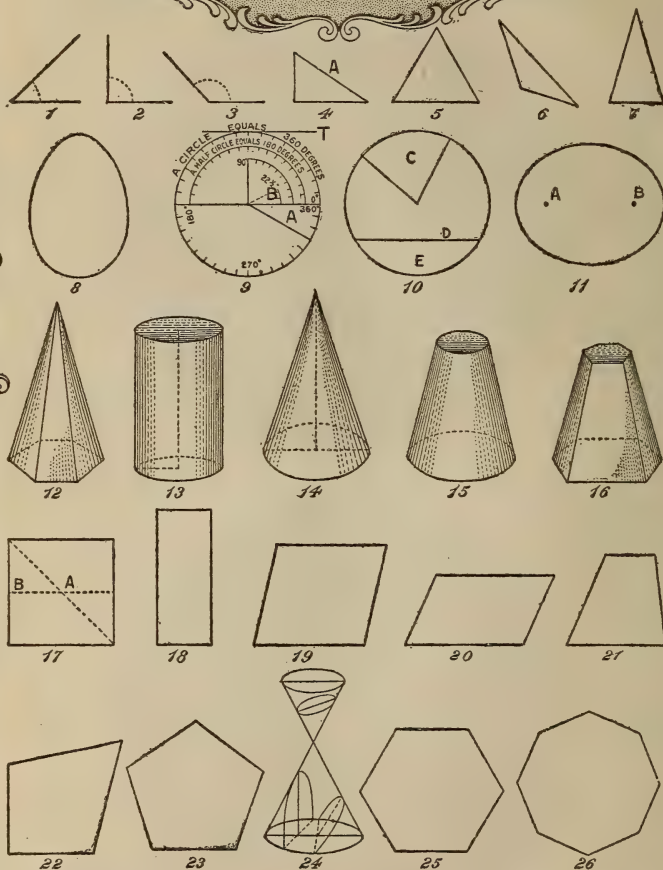
1. VIRGO
2. LIBRA
3. CORVUS
4. CRATER 5. HYDRA
6. CENTAURUS
7. LUPUS 8. SCORPIO
9. OPHIUCHUS
10. SERPENS 11. NAVIS
12. CRUX 13. CANIS MAJOR
14. MONOCEROS 15. ARA 16. TRIANGULUM
17. SAGITTARIUS 18. PAVO
19. HYDRUS 20. DORADO
21. COLUMBA 22. LEPUS
23. ORION 24. AQUILA
25. CAPRICORNUS
26. PISCIS
27. GRUS
28. PHOENIX
29. ERIDANUS
30. AQUARIUS
31. CETUS

THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS MARK THE TIME WHEN THE OPPOSITE ZODIACAL CONSTELLATIONS CULMINATE AT MIDNIGHT AS IN MARCH VIRGO AND IN SEPTEMBER PISCES



THE HOUR CIRCLE SHOWS THE ANGLE OF THE MERIDIAN AND THE POINT TO WHICH THE TELESCOPE IS DIRECTED THE MILKY WAY (A) AND NEBULAE ARE STIPPLED

# MATHEMATICAL AND GEOMETRICAL PLANES AND ANGLES



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1. Acute angle. 2. Right angle. 3. Obtuse angle. 4. Rectangular triangle (A hypotenuse). 5. Equilateral triangle. 6. Scalene triangle. 7. Isosceles triangle. 8. Oval. 9, 10. Circle (A radius, B diameter, C sector, D chord, E segment, T tangent). 11. Ellipse (A, B foci). 12. Pyramid. 13. Cylinder. 14. Cone. 15, 16. Frustrums. 17. Square (A diagonal, B diameter). 18. Rectangle. 19. Rhomb. 20. Rhomboid. 21. Quadrilateral. 22. Trapezium. 23. Pentagon. 24. Conic sections. 25. Hexagon. 26. Octagon.

**deride** (de-rid'), *vt.* Laugh at.—**derisively**, *adv.* [*L. rideo*, laugh.] *Syn.*—Mock; ridicule; jeer.

**derision** (de-rizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of deriding; mockery. 2. Laughing-stock.

**derisive** (de-ri'siv), *a.* Mocking.—**derisively**, *adv.* [being derived.]

**derivable** (de-ri'v-a-bl), *a.* Capable of derivation (der-i-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deriving. 2. Tracing of a word to its origin. 3. That which is derived.

**derivative** (de-ri'v-a-tiv), *I. a.* Derived; not original. *II. n.* That which is derived; esp. a word formed from another word.

**derive** (de-ri'v), *vt.* 1. Draw; take from a source. 2. Infer. 3. Trace a word to its root. [*L.—rivus*, river.]

**dermatology** (der-ma-to'l-o-jī), *n.* Branch of physiology which treats of the skin. [*Gr. derma*, skin, and *logos*, science.]

**derogate** (der'o-gāt), *vt.* Lessen; detract.—**derogation**, *n.* Taking from; detraction; depreciation.—**derogatory**, *a.* Detracting; injurious.—**derogatorily**, *adv.*—**derogatoriness**,

*n.* [*L. rogo*, ask.]

**derrick** (der'ik), *n.* Large crane for lifting heavy weights. [Named after a London hangman.]



Derringer Pistol.

**derringer** (der'in-jēr), *n.* Short-barrelled pistol of large caliber. [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.]

**dervish** (dēr'vish), *n.* Among Mohammedans, one of a class of monks who profess extreme poverty, and lead an austere life. [*Pers. dervesch*, poor.]

**descant** (des'kant), *n.* 1. Variation of an air. 2. Upper voice. 3. Comment. [From *L. cantus*, song.]

**descant** (des-kant'), *vt.* Discourse at length, comment.

**descend** (de-send'), *vi.* Come or go down.—**descendant**, *n.*—**descendent** (de-send'ent), *a.* Going down; proceeding from an ancestor. [*L.—de*, down, and *scando*, climb.]

**descension** (de-sen'shun), *n.* Act of descending or sinking.

**descent** (de-sent'), *n.* 1. Motion downward. 2. Declivity. 3. Invasion. 4. Lineage. [attack; extraction.]

*Syn.* Degradation; slope; assault; **describe** (de-skrib'), *vt.* 1. Trace out; delineate. 2. Give an account of. [*L.—scribo*, write.]

**description** (de-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Describing. 2. Sort; class; kind. *Syn.* Representation; account.

**descriptive** (de-skrip'tiv), *a.* Containing description.—**descriptively**, *adv.*—**descriptiveness**, *n.*

**descry** (de-skrī'), *vt.* [descry'ing; desried'.] Discover by the eye; espy. [*O. Fr. descrire*—*L. describo*.]

**desecrate** (des'e-krāt), *vt.* Divert from a sacred purpose; profane.—**desecration**, *n.* [*L.—sacer*, sacred.]

**desert** (de-zêrt'), *n.* 1. Reward, punishment. 2. Claim to reward; merit.

**desert** (de-zêrt'), *vt. and vi.* Leave, forsake, esp. quit a service, as the army, without permission.—**desert'er**, *n.*—**desertion**, *n.* [*L.—de*, negative, and *sero*, bind.]

**desert** (dez'êrt). *I. a.* Deserted; desolate. *II. n.* Desolate place; wilderness; solitude.

**deserve** (de-zêrv'), *vt. and vi.* Merit, be worthy of reward.—**deservedly**, *adv.*—**deserving**. *I. a.* Worthy. *II. n.* Desert.—**deservingly**, *adv.* [*L. servio*, serve.] [careless toilet. [*Fr.*]

**deshabille** (des-a-bil'), *n.* Undress; **desiccant** (de-sik'ant), **desiccative** (de-sik'a-tiv), *I. a.* Having the power of drying. *II. n.* Application that tends to dry up sores.

**desiccate** (des'i-kāt), *vt. and vi.* Dry up.—**desiccation**, *n.* [*L. siccus*, dry.]

**desideratum** (de-sid-ēr-ā'tum), *n.* Something desired.—*pl.* Desiderata (de-sid-ēr-ā'ta). [*L.*]

**design** (de-zin'). *I. vt.* 1. Draw. 2. Form a plan of; contrive. 3. Intend. *II. n.* 1. Drawing, sketch; plan. 2. Plot, intention.—**designable**, *a.*—**design'er**, *n.* 1. One who furnishes designs. 2. Plotter.—**designing**, *a.* Scheming. [*Fr.—L. signum*, mark.]

*Syn.* Purpose; project; pattern.

**designate** (des'ig-nāt), *vt.* 1. Make known. 2. Show; name.—**designa'tor**, *n.*—**designation** (des-ig-nā'shun), *n.* Name; title. [tionally.]

**designedly** (de-zī'ned-li), *adv.* Intentionally.

**desirable** (de-zī'ra-bl), *a.* Worthy of desire; pleasing; agreeable.—**desirably**, *adv.*—**desirableness**, *n.*

**desire** (de-zir'). *I. vt.* 1. Long for; wish for. 2. Request; ask. *II. n.* 1. Longing for; eagerness to obtain. 2. Prayer or request. 3. Object desired. [*Fr.—L. desidero*.] [obtain; eager for.]

**desirous** (de-zī'rus), *a.* Anxious to **desist** (de-sist'), *vi.* Stop; forbear [*L. de*, away, and *sisto*, cause to stand.]

**desk** (desk), *n.* Table or case for writing or reading; pulpit. [*A. S. disc—L. discus*.]

**desolate** (des'o-lāt). *I. vt.* Deprive of inhabitants; lay waste. *II. a.* 1. Lonely; forsaken, destitute of inhabitants;



laid waste. — **des'olately**, *adv.* — **des'olateness**, *n.* [L.—*solus*, alone.] **desolation** (des-o-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Waste; destruction. 2. Place desolated. 3. Dreariness; affliction; sadness.

*Syn.* Ruin; devastation; depopulation; melancholy; gloom; destitution.

**despair** (de-spār'), *i. vt.* Be without hope; despond. *II. n.* Utter hopelessness. — **despair'ingly**, *adv.* [L. *de* privative, and *spero*, hope.]

**despatch** (de-spach'), *i. vt.* 1. Send away, hastily, out of the world, etc. 2. Dispose of speedily. *II. n.* 1. Sending away. 2. Dismissal. 3. Rapidity. 4. Message. 5. Telegram. [O. Fr. *despécher*, — L. *L. dispédicare*, remove obstacles.]

**desperado** (des-pēr-ā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* desperadoes.] Desperate fellow. [Sp. *desesperado*.]

**desperate** (des-pēr-āt), *a. I.* In a state of despair; hopeless. 2. Fearless of danger; rash; furious. — **des'perately**, *adv.* — **despera'tion**, *n.* Despair; disregard of danger; fury.

**despicable** (des-pi-ka-bl), *a.* Deserving contempt. — **des'picableness**, *n.* *Syn.* Pitiful; mean; base; low; vile.

**despise** (de-spīz'), *vt.* Look down upon with contempt; scorn. [L. *de*, down, and *specio*, look.]

**despite** (de-spit'), *I. n.* Contempt; violent malice or hatred. *II. prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. [Fr. *dépit* — L. *despicio*.]

**despoil** (de-spoil'), *vt.* Spoil; rob. — **despoil'er**, *n.* — **despolia'tion**, *n.*

**despond** (de-spond'), *vi.* Lose hope or courage; despair. — **despond'ence**, **despond'ency**, *n.* Dejection. — **despond'ent**, *a.* Without courage or hope, sad. — **despond'ently**, **despond'ingly**, *adv.*

**despot** (des'put), *n.* One invested with absolute power; tyrant. — **despotic** (des-put'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or like a despot; having absolute power; tyrannical. — **despot'ically**, *adv.* — **despotism** (des'put-izm), *n.* Absolute power. [Gr. *despotes*, master.]

**dessert** (dez-zêrt'), *n.* Fruits, confections, etc., served as the last course of a meal. [Fr. — *desservir*, clear the table.]

**destination** (des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Purpose, end, fate. 2. Act of appointing. 3. Place to which one is going.

**destine** (des'tin), *vt.* Ordain, appoint, design, doom. [L. *destino*.]

**destiny** (des'ti-ni), *n.* End to which a person or thing is destined or appointed. 2. Unavoidable fate.

**destitute** (des'ti-tüt), *a.* 1. Deprived. 2. In want, needy. — **destitu'tion**, *n.* Poverty. [L. — *de* and *statuo*, place.]

**destroy** (de-stroi'), *vt.* Ruin; kill; put an end to; pull down. — **destroy'er**, *n.* [L. *destruo* — *de*, and *struo*, build.]

**destructible** (de-struk'ti-bl), *a.* Liable to be destroyed. — **destructibil'ity**, *n.*

**destruction** (de-struk'shun), *n.* Act of destroying; overthrow; ruin; death.

**destructive** (de-struk'tiv), *a.* Causing destruction; mischievous; ruinous; deadly. — **destruc'tively**, *adv.* — **destruc'tiveness**, *n.* [L.]

**desuetude** (des'we-tüd), *n.* Disuse. **desultory** (des'ult-ō-ri), *a.* Without logical connection; rambling; hasty; loose. — **des'ultorily**, *adv.* — **des'ultoriness**, *n.* [L.—*saltio*, jump.]

**detach** (de-tach'), *vt.* Unfasten; separate. — **detach'ment**, *n.* 1. State of being separate. 2. That which is detached, as a body of troops. [Fr. *détacher* — *dé*, from, and root of *ATTACH*.]

**detail** (de-tāl'), *I. vt.* 1. Relate minutely; enumerate. 2. Set apart for a particular service. *II. n.* [dē'tāl or de-tāl'] 1. Small part. 2. Minute and particular account. 3. Detachment. [Fr. *tailler*, cut.]

**detain** (de-tān'), *vt.* Hold back; stop; keep. — **detain'er**, *n.* 1. One who detains. 2. In law: Holding of what belongs to another. [L. *teneo*, hold.]

**detect** (de-tek't'), *vt.* Discover; find out. — **detect'able**, *a.* That may be detected. — **detection**, *n.* Discovery. — **detective**, *I. a.* Employed in detecting. *II. n.* One employed to discover secrets or obtain special information. [L. — *de*, and *tego*, cover.]

**detention** (de-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of detaining. 2. State of being detained.

**deter** (de-tēr'), *vt.* [deter'ring; deterred'] Frighten; hinder. [L. — *terreo*, frighten.]

**deterge** (de-têrj'), *vt.* Wipe off; cleanse (as a wound). [L.—*tergeo*, wipe.]

**detergence** (de-têr'jens), **detergen'cy** (de-têr'jen-si), *n.* 1. State or quality of being detergent. 2. Cleansing or purging power.

**detergent** (de-têr'jent), *I. a.* Cleansing; purging. *II. n.* That which cleanses.

**deteriorate** (de-têr'i-o-rāt), *I. vt.* Bring down, make worse. *II. vi.* Grow worse. — **deteriora'tion**, *n.* [L. *deterior*, worse.]

**determinable** (de-têr'min-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being determined, finished.

**determinate** (de-têr'min-āt), *a.* Determined; fixed; decisive. — **deter'minately**, *adv.*

ôte, fat, tāsċ, fār, fāll, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**determination** (de-tēr-min-ā'shun), *n.* Direction; resolution, purpose.  
**determinative** (de-tēr-min-ā-tiv), *a.* That determines; conclusive; deciding.  
**determine** (de-tēr-min), *vt.* 1. Limit; define; put an end to. 2. Fix or settle the form or character of. 3. Influence. 4. Resolve on. — **deter'mined**, *a.* Firm in purpose; resolute. — **deter'minedly**, *adv.* [deter.]  
**deterrent** (de-tēr'ent), *a.* Serving to **detest** (de-test'), *vt.* Hate; dislike intensely. — **detest'able**, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable. — **detesta'tion**, *n.* [L. *detestor*, curse.]  
**dethrone** (de-thrōn'), *vt.* Remove from a throne.  
**detonate** (det'o-nāt), *vi.* and *vt.* Explode. — **detona'tion**, *n.* [L. *detono*.] [Fr.]  
**detour** (de-tōr'), *n.* Roundabout way.  
**detract** (de-trakt'), *vt.* 1. Take away. 2. Defame; abuse. — **detract'er**, **detract'or**, *n.* — **detract'ingly**, *adv.* — **detrac'tion**, *n.* Depreciation; slander. — **detractory**, *a.* Tending to detract; derogatory. [L. — *traho*, draw.]  
**detriment** (det'ri-ment), *n.* Damage; loss. — **detriment'al**, *a.* Injurious. [L. — *terō*, *tritus*, rub.]  
**de trop** (de-trō'), *adv.* Superfluous; in the way; not wanted. [Fr.]  
**deuce** (dūs), *n.* Card or die with two spots. [Fr. *deux*, two.]  
**deuce** (dūs), *n.* Evil spirit; devil. [Icel. *thurs*, giant, goblin.]  
**devastate** (dev'as-tāt), *vt.* Lay waste; plunder; ravage; desolate. — **devasta'tion**, *n.* [L. — *vasto*, lay waste.]  
**develop** (de-vel'op), *vt.* and *vi.* Change or perfect by a process. — **develop'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *développer*, unwrap.] *Syn.* Unfold; evolve; produce.  
**deviate** (dē'vi-āt), *vi.* Turn aside; err. — **devia'tion**, *n.* [L. *de* and *via*, way.]  
**device** (de-vīs'), *n.* 1. Contrivance; design. 2. Emblem; motto. [Fr. *devise*.]  
**devil** (dev'l), *n.* 1. Evil spirit. 2. Satan. 3. Very wicked person. 4. Printer's apprentice. 5. Fellow, rogue. II. *vt.* Pepper or season highly. — **devil'ish**, *a.* Crooked. — **devil'ishly**, *adv.* — **devil'ishness**, *n.* — **devil'try**, *n.* 1. Extreme wickedness. 2. Wanton mischief. [A. S. *deofol* — Gr. *diabolos*, slanderer.]  
**deviously** (dē'vi-us), *a.* Erring. — **de'viously**, *adv.* — **de'viousness**, *n.* *Syn.* Rambling; wandering; winding.  
**devise** (de-viz'). I. *vt.* 1. Scheme; contrive. 2. Give by will; bequeath. II. *n.* 1. Act of bequeathing. 2. Will. 3. Property bequeathed by will — **devis'er** (de-vī'zēr), *n.* One who contrives. — **devisor** (de-vī'zār), *n.* One who be-

queaths by will. [Fr. *deviser* — L. *divido*, divide.] [from]  
**devoid** (de-void'), *a.* Destitute; free  
**devoir** (dev-war'), *n.* Duty; service; respect. [Fr.]  
**devolve** (de-volv'). I. *vt.* Transfer; deliver. II. *vi.* Be transferred. [L. *volvo*.]  
**devote** (de-vōt'), *vt.* 1. Set apart; doom. 2. Give up wholly. — **devo'ted**, *a.* Strongly attached: zealous. — **devo'tedly**, *adv.* — **devo'tedness**, *n.* — **devotee** (dev-ō-tē'), *n.* One devoted, esp. to religion; bigot. — **devo'tion**, *n.* Consecration; prayer; strong attachment. — **devo'tional**, *a.* [L. *vovere*, vow.] [addict; destine; consign. *Syn.* Consecrate; dedicate; apply.]  
**devour** (de-vowr'), *vt.* Swallow greedily; eat; consume; destroy. — **devour'er**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *voro*, swallow.]  
**devout** (de-vowt'), *a.* Given up to religion; pious; sincere. — **devout'ly**, *adv.* — **devout'ness**, *n.* [See DEVOTE.] *Syn.* Reverent; holy; earnest.  
**dew** (dū), *n.* Moisture deposited from the air in minute drops upon the surface of objects. II. *vt.* Wet with dew; moisten. — **Dewpoint**, *n.* Temperature at which dew begins to form. — **dew'y**, *a.* Like dew; moist with dew. [A. S. *deaw*.] [the throat of oxen.]  
**dewlap** (dū'lap), *n.* Loose skin about  
**dexter** (deks'tēr), *a.* On the right-hand side; right. — **dexterity** (deks-ter-i-ti), *n.* 1. Expertness. 2. Readiness and skill; adroitness. — **dexterous** (deks'tēr-us), *a.* Adroit; skillful. — **dexterously**, *adv.* — **dexterousness**, *n.* — **dextr'al** (deks'tr'al), *a.* Right, as opposed to left. [L.]  
**déy** (dā), *n.* Title of governor of Algiers before the French conquest. (Turk. *dai*.) [Gr. *dis*, twice.]  
**di-**, *prefix*. Twice; twofold; double.  
**di-**, *prefix*. Signifies division, separation, or distribution. *Dis* is used before words beginning with *f*. [L. *dis*, apart.] [tween. [Gr.]  
**dia-**, *prefix*. Through, thoroughly; be-  
**diabolic** (di-a-bol'ik), **diabolical** (di-a-bol'ik-al), *a.* Devilish. — **diabol'ically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *diabolos*, devil.]  
**diaconal** (di-ak'o-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a deacon. [deacon]  
**diaconate** (di-ak'o-nāt), *n.* Office of a  
**diacritic** (di-a-krit'ik), **diacritical**, *a.* Serving to distinguish. [Gr. — *dia*, and *krino*, distinguish.]  
**diactinic** (di-ak-tin'ik), *a.* Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.  
**diadem** (di'a-dem), *n.* 1. Ornamental head band. 2. Crown. [Gr. — *dia*, round, and *deo*, bind.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolf:  
 mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl. then.

**diacresis** (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* Mark (·) placed over a vowel to show that it is to be pronounced separately, as in *aërial*.—*pl.* di'er'es'es. [Gr.—*dia*, apart, and *haïreo*, take.] [nōsis of a disease.]

**diagnose** (dī-ag-nōs), *vt.* Make a diagnosis. **diagnosis** (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.* 1. Determination of the nature of a disease. 2. Brief description.—*pl.* Diagno's'es. [Gr.—*di*, between, and *gignosko*, know.]

**diagonal** (dī-ag'o-nal). 1. *a.* 1. Extending from one angle to another not adjacent. 2. Oblique. 3. Marked with diagonal lines. II. *n.* Straight line so drawn. — **diagonally**, *adv.* [Gr.—*dia*, through, and *gonia*, corner.]

**diagram** (dī-a-gram), *n.* Figure, drawing.—**diagrammatic**, *a.* [Gr.]

**dial** (dī'al), *n.* 1. Instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow. 2. Face of a watch or clock. [Low L. *dialis*—*dies*, day.]



Sun Dial.

**dialect** (dī-a-lekt), *n.* Variety of a language peculiar to a district. [Gr.—*dia*, between, and *lego*, speak.]

**dialectic** (dī-a-lek'tik), **dialectical** (dī-a-lek'tik-al). 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to dialect. 2. Pertaining to dialectics; logical. II. *n.* Same as DIALECTICS.—**dialectically**, *adv.*

**dialectician** (dī-a-lek-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in dialectics; logician.

**dialectics** (dī-a-lek'tiks), *n. pl.* 1. Art of discussing. 2. Branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

**dialogue** (dī-a-log), *n.* Conversation between two people [Gr. *dialogos*.]

**diameter** (dī-am'e-tēr), *n.* Straight line passing through the centre of a circle, terminated at both ends by the circumference. [Gr.—*dia*, and *metrein*, measure.]

**diametrical** (dī-a-met'rik-al). *a.* Direct; straight.—**diametrically**, *adv.*

**diamond** (dī-a-mund), *n.* 1. The most precious stone and hardest of all substances. 2. Four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles. 3.

This line is set in diamond type.

One of the smallest kinds of English type. [Fr.—Gr. *adamas*. See ADAMANT.]

**diapason** (dī-a-pā'zun), *n.* 1. Entire compass of a voice or instrument. 2. Fixed standard of pitch. 3. One of two principal stops in a pipe-organ. [Gr.—*dia*, and *pas*, all.]

**diaper** (dī-a-pēr). 1. *n.* Linen cloth woven in figures, used for towels, etc. II. *vt.* Variegate with figures. [From root of JASPER.]

**diaphanous** (dī-af'a-nus), *a.* Transparent.—**diaphanously**, *adv.* [Gr.—*phaino*, show.]

**diaphragm** (dī-a-fram), *n.* Dividing membrane; esp. the muscular partition between chest and abdomen; the midriff. [Gr.—*phragnumi*, fence.]

**diarrhea, diarrhoea** (dī-a-rē'a), *n.* Morbid looseness of the bowels. [Gr.—*dia*, and *rheo*, flow.]

**diary** (dī'a-ri), *n.* Daily record; journal. [L. *diarium*—*dies*, day.]

**diastole** (dī-as'to-lē), *n.* 1. Normal dilatation of the heart, alternating with contraction, systole. 2. Making a short syllable long.

**diatonic** (dī-a-ton'ik), *a.* Using the tones of the standard scales only.

**diatribe** (dī'a-trib), *n.* 1. Discourse or disputation. 2. Inveective harangue. [Gr.=Wasting time.]

**dibble** (dib'l). 1. *n.* Tool used for making holes to put seed or plants in. II. *vi.* and *vt.* Plant with a dibble; make holes; dip, as in angling.

**dice** (dis). Plural of DIE.

**dicker** (dik'ēr). 1. *n.* Trade; bargain. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Barter; haggle; drive a bargain.

**dictate** (dik'tāt). 1. *vt.* 1. Tell another what to say or write. 2. Command. II. *n.* Order; direction; impulse.

—**dictation**, *n.* Act, art, or practice of dictating; order.—**dictator**, *n.* One invested for a time with absolute authority.—**dictatorial**, *a.* 1. Absolute; authoritative. 2. Imperious; overbearing.—**dictatorially**, *adv.*—**dictatorship**, *n.* Office or term of a dictator.

**diction** (dik'shun), *n.* Manner of expression; choice of words; style. [L. *dictio*.]

**dictionary** (dik'shun-ār-i), *n.* Book containing the words of a language, or a branch of it, alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etc. [Fr. *dictionnaire*.] [dik'ta. [L.]

**dictum** (dik'tum), *n.* Saying.—*pl.* **did** (did). Past tense of do.

**didactic** (di-dak'tik), **didactical** (di-dak'tik-al), *a.* Intended to teach; instructive.—**didactically**, *adv.* [Gr.]

**die** (dī), *vi.* [dy'ing; died (did).] 1. Lose life. 2. Vanish. [Icel. *deyja*.] *Syn.* Decease; depart; expire; perish; cease; faint; languish.

**die** (dī), *n.* [*pl.* dice (dis).] 1. Small cube thrown from a box, in games. 2. [*pl.* dies (diz).] Stamp for impressing coin, punching holes, forming screw threads, etc. 3. Cubical part of a pedestal. [Fr.—L. *datus*, given, cast.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**diet** (dī'et). I. *n.* 1. Mode of living, with especial reference to food. 2. Food prescribed by a physician; allowance of provision. II. *vt.* Furnish with food. III. *vi.* 1. Eat. 2. Take food according to rule. [Gr. *diata*.]

**diet** (di-et), *n.* 1. Assembly of princes and delegates. 2. Chief national council in several countries in Europe. [L. *dies*, (set) day.]

**dietary** (di'e-târ-i). I. *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet. II. *n.* Course of diet; allowance of food.

**dietetic** (di-e-tet'ik), **dietet'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to diet. — **dietet'ics**, *n.* Rules for regulating diet. — **dietet'ically**, *adv.* [From Gr. *diatetikos*.]

**differ** (dif'ër), *vi.* Disagree; be unlike. [L. *dis*, apart, and *fero*, bear.]

**difference** (dif'ër-ens), *n.* 1. Distinguishing quality or mark. 2. Excess in quantity. 3. Dispute; quarrel.

*Syn.* Dissimilarity; variation; disagreement; contention; wrangle.

**different** (dif'ër-ent), *a.* Unlike. — **diff'erently**, *adv.*

**differential** (dif'ër-en'shal), *a.* 1. Creating a difference. 2. In *math.* Pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small.

**differentiate** (dif'ër-en'shi-ât), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make or grow different or distinct. 2. Specialize.

**difficult** (dif'i-kult), *a.* 1. Hard to do. 2. Hard to please. — **diff'icultly**, *adv.* [L. — *dis*, negative, and *facilis*, easy.]

*Syn.* Arduous; stubborn; laborious; troublesome; painful; crabbed.

**difficulty** (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.* 1. Laboriousness. 2. Obstacle. 3. Embarrassment of affairs. 4. Trouble; dispute; quarrel. [idence; bashfulness.

**diffidence** (dif'i-dens), *n.* Want of confidence.

**diffident** (dif'i-dent), *a.* Distrustful of one's self; modest. — **diff'idently**, *adv.* [L. — *dis*, negative, and *fido*, trust.]

**diffuse** (dif-füz'), *vt.* Scatter. — **diffu'ser**, *n.* [L. — *dis*, and *fundo*, pour.]

**diffuse** (dif-füs'), *a.* 1. Diffused; widely spread. 2. Wordy; not concise. — **diffu'sely**, *adv.* — **diffu'seness**, *n.*

**diffusive** (dif-fü'siv), *a.* Extending; spreading widely. — **diffu'sively**, *adv.* — **diffu'siveness**, *n.*

**dig** (dig), *vt.* [dig'ging; dug or digged (digd).] Turn up the earth; excavate. — **dig'ger**, *n.* [A. S. *dician*.]

**digest** (di-jest'), *vt.* 1. Prepare for assimilation; assimilate. 2. Distribute and arrange. 3. Receive and classify in the mind. 4. Think over. — **digest'er**, *n.* — **digest'ible**, *a.* — **digest'ibility**, *n.* — **digestion** (di-jest'chun), *n.* — **digestive**, *a.* Pro-

moting digestion. [L. *digero*, carry asunder, dissolve.]

**digest** (di'jest), *n.* Body of laws or other matter collected and arranged, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws.

**dight** (dit), *a.* Disposed; adorned. [A. S. *dihtan*, arrange.]

**digit** (di'jit), *n.* 1. Finger or toe. 2. Finger's breadth. 3. One of the figures 1–9. 4. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [L. *digitus*.]

**digitate** (di'j-i-tât), *a.* Consisting of several finger-like sections.

**dignified** (dig'ni-fid), *a.* Marked with dignity; grave.

**dignify** (dig'ni-fi), *vt.* Digitate Leaf [dig'nifying; dignified]. Invest with honor; exalt.

[L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, make.]

**dignitary** (dig'ni-târ-i), *n.* One who holds a high position. [Fr. *dignitaire*.]

**dignity** (dig'ni-ti), *n.* 1. State of being worthy or dignified. 2. Elevation in rank. [Fr. *dignité*.]

**digraph** (di'gräf), *n.* Two letters expressing but one sound, as *ph*, = *f*. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *graphe*, mark.]

**digress** (di-gres'), *vi.* Depart from the main subject; introduce irrelevant matter. — **digress'ive**, *a.* — **digression** (di-gresh'un), *n.* [L. *dis*, aside, and *gradior*, step.]

**dike** (dik). I. *n.* 1. Ditch; pond. 2. Bank of earth. 3. In *geol.* Wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks. II. *vt.* Surround with a dike or bank. [A. S. *dic*.]

**dilapidate** (di-lap'i-dât), *vt.* and *vi.* Ruin; fall into ruin. [L. *lapis*, stone.]

**dilate** (di-lât'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Expand, opp. of CONTRACT; widen. 2. Speak at length; enlarge. [L. *dis*, apart, and *latus*, borne.]

[*n.* Expansion.]

**dilation** (di-lâ'shun), *n.* **dilatation**, **dilatatory** (dil'a-tô-ri), *a.* 1. Slow; tardy. 2. Causing delay. — **dil'atorily**, *adv.* — **dil'atoriness**, *n.*

**dilemma** (di-lem'a), *n.* Difficult choice. [Gr.] [in arts. [It.]

**dilettante** (dil-et-tân'tâ), *n.* Amateur

**diligence** (dil'i-jens), *n.* 1. Industry. 2. (dê-lê-zhongs') French stage-coach.

**diligent** (dil'i-jent), *a.* Steady in application. — **dil'igently**, *adv.* [L. *diligere*, love.]

[*lous*.]

*Syn.* Assiduous; industrious; sedu-

**dill** (dil), *n.* Plant with aromatic seeds used in medicine and cooking. [A. S. *dille*.] [de; delay. [From DALLY.]

**dilly-dally** (dil'i-dal-i), *vi.* Loiter; tri-



fâte, fat, task, fâr, fall, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**dilute** (di-lŭt'). I. *vt.* 1. Make thinner or more liquid. 2. Diminish in strength, flavor, etc., by mixing, esp. with water. II. *a.* Diminished in strength. —**dilution**, *n.* [L. *luo*, wash.]

**diluvial** (di-lŭ'vial), **diluvian**, *a.* Pertaining to a flood, esp. that in the time of Noah; caused by a deluge.

**diluvium** (di-lŭ'vi-um), *n.* 1. Inundation; flood. 2. In *geol.* Deposit of sand, gravel, etc., made by the former action of the sea. [L. See DELUGE.]

**dim** (dim). I. *a.* 1. Not bright or distinct. 2. Faint; vague; dull. 3. Not seeing clearly. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [dim'ming; dimmed (dimd).] Make or become dark, dull or faint. —**dimly**, *adv.* — **dimness**, *n.* [A. S.]

**dime** (dim), *n.* U. S. coin = 10 cents. [O. Fr. *disme*, tithe, — *decima*, tenth part.]

**dimension** (di-men'shun), *n.* 1. Measure in length, breadth or thickness. 2. Extent; size. [L. — *metior*, measure.]

**diminish** (di-min'ish), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow less. [From L. *diminuo*.]

*Syn.* Abate; decrease; lessen.

**diminuendo** (di-min-i-en'dō), *adv.* In *mus.* Direction to let the sound die away, marked >. [It.]

**diminution** (di-min'ü-shun), *n.* 1. Lessening. 2. Degradation.

**diminutive** (di-min'ü-tiv). I. *a.* Small; contracted. II. *n.* In *gram.* Word formed from another to express a little one of the kind. —**diminutively**, *adv.* — **diminutiveness**, *n.*

**dimity** (dim'i-ti), *n.* Stout white cotton-cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads. [From Gr. *di*, twice, and *mitos*, thread.]

**dimorphous** (di-mar'fus), *a.* Existing in two forms.

**dimple** (dim'pl). I. *n.* Small natural depression on the face. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Form, or mark with, dimples. [Dim. of DIP.]

**dimply** (dim'pli), *a.* Full of dimples. **din** (din). I. *n.* Confused, harsh noise. II. *vt.* [din'ning; dinned.] 1. Strike with a continued, confused noise. 2. Force with clamor. [A. S. *dynian*.]

**dine** (din). I. *vt.* Take dinner. II. *vt.* Give a dinner to. [O. Fr. *disner*, (Fr. *dîner*). — L. *coena*, meal.]

**ding** (ding). *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Strike; throw; dash. 2. Urge; keep constantly repeating. [Sound of metal struck.]

**dingdong** (ding-dang), *n.* 1. Sound of bells ringing. 2. Monotony.

**dinghy** (din'gi), *n.* 1. Small East-Indian sail-boat. 2. U. S. Small flat-bottomed boat; dory.



Dinghy.

**dingo** (ding'go), *n.* Native wild dog of Australia. [soiled, [From DUNG.]

**dingy** (din'ji), *a.* Of a dirty color;

**dinner** (din'ēr), *n.* Chief meal of day.

**Dinosauria** (di-no-sar'i-a), *n. pl.* Species of extinct colossal reptiles of Mesozoic period. [*sing.* dinosaurus.]

**dint** (dint), *n.* 1. Mark left by a blow.

2. Power; means. [A. S. *dynt*, blow.]

**diocesan** (di-os'e-san), I. *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. II. *n.* Bishop as regards his diocese.

**diocese** (diō-sēs), *n.* District under a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr. — *dioikeo*, keep house.]

**dionym** (diō-nim), *n.* Name consisting of two parts. [Gr.]

**dioptr** (di-op'tēr), *n.* Index arm of a graduated circle; alidade.

**dioptric** (di-op'trik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of refracted light.

2. Refracting.

**diorama** (diō-rā'ma), *n.* Exhibition of pictures viewed through an opening in the wall of a darkened chamber. [Gr. — *horao*, see.]

**dip** (dip). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [dip'ping; dipped.] 1. Dive or plunge for a moment.

2. Bail. 3. Moisten. 4. Wave up and down. 5. Incline downwards. II. *n.* Sloping. [A. S. *dyppan*.]

**diphtheria** (dif-thēr'i-a or dip-), *n.* Disease in which the air-passages become covered with a leather-like membrane. —**diphtheritic**, *a.* [Gr. *diphthera*, leather.]

**diphthong** (dif'thong), *n.* Two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable. [Gr. — *di*, two, and *phthongos*, sound.]

**diploma** (di-plō'ma), *n.* Document conferring some honor or privilege. [Gr. *diploos*, double, folded.]

**diplomacy** (di-plō'ma-si), *n.* 1. Science and art of international intercourse. 2. Art of negotiation; shrewdness. [ist.]

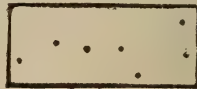
**diplomat** (dip'lō-mat), *n.* Diplomat.

**diplomatic** (dip-lō-mat'ik), **diplomatical** (dip-lō-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomacy. 2. Artful. — **diplomatically**, *adv.*

**diplomatist** (di-plō-ma-tist), *n.* One skilled in diplomacy.

**dipper** (dip'ēr),

*n.* 1. One who or that which dips. 2. Large ladle. 3. Certain group of seven stars in Ursa Major (Big Dipper), and Ursa Minor (Little Dipper). 4. Diving bird.



Big Dipper.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāil, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**dipsomania** (dip-sō-mā'ni-a), *n.* Insatiable craving for alcoholic drink.

—**dipsomaniac**, *n.* One suffering from dipsomania. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*.] [L. *dirus*, fearful.]

**dire** (dir), *a.* Dreadful; calamitous.

**direct** (di-rekt'), *I. a.* 1. Straight. 2. Sincere. 3. Plain. 4. In the line of descent. II. *vt.* 1. Point; aim. 2. Point out the proper course to; guide. 3. Order. 4. Address.—**directly**, *adv.*—**directness**, *n.* [L.—*rego*, rule.]

**direct** (di-rekt'), *adv.* In a direct course; without intermediary.

**direction** (di-rek'shun), *n.* 1. Line in which anything moves. 2. Guidance. 3. Address. 4. Board of directors.

*Syn.* Control; order; management; superintendence; government; clew.

**directive** (di-rek'tiv), *a.* Having power or tendency to direct.

**director** (di-rek'tūr), *n.* One who or that which directs; manager, governor.—**directress**, *n. fem.*—**directorate**, **directorship**, *n.* Office of director.—**directorial**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to directors. 2. Giving direction.—**directory**, *I. a.* Containing directions; guiding. II. *n.* 1. Body of directors. 2. Guide. 3. Book with the names, residences, occupations, etc., of the inhabitants of a place.

**direful**. Same as DIRE.

**dirge** (dêrj), *n.* Funeral song. [From *dirige*, the first word of a Latin funeral hymn.]

**dirigible** (dir'i-ji-bl), *a.* That may be directed or controlled. [L. *dirigo*, direct.] [*dirig.*]

**dirk** (dêrk), *n.* Dagger, poniard. [Ir.]

**dirt** (dêrt), *n.* 1. Filth. 2. Soil or loose earth.—**dirty**, *I. a.* Defiled with dirt; filthy; mean. II. *vt.* [dirt'ing; dirt'ied.] Soil; sully.—**dirtyly**, *adv.*—**dirtiness**, *n.* [Dan. *dreet*.]

**dis-**, *prefix*. Signifies separation, privation or negation. [L. = asunder.]

**disability** (dis-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Lack of ability. [deprive of power.]

**disable** (dis-ā'bl), *vt.* Make unable;

**disabuse** (dis-a-büz'), *vt.* Undeceive; set right.

**disadvantage** (dis-ad-van'taj), *I. n.* What is unfavorable to one's interest; loss; injury. II. *vt.* Harm.—**disadvantageous**, *a.*

**disaffect** (dis-af-fekt'), *vt.* Take away the affection of; make discontented.—**disaffected**, *Ill-disposed, disloyal.*—**disaffection**, *n.* Disloyalty; ill-will.

**disagree** (dis-a-grē'), *vt.* Differ, be at variance; dissent.—**disagreeable**, *c.* Not agreeable; unpleasant; offensive.—**disagreeably**, *adv.*—**disa-**

**greeableness**, *n.*—**disagreeable**, *n.* Want of agreement; dispute. [deny the authority of; reject.]

**disallow** (dis-al-low'), *vt.* Not allow;

**disappear** (dis-ap-pēr'), *vt.* Vanish from sight.—**disappearance**, *n.* Removal from sight.

**disappoint** (dis-ap-point'), *vt.* 1. Not fulfill one's expectation. 2. Frustrate, destroy.—**disappointed**, *a.* Baffled; dissatisfied.—**disappointment**, *n.* 1. Failure of hope or plan. 2. Vexation, resulting from such failure.

**disapprobation** (dis-ap-ro-bā'shun),

**disapproval** (dis-ap-prō'val), *n.* Censure; dislike.

**disapprove** (dis-ap-prōv'), *vt.* Think ill of; reject.—**disapprovingly**, *adv.*

**disarm** (dis-ärm'), *vt.* Deprive of arms; render defenceless.—**disarmament**, *n.*

**disarrange** (dis-ar-rānj'), *vt.* Undo the arrangement of; disorder.—**disarrangement**, *n.*

**disaster** (diz-as'tēr), *n.* Misfortune; calamity. [Fr. *désastre*—L. *astrum*, star.] [—**disastrously**, *adv.*]

**disastrous** (diz-as'trus), *a.* Ruinous.

**disavow** (dis-a-vow'), *vt.* Disclaim; disown; deny.—**disavowal**, *n.* Act of disavowing; rejection; denial.

**disband** (dis-band'), *vt. and vt.* Break up; disperse. [ey] from the bar.

**disbar** (dis-bār'), *vt.* Expel (an attorney).

**disbelief** (dis-be-léf'), *n.* Want of belief. [ief or credit to.]

**disbelieve** (dis-be-lēv'), *vt.* Refuse to believe.

**disburden** (dis-bür'dn), *vt.* Rid of a burden; free.

**disburse** (dis-bürs'), *vt.* Pay out.—**disbursement**, *n.* Paying out; that which is paid out. [O. Fr. *desbourser*—*bourse*, purse.]

**disc**. Same as DISK.

**discard** (dis-kärd'), *vt.* 1. Throw away as useless. 2. Cast off; discharge. [L. *dis*, away, and *CARD*.]

**discern** (diz-zêrn'), *vt.* Distinguish clearly; judge.—**discernment**, *n.* Power of judging. [L. *cerno*, sift.]

*Syn.* Perceive; recognize; detect.

**discharge** (dis-chärj'), *I. vt.* 1. Unload. 2. Set free; acquit; dismiss. 3. Fire, as a gun. 4. Let out; emit. II. *n.* 1. Act of discharging. 2. That which is discharged; evacuation.

*Syn.* Relieve; absolve; annul.

**disciple** (dis-si'pl), *n.* 1. Learner; pupil. 2. One who believes in the doctrine of another; follower.—**discipleship**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *discipulus*—*disco*, learn.]

**disciplinable** (dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* Capable of training or instruction.



**disciplinarian** (dis-i-plin-ā-rī-an), *n.*  
One who enforces rigid rule.

**disciplinary** (dis-i-plin-ār-i), *a.* Pertaining to or intended for discipline.

**discipline** (dis-i-plin), *i. n.* 1. Training. 2. Subjection to control. 3. System of rules. 4. Punishment. *II. vt.* 1. Train; educate. 2. Bring under control. 3. Chastise. [*L. disciplina.*]

*Syn.* Drill; obedience; correction.

**disclaim** (dis-klām'), *vt.* Renounce claim to; decline accepting.—**disclaim'er**, *n.* Denial; disavowal.

*Syn.* Disavow; reject; repudiate.

**disclose** (dis-klōz'), *vt.* 1. Uncover; expose. 2. Open; reveal.—**disclosure** (dis-klōz'hōr), *n.* 1. Act of disclosing. 2. That which is revealed.

**discolor** (dis-kul'ēr), *vt.* 1. Take away color from. 2. Change the natural color of.—**discoloration**, *n.*

**discomfit** (dis-kum'fīt), *vt.* Disconcert; balk; defeat; rout.—**discomfiture** (dis-kum'fī-tūr), *n.* Defeat; disappointment. [*O. Fr. desconfire* — *L. di, and conficio*, prepare.]

**discomfort** (dis-kum'fūr), *i. n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness; pain. *II. vt.* Deprive of comfort; make uneasy; grieve.

**discommode** (dis-kom-mōd'), *vt.* Put to inconvenience.

**discompose** (dis-kom-pōz'), *vt.* Disturb; ruffle.—**discompose'sure**, *n.* 1. Disorder; agitation. 2. Incongruity.

**disconcert** (dis-kon-sērt'), *vt.* Confuse; disturb; defeat.

**disconnect** (dis-kon-nekt'), *vt.* Separate; disjoin.—**disconnection**, *n.*

**disconsolate** (dis-kon-sō-lāt), *a.* Hopeless; dejected.—**disconsolately**, *adv.*—**disconsolateness**, *n.*

**discontent** (dis-kon-tent'), *i. a.* Dissatisfied. *II. n.* Want of content; uneasiness. *III. vt.* Deprive of content.—**discontent'ed**, *a.*—**discontent'edly**, *adv.*—**discontent'edness**, *n.*—**discontent'ment**, *n.*

**discontinuance** (dis-kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* Breaking off.  
*Syn.* Cessation; interruption; break.

**discontinue** (dis-kon-tin'ū), *vt. and vi.* Cease to continue; stop.

**discord** (dis-kārd), *n.* 1. Disagreement; strife. 2. Union of inharmonious sounds.—**discord'ance**, **discord'ancy**, *n.* Disagreement.—**discord'ant**, *a.* Unharmonious; inconsistent; jarring.—**discord'antly**, *adv.* [*L. dis, and cor, heart.*]

**discount** (dis'kownt), *n.* 1. Deduction allowed on a purchase or account. 2. Deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill.

**discount** (dis'kownt'). *I. vt.* 1. Allow discount. 2. Advance money on, deducting discount. *II. vt.* Practice discounting.—**discount'able**, *a.*

**discountenance** (dis-kown'ten-ans), *vt.* 1. Put out of countenance; abash. 2. Refuse support to; discourage.

**discourage** (dis-kūr'aj), *vt.* Take away the courage of; dishearten.—**discouragement**, *n.*

*Syn.* Deject; dispirit; depress; disfavor; deter; dissuade; obstruct.

**discourse** (dis-kōrs'). *I. n.* 1. Speech, language. 2. Conversation. 3. Treatise; sermon. *II. vt.* Talk; converse; reason; treat formally. *III. vt.* Utter; give forth. [*Fr.—L. dis, to and fro, and curro, run.*]

**discourteous** (dis-kūr'te-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude.—**discourteously**, *adv.*—**discourteousness**, *n.*

**discourtesy** (dis-kūr'te-si), *n.* Want of courtesy; incivility.

**discover** (dis-kuv'ēr), *vt.* 1. Uncover; make known. 2. Find out. 3. Espy.—**discover'er**, *n.*—**discovery**, *n.* 1. Act of finding out. 2. Thing discovered. 3. Revelation.

**discredit** (dis-kred'it). *I. n.* Bad credit; ill repute; disgrace. *II. vt.* 1. Refuse credit to, or belief in. 2. Deprive of credibility or credit; disgrace.—**discreditable**, *a.* Not creditable; disgraceful.—**discreditably**, *adv.*

**discreet** (dis-krēt'), *a.* 1. Wise in avoiding mistakes. 2. Careful in keeping a secret.—**discreet'ness**, *n.* [*L. discretus.* See DISCERN.]

**discrepancy** (dis-krep'an-si), *n.* Disagreement; difference.

**discrepant** (dis-krep'ant), *a.* Differing. [*L.—crepo, sound.*]

**discrete** (dis-krēt'), *a.* Distinct; disjunctive.—**discretion** (dis-kresh'un), *n.* 1. Quality of being discreet. 2. Prudence. 3. Judgment, pleasure.—**discre'tional**, **discre'tionary**, *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained.

**discretive** (dis-krē'tiv), *a.* Separating; disjunctive.—**discre'tively**, *adv.*

**discriminate** (dis-krim'i-nāt), *vt. and vi.* Distinguish; select.—**discrim'inately**, *adv.* [*L.—root of DISCERN.*]

**discrimination** (dis-krim-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or power of distinguishing. 2. Acuteness, judgment.

**discursion** (dis-kūr'shun), *n.* 1. Desultory talk. 2. Act of discoursing or reasoning.

**discursive** (dis-kūr'siv), *a.* 1. Roving; desultory. 2. Proceeding regularly from premise to conclusion.—**discurs'ively**, *adv.*

fāto, fat, tāsk, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**discuss** (dis-kus'), *vt.* Examine in detail, or by disputation; debate. — **discussion** (dis-kush'un), *n.* Debate. [*L. discussio, -dis, and quatio, shake.*]

**disdain** (dis-dān'). I. *vt.* Despise; scorn. II. *n.* Aversion; contempt. — **disdainful**, *a.* — **disdain fully**, *adv.* — **disdainfulness**, *n.* [*O. Fr. desdai-gner—L. dignus, worthy.*]

**disease** (diz-ez'), *n.* Morbid, distressing physical condition. — **diseased** (diz-ezd'), *a.* Affected with disease. *Syn.* Sickness; malady; disorder; ailment; complaint; illness.

**disembark** (dis-em-bark'), *vt.* and *vi.* Land. — **disembarka'tion**, *n.* Landing from a ship.

**disembarrass**, (dis-em-bar'as), *vt.* Free from embarrassment or perplexity. [*vest of body.* 2. Disband.]

**disembody** (dis-em-bod'i), *vt.* 1. Disembowel (dis-em-bow'el), *vt.* Deprive of the bowels; eviscerate.

**disenchant** (dis-en-chānt'), *vt.* Free from enchantment, illusion or fascination. — **disenchantment**, *n.*

**disencumber** (dis-en-kum'bēr), *vt.* Free from encumbrance; unburden. — **disencumbrance**, *n.*

**disengage** (dis-en-gāj'), *vt.* Separate; free from being engaged; set free.

**disentangle** (dis-en-tang'l), *vt.* Free from entanglement, or disorder.

**disentomb** (dis-en-tōm'), *vt.* Take out of a tomb. [*Awaken from a trance.*]

**disentrance** (dis-en-trans'), *vt.*

**disestablish** (dis-es-tab'l-ish), *vt.* 1. Break up. 2. Deprive of state support.

**disfavor** (dis-fā'vūr), I. *n.* 1. Want of favor. 2. Disobliging act. II. *vt.* Withhold favor from.

**disfigure** (dis-fīg'ūr), *vt.* Spoil the beauty of; deform. — **disfigura'tion**, **disfig'urement**, *n.*

**disfranchise** (dis-fran'chiz or -chiz), *vt.* Deprive of a franchise, esp. of the right of suffrage. — **disfran'chise-ment**, *n.*

**disgorge** (dis-gar'j'), *vt.* 1. Vomit. 2. Give up; make restitution.

**disgrace** (dis-grās'). I. *n.* 1. Being out of favor. 2. Cause of shame. 3. Dishonor. II. *vt.* 1. Put out of favor. 2. Bring shame upon. — **disgraceful**, *a.* *Syn.* Shame; disfavor; opprobrium; ignominy; infamy; reproach.

**disguise** (dis-giz'). I. *vt.* Change the guise of; conceal by false show. II. *n.* Dress, or other device, intended to conceal the wearer; false appearance.

**disgust** (dis-gust'). I. *n.* Loathing; strong dislike. II. *vt.* Excite repugnance in; offend the taste of. [*L. dis, negative, and gustus, taste.*]

**dish** (dish). I. *n.* 1. Vessel in which food is served. 2. Food served. II. *vt.* Put in a dish. [*A. S. disc—Gr. diskos. See DISK.*] [*age.*]

**dishearten** (dis-hār'tn), *vt.* Discourage.

**dishevel** (di-shevel), *vt.* Cause the hair to hang loose. [*O. Fr. descheveler—des, and chevel, hair.*]

**dishonest** (dis-on'est), *a.* Not honest; insincere. — **dishon'estly**, *adv.* — **dishon'esty**, *n.* Want of honesty or integrity; faithlessness; disposition to cheat.

**dishonor** (dis-on'ūr). I. *n.* 1. Want of honor; disgrace. 2. Nonpayment by drawer of a note. II. *vt.* 1. Deprive of honor; cause shame to. 2. Seduce; debauch. 3. Refuse the payment of, as a bill. — **dishonorable** (dis-on'ūr-a-bl), *a.* Lacking honor; disgraceful. — **dishon'orably**, *adv.*

**disillusion** (dis-il-lō'zhun). I. *n.* 1. Process of being freed from illusion. 2. State of being free from illusion. II. *vt.* Free from an illusion.

**disinclination** (dis-in-kli-nā'shun), *n.* Want of inclination; unwillingness.

**disincline** (dis-in-kli'n'), *vt.* Excite the dislike or aversion of. — **disin-clined**, *a.* Not inclined; averse.

**disinfect** (dis-in-fekt'), *vt.* Free from contagious matter; purify. — **disinfect-ion**, *n.* — **disinfect'ant**, *n.* and *a.*

**disingenuous** (dis-in-jen'ū-us), *a.* 1. Not frank or open. 2. Mean, crafty. — **disingen'uously**, *adv.* — **disingen'uousness**, *n.*

**disinherit** (dis-in-her'it), *vt.* Cut off from hereditary rights. — **disinher-itage**, *n.*

**disintegrate** (dis-in'te-grāt), *vt.* Separate into integrant parts; break up. — **disintegration**, *n.*

**disinter** (dis-in-tēr'), *vt.* 1. Take out of a grave. 2. Bring from obscurity into view. — **disinter'ment**, *n.*

**disinterested** (dis-in'tēr-est-ed), *a.* Not influenced by private feelings or considerations; unselfish; impartial. — **disin'terestedly**, *adv.* **disin'ter-estedness**, *n.*

**disjoin** (dis-join'), *vt.* Separate what has been joined.

**disjoint** (dis-joint'), *vt.* Put out of joint; dislocate; separate; make incoherent. — **disjoint'edness**, *n.*

**disjunct** (dis-jungkt'), *a.* Disjoined, esp. separated by a deep constriction, as the parts of insects' bodies. — **dis-junctive**, *a.* 1. Tending to separate. 2. In *gram.* Unitng sentences but disjoining the sense, as *but*. II. *n.* Word which disjoins.

fāte, fat, tāsk, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**disk** (disk), *n.* 1. Round plate. 2. Any thing similar to a round plate. [Gr. *diskos*, quoit.]

**dislike** (dis-lik'), *I. vt.* Be displeased with; have an aversion against. *II. n.* Aversion; disapproval.

**dislocate** (dis-lō-kāt), *vt.* Displace; put out of joint. — **dislocation**, *n.* 1. Dislocated joint. 2. Displacement.

**dislodge** (dis-loj'), *vt.* Drive from a lodging, or place of rest or defence. — **dislodgment**, *n.*

**disloyal** (dis-loi'al), *a.* Not loyal; false to one's lawful superior or country etc. — **disloyally**, *adv.* — **disloyalty**, *n.*

**dismal** (diz'mal), *a.* Gloomy; dreary; depressing. — **dismally**, *adv.* [From *L. decimal*. Orig. = tithing time.]

**dismantle** (dis-man'tl), *vt.* Strip of dress. 2. Deprive of furniture, guns, fortifications, etc. [mast or masts.]

**dismast** (dis-māst'), *vt.* Deprive of a **dismay** (dis-mā'), *I. vt.* Terrify; discourage. *II. n.* Loss of strength and courage through fear. [O. F. *desmayer* — *des* and O. Ger. *magan*, may, be able.]

**dismember** (dis-men'ber), *vt.* Tear member from member; divide. — **dismemberment**, *n.*

**dismiss** (dis-mis'), *vt.* 1. Send away. 2. Discard. 3. Remove from office or employment. — **dismissal**, **dismissal**, *n.* [L. *dis*, and *mitto*, send.]

**dismount** (dis-mownt'), *I. vt.* Descend from a horse. *II. vt.* 1. Throw or bring down from any elevated place. 2. Unhorse. 3. Take apart.

**disobedient** (dis-ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey. — **disobedience**, *n.*

**disobey** (dis-ō-bā'), *vt.* Neglect or refuse to obey; violate a command or injunction.

**disoblige** (dis-ō-blij'), *vt.* Offend by an act of unkindness or incivility. — **disobliging**, *a.* Not obliging; unaccommodating; unkind.

**disorder** (dis-ār'dēr), *I. n.* 1. Want of order. 2. Irregularity. 3. Disturbance; breach of the peace. 4. Disease. *II. vt.* Disarrange; disturb. — **disorderly**, *a.* 1. Out of order. 2. Lawless. 3. Violating decency.

**disorganize** (dis-ār-gan-iz), *vt.* Destroy the organic structure of; break up. — **disorganization**, *n.*



Greek Disk-thrower.

**disown** (diz-ōn'), *vt.* Refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. **disparage** (dis-par'aj), *vt.* Dishonor by comparison with what is inferior. — **disparagement**, *n.* [O. Fr. *desparager* — *L. par*, equal.] [rate.]

*Syn.* Undervalue; degrade; under-  
**disparity** (dis-par'i-ti), *n.* Inequality. **dispassionate** (dis-pash'un-āt), *a.* 1. Free from passion. 2. Impartial. — **dispassionately**, *adv.*

**dispatch**. Same as **DESPATCH**. **dispel** (dis-pel'), *vt.* [dispell'ing; dispelled'] Drive away; cause to disappear. [L. — *pellō*, drive.]

**dispensable** (dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* That may be dispensed with.

**dispensary** (dis-pen'sa-ri), *n.* Place where medicines are given out, esp. to the poor, gratis.

**dispensation** (dis-pen-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Distribution. 2. God's system of dealing with his creatures. 3. Permission to neglect a rule.

**dispensatory** (dis-pen'sa-tō-ri), *a.* Granting dispensation.

**dispense** (dis-pens'), *vt.* Deal out in portions; administer; exempt. — *Dispense with*, do without. — **dispenser**, *n.* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *pendo*, weigh.]

**disperse** (dis-pērs'), *vt.* and *vi.* Scatter. — **disperser**, *n.* [L. *spargo*, scatter.] *Syn.* Dispel; distribute; diffuse.

**dispersion** (dis-pēr'shun), *n.* 1. Scattering. 2. In *med.* Removal of inflammation. 3. In *optics*. Separation of light into its different rays.

**dispirit** (dis-pir'it), *vt.* Discourage. **displace** (dis-plās'), *vt.* 1. Put out of place; disarrange. 2. Remove. 3. Take the place of. — **displacement**, *n.* 1. Act of displacing. 2. Quantity of water displaced by a ship afloat, and whose weight equals that of the displacing body.

**display** (dis-plā'), *I. vt.* Unfold; extend; exhibit. *II. n.* Exhibition [O. Fr. *desployer* — *L. dis*, and *plico*, fold.]

*Syn.* Expand; flaunt; parade; show. **displease** (dis-plez'), *vt.* Offend.

**displeasure** (dis-plezh'ör), *n.* Feeling of one who is offended; umbrage.

**disport** (dis-pört'), *vt.* 1. Transport. 2. Cheer, amuse. 3. Display, sport. [O. Fr. *desporter* — *L. porto*, carry. See **SPORT**.]

**disposable** (dis-pō'za-bl), *a.* That may be disposed of; not already engaged.

**disposal** (dis-pō'zal), *n.* 1. Act of disposing. 2. Order; arrangement. 3. Management. 4. Right of bestowing.

**dispose** (dis-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Arrange; distribute. 2. Apply to a particular purpose. 3. Bestow. 4. Incline. — **Dis-**



*pose of*, part with; place in condition.  
**disposition** (dis-pō-zish'un), *n.*  
 1. Arrangement. 2. Natural tendency.  
 3. Temper. 4. Ministration. [Fr. *disposer*, place asunder.] [possession.  
**dispossess** (dis-poz-zes'), *vt.* Put out of  
**disproof** (dis-prōf'), *n.* Refutation.  
**disproportion** (dis-pro-pōr'shun), *I. n.*  
 Want of proportion, symmetry, or  
 suitableness of parts; inequality. *II. vt.*  
 Make unsuitable in form or size,  
 etc. — **disproportional**, **dispropor-**  
**tionate**, *a.* [false; refute.  
**disprove** (dis-prōv'), *vt.* Prove to be  
**disputable** (dis-pū-tā-bl), *a.* That may  
 be disputed; of doubtful certainty.  
**disputant** (dis-pū-tānt), **disputer**  
 (dis-pū'tēr), *n.* 1. One who argues. 2.  
 One given to dispute.  
**disputation** (dis-pū-tā'shun), *n.* 1.  
 Contest. 2. Exercise in debate.  
**disputations** (dis-pū-tā'shus), **dis-**  
**putative** (dis-pū-tā-tiv'), *a.* Inclined  
 to dispute, cavil, or controvert.  
**dispute** (dis-pūt'), *I. vt. and vi.* Oppose  
 by argument; fight against. *II. n.*  
 Contest; debate. [L. *disputare* — *dis*,  
 apart, and *puto*, think.]  
*Syn.* Argue; controvert; question;  
 doubt; gainsay; deny; impugn.  
**disqualify** (dis-kwōl'i-fi), *vt.* Deprive  
 of the necessary qualities; make un-  
 fit; disable. — **disqualification**, *n.*  
**disquiet** (dis-kwī'et), *I. n.* Uneasiness;  
 restlessness. *II. vt.* Make uneasy; dis-  
 turb. — **disquietude**, *n.*  
**disquisition** (dis-kwi-zish'un), *n.*  
 Formal inquiry; elaborate essay. [L.  
 — *dis*, and *quæro*, seek.]  
**disregard** (dis-re-gārd'), *I. vt.* Pay  
 no attention to. *II. n.* Neglect.  
**disrelish** (dis-relish'), *I. vt. 1.* Dis-  
 like. 2. Make nauseous. *II. n. 1.*  
 Dislike. 2. Distastefulness.  
**disreputable** (dis-rep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* In  
 bad repute; disgraceful.  
**disrepute** (dis-re-pūt'), *n.* Ill-char-  
 acter; discredit. [respect; incivility.  
**disrespect** (dis-re-spekt'), *n.* Want of  
**disrobe** (dis-rōb'). *vt. and vi.* Deprive  
 of a robe; undress.  
**disrupt** (dis-rūpt'), *vt.* Break, burst. —  
**disruption**, *n.* Act of bursting and  
 rending; breach. [L. — *rumpo*, break.]  
**dissatisfaction** (dis-sat-is-fak'shun),  
*n.* Discontent; uneasiness; displeasure.  
**dissatisfactory** (dis-sat-is-fak'tūr-i),  
*a.* Causing dissatisfaction.  
**dissatisfy** (dis-sat-is-fi'), *vt.* Not sat-  
 isfy; make discontented; displease.  
**dissect** (dis-sekt'), *vt.* Cut asunder;  
 cut into parts; divide and examine. —  
**dissection**, *n.* — **dissector**, *n.* [L. —  
*dis*, asunder, in pieces, and *seco*, cut.]

**dissemble** (dis-sem'bl), *vt. and vi.*  
 Put an untrue appearance upon; dis-  
 guise; feign. — **dissem'bler**, *n.* [O.  
 Fr. *dissembler* — L. *semilis*, like.]  
**disseminate** (dis-sem'i-nāt), *vt.* Scat-  
 ter; propagate. — **dissemination**,  
*n.* — **dissem'inater**, *n.* [L. *semino*,  
 sow.] [ment; discord.  
**dissension** (dis-sen'shun), *n.* disagree-  
**dissent** (dis-sent'), *I. vt.* Think dif-  
 ferently; disagree. *II. n. 1.* Act of  
 dissenting. 2. Difference of opinion.  
 3. Separation from an established  
 church. — **dissenter**, *n.* [L. — *sentio*,  
 think.]  
**dissertation** (dis-ēr-tā'shun), *n.* For-  
 mal discourse; treatise. [L. — *sero*,  
 connect.]  
**dissever** (dis-sev'ēr), *vt.* Sever.  
**dissident** (dis'i-dent), *I. a.* Dissent-  
 ing; not agreeing. *II. n.* Dissenter.  
 [L. — *dis*, apart, and *sedeo*, sit.]  
**dissimilar** (dis-sim'i-lar), *a.* Not  
 similar. — **dissim'ilarly**, *adv.* —  
**dissimilarity**, **dissim'ilitude**, *n.*  
 Unlikeness; want of resemblance.  
**dissimulation** (dis-sim-ū-lā'shun), *n.*  
 1. Act of dissimbling. 2. False pre-  
 tension; hypocrisy.  
**dissipate** (dis'i-pāt), *I. vt.* Scatter;  
 squander. *II. vi.* Lead a dissolute life.  
 — **dissipation**, *n.* 1. Dispersion. 2.  
 Dissolute living. [L. — *sipo*, throw.]  
**dissociate** (dis-sō'shi-āt), *vt.* Separate;  
 disunite. — **dissocia'tion**, *n.*  
**dissoluble** (dis'ol-ū-bl), *a.* Dissolv-  
 able. — **dissolubility**, *n.*  
**dissolute** (dis'ol-lōt), *a.* Loose, esp. in  
 morals; licentious. — **dissol'utely**,  
*adv.* — **dissoluteness**, *n.*  
*Syn.* Abandoned; profligate; wanton.  
**dissolution** (dis-sō-lū'shun), *n.* 1.  
 Breaking up of an assembly. 2.  
 Change from a solid to a liquid state;  
 melting. 3. Separation of a body into  
 its original elements. 4. Death.  
**dissolvable** (dis-zol'va-bl), *adj.* Cap-  
 able of being dissolved or melted.  
**dissolve** (dis-zolv'), *vt. and vi.* Sep-  
 arate; break up; melt. — **dissolv'-**  
**ent**, (dis-zol'vent), *a.* Having power  
 to dissolve or melt. [L. — *solvo*, loosen.]  
**dissonance** (dis'o-nāns), *n.* Disagree-  
 ment of sound; disagreement.  
**dissonant** (dis'o-nānt), *a.* Not agree-  
 ing in sound; disagreeing. [L. — *sono*,  
 sound.]  
**dissuade** (dis-swād'), *vt.* Advise  
 against; try to divert by persuasion.  
 [L. — *suadeo*, advise.]  
**dissuasion** (dis-swā'zhun), *n.* Act of  
 dissuading; advice against anything.  
**dissuasive** (dis-swā'ziv), *a.* Tending  
 to dissuade. — **dissua'sively**, *adv.*

fāte, fat, tāsak, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
 māte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl. then.

**disyllabic** (dis-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

**disyllable** (dis-sil'a-bl), *n.* Word of two syllables. [Gr. *dys*, two, and SYLLABLE.]

**distaff** (dis'taf), *n.* Staff which holds the bunch of flax or wool in spinning. [A. S. *distaf*, — *diesse*, flax, and STAFF.]

**distain** (dis-tān'), *vt.* Stain. [O. Fr. *desteindre*, — *L. tingo*, stain.]

**distance** (dis'tans), *i. n.* 1. Space or interval between. 2. Remoteness. 3. Reserve of manner. *II. vt.* 1. Place at a distance. 2. Leave behind.

**distant** (dis'tant), *a.* 1. Remote, in time, place, or connection. 2. Indistinct. 3. Reserved in manner. — **distantly**, *adv.* [L. — *dis*, apart, and *stans*, standing.] [like.]

**distant** (dis-tast'), *n.* Aversion; **distemper** (dis-tem'pēr), *i. n.* 1. Morbid state of body or mind. 2. Ill-humor. 3. Paint mixed with sizing instead of oil. *II. vt.* Derange. [swell.]

**distend** (dis-tend'), *vt. and vi.* Stretch; **distensible** (dis-ten'si-bl), *a.* That may be stretched.

**distension** (dis-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of stretching. 2. State of being stretched. 3. Breadth.

**distich** (dis'tik), *n.* Couple of lines making complete sense; couplet. [Gr. — *dys*, two, and *stichos*, line.]

**distill**, **distil** (dis-till'), *i. vi.* 1. Fall in drops; flow gently. 2. Use a still. *II. vt.* Cause to fall in drops. 2. Extract (spirit or essential oil) by evaporation and condensation. — **distillation**, *n.* 1. Act or process of distilling. 2. That which is distilled. — **distiller**, *n.* One who distills. — **distillery**, *n.* Place for distilling. [Fr. — *L. stilla*, drop.]

**distinct** (dis-tingkt'), *a.* Separate; different; well defined; clear. — **distinctly**, *adv.* — **distinctness**, *n.* — **distinction** (dis-tingkt'shun), *n.* 1. Separation, division. 2. That which distinguishes; difference. 3. Regard to difference. 4. Eminence. — **distinctive** (dis-tingkt'iv), *a.* Marking difference. — **distinctively**, *adv.* — **distinctiveness**, *n.* [L.]

**distinguish** (dis-ting'gwish), *vt. and vi.* 1. Set apart. 2. Recognize by characteristic qualities. 3. Make to differ. 4. Make known. — **distinguishable**, *a.* [L. *distinguo* — *stinguo*, prick.] *Syn.* Discriminate; discern; differentiate; characterize; honor.

**distort** (dis-tart'), *vt.* 1. Force out of shape. 2. Turn from the true meaning. — **distortion**, *n.* [L. *torqueo*, twist.]

**distract** (dis-trakt'), *vt.* Draw away; divide; confuse; render crazy. — **distract**, *n.* State of being distracted; perplexity; confusion; madness. [L. *traho*, draw.]

**distrain** (dis-trān'), *vt. and vi.* Seize, esp. goods, for debt; take by distress. — **distrain'er**, **distrain'or**, *n.* One who seizes goods for debt. — **distrain't**, *n.* Seizure of goods for debt. [O. Fr. *destraindre*, — *L. stringo*, strangle.]

**distracted** (dis-trat'), *a.* Distracted. **distress** (dis-tres'), *i. n.* 1. Extreme pain. 2. Calamity. 3. Act of distraining goods. *II. vt.* 1. Afflict with pain; harass. 2. Distrain. [See DISTRAIN.] *Syn.* Annoy; pain; worry; perplex.

**distribute** (dis-trib'üt), *vt.* 1. Divide amongst several. 2. Classify. — **distrib'uter**, *n.* — **distribution**, *n.* — **distributive**, *a.* [L. *tribuo*, allot.] *Syn.* Allot; deal out; administer; apportion; dispense; assort.

**district** (dis'trikt), *n.* Portion of territory, defined or undefined; region. [L. *districtus*. See DISTRAIN.]

**distrust** (dis-trust'), *i. n.* Want of trust; doubt. *II. vt.* Disbelieve; be suspicious of. — **distrust'ful**, *a.* Suspicious.

**disturb** (dis-türb'), *vt.* 1. Throw into confusion; disquiet; interrupt. — **disturbance**, *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; interruption; tumult. 2. In law, hindrance in the lawful enjoyment of a right. [L. *turbo*, agitate.]

**disunion** (dis-ü'nü-un), *n.* Want of union; separation.

**disunite** (dis-ü-nit'), *i. vt. and vi.* Separate; sever; fall asunder; part.

**disusage** (dis-üzaj), **disuse** (dis-üs'), *n.* Cessation of use. [practise.]

**disuse** (dis-üz'), *vt.* Cease to use or **ditch** (dich'), *i. n.* Trench dug in the ground. *II. vt.* 1. Dig a ditch in or around. 2. Throw into a ditch.

**dithyramb** (dith'i-ram), *n.* Wild strain; irregular poetry.

**ditto** (dit'ō), *i. n.* The same. *II. adv.* As before; in like manner. [It. *detto* — *L. dictum*, said. — *L. dicto*, say often.]

**ditty** (di'ti), *n.* Little song. [O. Fr. *dite*] **diurnal** (di-ür'nal), *a.* 1. Daily. 2. Relating to day time. 3. Active or open by day. [L. *diurnus* — *dies*, day.]

**diva** (dē'vā), *n.* A distinguished woman singer.

**divan** (di-van'), *n.* Turkish council of state. 2. Council-chamber. 3. Sofa. [Pers. *divan*, tribunal.]

**dive** (div'), *i. vi.* 1. Plunge into water. 2. Go deeply. *II. n.* 1. Plunge. 2. Disreputable resort. [A. S. *dufan*.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**diver** (dī'vēr), *n.* 1. One who dives. 2. Bird that dives.

**diverge** (dī-vēr'j'), *vt.* Tend in different directions.—**divergence**, **divergency**, *n.*—**divergent**, *a.* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, incline.]

**divers** (dī'vēr's), *a.* Sundry; several.

**diverse** (di-vēr's'), *a.* Different; various.—**diverse'ly**, *adv.* [See DIVERST.]

**diversify** (di-vēr'si-fi), *vt.* Vary.—**diversification**, *n.*

**diversion** (di-vēr'-shun), *n.* 1. Act of diverting or turning aside. 2. That which diverts. 3. Ruse, to turn the enemy's attention from the chief point of attack. [time; merriment. *Syn.* Amusement; recreation; pastime.]

**diversity** (di-vēr'si-ti), *n.* State of difference; variety.

**divert** (di-vērt'), *vt.* Turn aside; turn the mind from business or study; amuse.—**diverting**, *a.*—**divertingly**, *adv.* [L.—*verto*, turn.]

**divest** (di-vest'), *vt.* Deprive. [L.—*vestis*, garment.]

**divide** (di-vid'), *I. vt. and vi.* Separate into parts; allot. *II. n.* 1. Division. 2. Watershed.—**dividedly**, *adv.* [L.—*di*, between, and *video*, see.] *Syn.* Sever; sunder; detach; disjoint; disunite; distribute; part; share.

**dividend** (div'i-dend), *n.* 1. Quantity to be divided. 2. Share of profits, etc., that falls to each individual.

**divination** (div-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of divining. 2. Prediction.

**divine** (di-vin'). *I. a.* 1. Belonging to or proceeding from God. 2. Devoted to God; holy. 3. Godlike. *II. n.* Theologian. *III. vt.* Foresee; foretell; guess.—**divinely**, *adv.* [L. *divinus*—*deus*, god.]

**diving-bell** (dī'ving-bel), *n.* Hollow vessel, filled with compressed air, in which one may work under water.

**divinity** (di-vin'i-ti), *n.* 1. Godhead; nature or essence of a god. 2. *The Divinity*, God. 3. Any god. 4. Theology.

**divisible** (di-viz'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being divided or separated.—**divisibility**, *n.*—**divisibly**, *adv.*

**division** (di-vizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of dividing. 2. State of being divided. 3. That which divides; partition; barrier. 4. Portion divided or separated. 5. Half of an army corps. 6. In *arith.*



Diver in submarine armor.

Process of finding how many times one number is contained in another.

**divisional** (di-vizh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to or marking a division.

**divisive** (di-viziv), *a.* Indicating of causing division or discord.

**divisor** (di-viz'er), *n.* In *arith.* Number by which the dividend is to be divided.

**divorce** (di-vōrs'), *I. n.* Legal dissolution of a marriage. *II. vt.* Separate by divorce; sever; put away.—**divorcee**, *n.* Person divorced. [Fr.—L. *divortium*. See DIVERST.]

**divulge** (di-vulj'), *vt.* Make public; reveal. [L.—*dis*, among, and *vulgus*, common people.]

**dizen** (diz'n), *vt.* Dress gaudily.

**dizziness** (diz'i-nes), *n.* Giddiness.

**dizzy** (diz'i). *I. a.* Giddy; confused. *II. vt.* Confuse. [A. S. *dysig*.]

**do** (dō), *v.* [dō'ing; did; done.] *I. vt.* 1. Bring about; effect. 2. Accomplish; finish. 3. Prepare. 4. Bring into any form or state. *II. vi.* 1. Act; behave. 2. Suffice. 3. Fare; get on. [A. S. *don*, and from A. S. *dugan*, worth.]

**do** (dō), *n.* In *music*. First or C note in the scale.

**docile** (dos'il), *a.* Teachable; easily managed.—**docility**, *n.* [L.—*doceo*, teach.]

**dock** (dok), *n.* Troublesome weed with large leaves and a long root. [A. S.]

**dock** (dok). *I. vt.* 1. Cut off; clip. 2. Fine by withholding part of wages. *II. n.* Part of a tail left after clipping. [Icel. *dockr*, stumpy tail.]

**dock** (dok). *I. n.* Artificial basin for the reception of vessels. 2. Box in court where the accused stands. *II. vt.* Place in a dock. [Dut. *dokke*.]

**dockage** (dok'aj), *n.* Charge for the use of a dock.

**docket** (dok'et). *I. n.* 1. Summary of heads or titles. 2. Ticket, label. 3. List of cases in court. *II. vt.* 1. Enter in a docket. 2. Label. [Dim. of DOCK, clip.]

**dockyard** (dok'yārd), *n.* Yard where ships are built and naval stores kept.

**doctor** (dok'tūr). *I. n.* 1. Highest degree conferred by a faculty. 2. Physician. *II. vt.* 1. Treat as a physician does; repair, improve. 2. Tamper with, adulterate.—**doctorate**, *n.* Doctor's degree. [L. = teacher.]

**doctrine** (dok'trin), *n.* 1. Principle of belief. 2. Teaching. [See DOCTOR.]



Dry Dock.



**document** (dok'ū-ment). I. *n.* Paper containing information or proof. II. *vt.* Prove; furnish with documents.—**documental, documentary, a.** Relating to or found in documents. [L.—*doceo*, teach.]

**dodder** (dod'ēr), *n.* Genus of leafless parasitic plants, found on herbs and shrubs.

**dodecagon** (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* Plane figure having twelve equal angles and sides. [Gr.—*dōdeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, angle.]

**dodecahedron** (dō-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure, having twelve faces. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, seat.]

**dodge** (dōj). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Start aside; shift about; evade. 2. Use mean tricks; shuffle. II. *n.* Evasion; trick; quibble.

—**dodger, n.**  
1. One who dodges; trickster.  
2. Kind of corn cake.  
3. Small hand-bill. [Etymol. doubtful.]

**dodo** (dō'dō), *n.* Large clumsy bird, now extinct, found in Mauritius up to 1681. [Port. *doudo*, silly.]

**doe** (dō), *n.* Female of the deer. [A. S. *dā*—L. *dama*.] [of DO.]

**does** (duz). *Third pers. sing. pres. ind.*  
**doeskin** (dō'skin), *n.* 1. Skin of a doe.  
2. Smooth woolen cloth.

**doff** (dof), *vt.* Take off. [DO and OFF.]

**dog** (dog). I. *n.* 1. Domestic quadruped. 2. Andiron. 3. Iron hook for holding logs of woods. II. *vt.* [dogging; dogged.] Follow as a dog; watch constantly; worry with importunity.—**dogger, n.** [A. S. *docga*.]

**dogcart** (dog'kärt), *n.* Light one-horse carriage.

**dogdays** (dog'dāz), *n. pl.* Days when the Dogstar rises and sets with the sun, from July to September.

**doge** (dōj), *n.* Formerly the chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It.—L. *dux*, leader.]

**dogfish** (dog'fish), *n.* 1. Species of shark. 2. Burbot of Lake Erie.

**dogged** (dog'ed), *a.* Surly; sullen; obstinate.—**doggedly, adv.**—**doggedness, n.**

**doggerel** (dog'ēr-el). I. *n.* Worthless verses. II. *a.* Irregular; mean. [From DOG.]

**dogma** (dog'ma), *n.* 1. Principle, tenet. 2. Authoritative doctrine.—

**dogmatic, dogmatical, a.** 1. Pertaining to a dogma. 2. Overbearing.—**dogmatically, adv.**—**dogmatics, n.** Science of theological doctrines.—**dogmatism, n.** Arrogant assertion.—**dogmatize, vt.** State one's opinion arrogantly. [Gr.—*dokeo*, think.]

*Syn.* Doctrine; proposition; dictum.  
**dogeared** (dog'ērd), *a.* With the corners of leaves turned over.

**dogstar** (dog'stār), *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Canis Major*, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the **doily** (dōi'li), *n.* Small napkin. [dogdays.]  
**doing** (dō'ing), *n.* Thing done, event, action.—*pl.* Behavior.

**doit** (doit), *n.* 1. Dutch coin worth a quarter of a cent. 2. Thing of little value. [Dut. *duit*.]

**dole** (dōl). I. *vt.* Deal out in small portions. II. *n.* Share; small portion; alms. [From root of **DEAL**.]

**doleful** (dōl'fōl), *a.* Full of grief.—**dolefully, adv.**—**dolefulness, n.** [O. Fr. *doel* (Fr. *deuil*), mourning.]

*Syn.* Melancholy; dismal; rueful.  
**doll** (dol), *n.* Puppet, toy for a child. [From Dolly, abbrev. of Dorothy.]

**dollar** (dol'ar), *n.* Monetary unit of the U. S. (also of Canada) worth 100 cents. [Ger. *thaler*, short for *Joachimsthaler*, a coin struck in Joachimsthal.]

**dolor** (dō'lūr), *n.* Pain; grief.—**dolorous, a.** Full of pain; doleful.—**dolorously, adv.** [L.]

**dolphin** (dol'fin), *n.*  
1. Animal of whale kind, found in all seas, about 8 or 10 feet long; porpoise.  
2. Coryphene, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for its change of color when taken out of water. [Gr. *delphis*.]

**dolt** (dōlt), *n.* Stupid fellow.—**doltish, a.** Dull; stupid.—**doltishly, adv.**—**doltishness, n.** [From DULLED.]

**domain** (do-mān'), *n.* 1. What one has dominion over. 2. Estate. 3. Territory. [Fr.—L. *dominium*.]

**dome** (dōm), *n.* 1. Vaulted roof, usually hemispherical; large cupola. 2. Building. [L. *domus*, house.]

**domestic** (do-mes'tik), I. *a.* 1. Belonging to the house, or family, or one's own country. 2. Devoted to home-life. 3. Tame. II. *n.* Servant in the house.—**domestically, adv.**—**domesticity, n.** [L. *domesticus*—*domus*, house.]

**domesticate** (do-mes'ti-kāt) I. *vt.* Make domestic. II. *vi.* 1. Lead a home-life. 2. Become a member of a family circle.—**domestication, n.**



Dodo.



Dolphin.

**domicile** (dom'i-sil). I. *n.* 1. Abode. 2. Place where a person has his home. II. *vt.* Establish a fixed residence. —

**domiciliary**, *a.*

**domiciliate** (dom-i-sil'i-āt). *vt.* Establish in a permanent residence. — **domicilia'tion**, *n.*

**dominant** (dom'in-ant). I. *a.* Prevailing. II. *n.* Fifth note of the musical scale. [L.—*dominor*, be master.]

**dominate** (dom'in-āt), *vt.* Prevail over. — **domina'tion**, *n.* Control.

**domineer** (dom-in-ēr'), *vi.* Rule arbitrarily; command haughtily.

**dominical** (do-min'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to the Lord, as the Lord's Day.

**Dominican** (do-min'i-kan), *n.* One of an order of monks.

**dominie** (dō'mi-ni), *n.* 1. Schoolmaster. 2. Parson. [L. *dominus*, master.]

**dominion** (do-min'yun), *n.* 1. Highest power and authority; control. 2. Country or persons governed.

**domino** (dom'i-nō), *n.* 1. Cape with a hood, as worn by a priest. 2. Long cloak with a hood, used for disguise. — **dom'inoes** (-nōz), *n. pl.* Game.

**Don** (don), *n.* Spanish title = Sir. — *fem.* donna. [From L. *dominus*.]

**don** (don), *vt.* [don'ning; donned.] Put on. [From DO ON.]

**donate** (dō'nāt), *vt.* Present, give. — **don'a'tion**, *n.* — **don'ative**, I. *n.* Gift. II. *a.* Vested or vesting by donation. [L. — *dono*, give.]

**done** (dun), *pa. p.* of DO. 1. Performed. 2. Completely exhausted. 3. Given; executed. 4. Agreed. 5. Through.

**donee** (dō-ne'), *n.* Recipient of a gift.

**donkey** (dong'ki), *n.* Ass. [From *dun-ik-ē*, a double dim. of DUN, from

**donor** (dō'nūr), *n.* Giver. [its color.]

**doom** (dōm). I. *n.* 1. Judgment; condemnation. 2. Destiny. 3. Ruin. II. *vt.* Sentence; condemn. [A.S.—root of DEEM.]

**door** (dōr), *n.* 1. Entrance into a house or room. 2. Swinging or sliding frame closing up the entrance. [A.S. *duru*.]

**Doric** (dor'ik). I. *a.* 1. Belonging to Doris in Greece. 2. Denoting one of the Grecian orders of architecture. (See pp. 105, 106). II. *n.* Broad dialect of the ancient Greek language.

**dormant** (dar'mant), *n.* Sleeping; not in action. — **dorm'an-cy**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *dormio*, sleep.]

**dormer-window**

(dar'mēr), *n.* Vertical window (esp. of a sleeping-room) in a sloping roof. [Fr.—*dormir*, sleep.]



Dormer-Window.

**dormitory** (dar-mitō-ri), *n.* Large sleeping-chamber. [L. *dormitorium*.]

**dormouse** (dar'mows), *n.* (pl. *dormice*, dar'mis). Genus of rodent mammals. [L. *dormio*, sleep, and MOUSE.]

**dorp** (darp), *n.* Village. [South-African Dutch.]

**dorsal** (dar'sal), *n.* Pertaining to the back. [L.—*dorsum*, back.] [ermen.]

**dory** (dō'ri), *n.* Small boat used by fish-

**dose** (dōs). I. *n.* 1. Quantity of medicine taken at one time; portion. 2. Anything disagreeable. II. *vt.* 1. Give in doses. 2. Give anything nauseous to. [Fr.—Gr. *dosis*.] [of DO.]

**doth** (dust). *Second pers. sing. pres. ind.*

**dot** (dot). I. *n.* Small round mark. II. *vt.* [dot'ting; dot'ted.] Mark with dots. [A. S. From the sound.]

**dotage** (dō'taj), *n.* 1. Childishness of old age. 2. Fondness. [age.]

**dotard** (dō'tard), *n.* One weak of old

**dote** (dōt), *vi.* 1. Be weakly affectionate. 2. Be silly from age. — **dot'ingly**, *adv.* [Dut. *doten*, doze.] [of DO.]

**doth** (duth). *Third pers. sing. pres. ind.*

**double** (dub'l). I. *a.* 1. Twofold; twice as much. 2. Two of a sort together; in pairs. 3. Acting two parts, insincere. II. *vt.* 1. Multiply by two. 2.

Fold. 3. Repeat. 4. In *mil.* Unite two ranks or files in one. 5. In *navt.* Sail around. III. *vi.* 1. Increase to twice the quantity. 2. Run back. IV. *n.* 1.

Twice as much. 2. Counterpart, duplicate. 3. Trick; shift. — **doub'ly**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *duplus*.]

**doublet** (dub'let), *n.* 1. Pair. 2. Inner garment. 3. Name given to words that are really the same, but vary somewhat in spelling and significance, as *desk*, *disc* and *dish*, or *ward*, *guard* and *yard*. [O.F. dim. of DOUBLE.]

**doubleon** (dub-lōn'), *n.* Sp. gold coin, (double the value of a pistole) = \$15.60.

**doubt** (dowt). I. *vt.* Waver in opinion; hesitate; suspect. II. *n.* 1. Uncertainty of mind. 2. Suspicion; fear. 3. Thing doubted. — **doub't'er**, *n.* —

**doub'tingly**, *adv.* — **doub't'ful**, *a.* Undetermined; not clear. — **doub't-fully**, *adv.* — **doub'tfulness**, *n.* —

**doub'tless**, *a.* [L. *dubito*—*duo*, two.]

*Syn.* Suspense; ambiguity; suspicion; perplexity; skepticism; scruple; distrust; misgiving; mistrust.

**douceur** (dō-sēr'), *n.* 1. Sweetness of manner. 2. Present; bribe. [Fr.]

**douche** (dōsh), *n.* Jet of water directed upon a part. 2. Syringe. [Fr.—It. *doccia*, water-pipe—L. *duco*, lead.]

**dough** (dō), *n.* Flour moistened and kneaded, but not baked. [A. S. *dah*.]

fāte, fat, tāsks, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit, nōte, not, möve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**doughty** (dow'ti), *a.* Able, brave.

**doughy** (dō'i), *a.* Like dough.

**Douma** (dō-mā'), Russian assembly.

**douse** (dows), *vt.* 1. Plunge into water.

2. Slacken suddenly, as a sail.

**dove** (dov), *n.* Pigeon. [A. S. *dūva*.]

**dovecot** (dov'kot),

**dovecote** (dov'kōt), *n.* Small

box in which pigeons breed.

**dovetail** (dov'tāl), *I. n.* Fitting pieces shaped like a dove's tail spread out, into corresponding cavities. *II. vt.* Fit one thing into another.

**dowager** (dow'a-jēr), *n.* 1. Widow with a dower or jointure. 2. Title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir. [O. Fr. *douagière*.] [gar taste. [Sc.]

**dowdy** (dow'di), *a.* Dressed with vul-

**dowel** (dow'el), *n.* 1. Wooden pin, fitting in a hole. 2. Piece of wood laid in the wall.

**dower** (dow'ēr), *n.* Part of the husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life. [Fr. *douaire*—L. *dos*, dowry.]

**down** (down), *n.* 1. Soft short hair.

— **down'y**, *a.* 1. Covered with or made of down. 2. Like down; soft; soothing. [From Ger. *daune*.]

**down** (down), *n.* Bank of sand thrown up by the sea. [A. S. *dun*.]

**down** (down), *I. a.* 1. From a higher to a lower position or state. 2. On the ground. 3. From earlier to later times. *II. prep.* Along a descent.—

**down'cast**, *a.* Dejected; sad.—

**down'fall**, *n.* Ruin.—

**down'-hearted**, *a.* Dejected in spirits.—

**down'hill**, *a.* Descending.—

**down'-right**, *I. a.* Plain; artless; unceremonious. *II. adv.* Truly.—

**down'-ward**, *a.* and *adv.* — **down'wards**, *adv.* Moving or tending to a lower place or state. [From M. E. *adune*, down the hill.]

**dowry** (dow'ri), *n.* Property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage. [See DOWER.]

**doxology** (doks-ol'o-jī), *n.* Hymn praising God. [Gr. *doxa*, praise, and *lego*, speak.]

**doze** (dōz), *I. vi.* Sleep lightly; be half asleep. *II. n.* Short light sleep. [A. S. See DIZZY.]

**dozen** (duz'n), *n.* Collection of twelve. [Fr. *douzaine*—L. *duodecim*.]

**drab** (drab), *n.* Yellowish gray or dull brown color. [Fr. *drap*, cloth.] [water.

**drabble** (drab'l), *vt.* Soil with mud and



Dove.

**drachm** (dram), *n.* See DRAM.

**draft, draught** (drāft). *I. n.* 1.

Drawing. 2. Levy of men for the army, navy, etc. 3. Order for the payment of money. 4. Lines drawn for a plan. 5. Rough sketch. 6. Depth to which a vessel sinks in water. 7. Act of drinking; gulp. 8. Current of air. *II. vt.* 1. Draw an outline of. 2. Compose, write. 3. Draw off. [A. S. *dragan*, draw.]

**drafts** (drāfts), *n.* Game. See DRAUGHTS.

**draftsman** (drāfts'man), *n.* One who draws plans or designs.

**drag** (drag). *I. vt.* [drag'ging; dragged.]

Draw along the ground; draw slowly.

2. Explore with a drag-net. *II. vt.*

1. Trail on the ground. 2. Be forcibly drawn along. 3. Move slowly and heavily. *III. n.* 1. Net or hook for dragging to catch things under water. 2. Heavy harrow. 3. Low carriage or cart. 4. Device to hinder motion; clog; obstacle. [A. S. *dragan*.]

*Syn.* Draw; haul; hale; pull; pluck; tug; search; retard.

**draggle** (drag'l), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become wet and dirty by dragging along the ground.

**dragoman** (drag'o-man), *n.* Interpreter.—*pl.* Drag'omans. [Ar. *tarjuman-tardjama*, interpret.]

**dragon** (drag'un), *n.* Fabulous winged serpent. [Gr. *drakon*.]

**dragon-fly** (drag'un-flī), *n.* Insect with a long body, large wings and enormous eyes.

**dragon** (dra-gōn'). *I. n.* Cavalryman. *II. vt.* Compel by violent measures. [Sp.—DRAGON.]

**drain** (drān). *I. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Draw by degrees. 2. Clear of water by drains. 3. Exhaust. *II. n.* Water-course; ditch; sewer. [A. S. — root of DRAW.]

**drainage** (drān'aj), *n.* 1. Drawing off of water. 2. System of drains in a town.

**drake** (drāk), *n.* Male of the duck. [From Icel. *and*, duck, and *riki*, master. Ger. *enterich*.]

**dram** (dram), *n.* 1. 1-16 of an ounce avoirdupois. 2.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an oz., apothecaries' weight. 3. Potion, drink. [Gr. *drachme*, pinch—*drassomai*, grasp.]

**drama** (drā'ma or drā'ma), *n.* 1. Acted representation of events in human life. 2. Composition to be represented on the stage.—

**dramatic, dramatical, a.** — **dramatically, adv.** — *Dramatis personæ*. Actors in a play. [L.] — **dramatist, n.** Writer of plays.

— **dramatize** (drām'a-tīz), *vt.* Compose in, or turn into, the form of a play. [Gr.—*drao*, perform.]



**drank** (drangk). Past tense of DRINK.

**drape** (drāp), *vt.* 1. Cover with cloth. 2. Arrange in folds.—**draper**, *n.* One who deals in cloth.—**drapery**, *n.* 1. Cloth goods. 2. Hangings. 3. In art, representation of the dress of human figures. [Fr. *drap*, cloth.]

**drastic** (dras'tik). I. *a.* Quick and violent; powerful. II. *n.* Violent purge. [Gr.—*drao*, act.]

**draught** (drāft), *n.* Same as DRAFT. **draughts** (drāfts), *n.* Checkers.

**draw** (drā). I. *vt.* [draw'ing; drew; drawn.] 1. Pull; bring forcibly toward one. 2. Attract; entice. 3. Inhale. 4. Take out. 5. Deduce. 6. Lengthen. 7. Make a picture of. 8. Require a depth of water for floating. 9. Have draught. 10. Move. 11. Demand money by draft. II. *vi.* 1. Pull. 2. Practise drawing. 3. Move; approach. III. *n.* 1. Drawing. 2. Undecided contest. 3. Movable part. [From DRAG.]

**drawback** (drā'bak), *n.* 1. Receiving back part of money paid. 2. Loss of advantage.

**drawbridge** (drā'brij), *n.* Bridge that can be drawn up or aside.

**drawee** (drā'ē), *n.* Person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

**drawer** (drā'ēr), *n.* 1. He who, or that which draws. 2. Sliding box in a case. 3. *pl.* Under-garment for lower limbs.

**drawing** (drā'ing), *n.* 1. Art of representing objects by lines, shading, etc. 2. Distribution of prizes, as at a lottery. 3. Picture made with pencil, pen, etc.

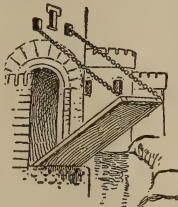
**drawing-room** (drā'ing-rōm), *n.* 1. Room to which the company with-draws after dinner. 2. Reception of company in it. [From WITHDRAWING ROOM.]

**drawl** (drāl). I. *vi.* and *vt.* Speak in a slow, lengthened tone. II. *n.* Long-drawn-out manner of speech.

**dray** (drā), *n.* Low strong cart. [From root of DRAG.]

**dread** (dred). I. *n.* Apprehension of great evil. II. *a.* Exciting fear. III. *vt.* Fear much.—**dreadful**, *a.*—Terrible.

**dreadfully**, *adv.*—**dreadfulness**, *a.* *Syn.* Awe; dismay; terror; horror.



Drawbridge.

**dream** (drēm). I. *n.* 1. Train of fancies during sleep. 2. Fancy, vision. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [dream'ing; dreamed or dreamt (dremt).] See things in or as in sleep; think idly.—**dreamer**, *n.*—**dreamingly**, *adv.*—**dreamy**, *a.*—**dreaminess**, *n.* [L. Ger. *drom*.]

**drear** (drēr), **dreary** (drēr'i), *a.* Gloomy; cheerless.—**drearily**, *adv.*—**dreariness**, *n.* [A. S. *dreorig*.]

**dredge** (drej). I. *n.* Instrument for gathering by dragging. II. *vt.* 1. Gather with a dredge. 2. Deepen with a dredge. [O. Fr. *drege*. From root of DRAG.]

**dredge** (drej), *vt.* Sprinkle (flour, etc.) on meat while roasting. [Fr. *dragée*.]

**dressy** (dreg'i), *a.* Containing dregs; muddy.

**dregs** (dregz), *n. pl.* Impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom; refuse; lees. [Icel. *dregg*.]

**dreibund** (drībont), *n.* Triple alliance, esp. that comprising Germany, Italy and Austria. [Ger.]

**drench** (drench). I. *vt.* 1. Cause to drink. 2. Wet thoroughly. 3. Physic by force. II. *n.* 1. Draft. 2. Dose of physic forced down the throat. [A. S. *drencan*.]

**dress** (dres). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [dress'ing; dressed or drest.] 1. Put; prepare; trim; cleanse and bandage. 2. Put clothes upon. II. *n.* 1. Covering. 2. Lady's gown. 3. Art of dressing. [Fr. *dresser*—L. *dirigo*, direct.]

*Syn.* Array; attire; clothe; adorn; rig; apparel; treat.

**dresser** (dres'ēr)

*n.* 1. One who dresses. 2. Table on which meat is prepared for use. 3. Sideboard. 4. Low bureau surmounted by a mirror.

**dress** (dres'ing), *n.* 1. Dress; clothes. 2. Manure given to land. 3. Matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth. 4. Bandage, etc., applied to a sore. 5. Garnishment of meats, salads, etc. [of, dress.]

**dressy** (dres'i), *a.* Showy in, or fond

**drew** (drō). Past tense of DRAW.

**dribble** (drib'l). I. *vi.* 1. Fall in small drops quickly. 2. Slaver. II. *vt.* Let fall in drops.—**dribbler**, *n.* [Dim. of DRIP.] [quantity.]

**dribblet**, **driblet** (drib'let), *n.* Small



Dresser.

**drift** (drift). I. *n.* 1. Heap of matter driven together, as snow. 2. Direction in which a thing is driven; tendency; object aimed at. 3. In Dutch South Africa. *förd.* II. *vt. and vi.* Drive into heaps. [See **DRIVE**.]

**drill** (dril). I. *vt.* Pierce with a revolving borer. II. *n.* Instrument that bores.

**drill** (dril). I. *vi.* Exercise thoroughly, as soldiers. II. *n.* Training. [Fr.]

**drill** (dril). I. *n.* Row or furrow to put seed into. II. *vt.* Sow in rows. [Wel. *rhill*, row.]

**drilling** (drilling), *n.* Coarse linen or cotton cloth. [Ger. *drillich*.]

**drily** (dril'i), *adv.* of **DRY**.

**drink** (dringk). I. *vt. and vi.* [drank; drunk.] 1. Swallow, as a liquid. 2. Take in through the senses. 3. Take intoxicating liquors to excess. II. *n.* 1. Something to be drunk. 2. Intoxicating liquor. — **drinker**, *n.* Tippler. [A.S. *drincan*.]

**drip** (drip). I. *vt. and vi.* [drip'ping; dripped.] 1. Let fall in drops. 2. Fall in drops; let fall drops. II. *n.* 1. Falling in drops. 2. That which falls in drops. [A.S. *drypan*.]

**dripping** (dripping), *n.* 1. Falling in drops. 2. That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

**drive** (driv). I. *vt. and vi.* [driving; drove, driv'en.] 1. Force along; hurry on. 2. Guide, as horses drawing a carriage. 3. Convey in a vehicle. II. *n.* 1. Excursion in a carriage. 2. Road for driving on. 3. Violent motion; hurry. — **driver**, *n.* [A.S. *drifan*.]

**drivel** (driv'l). I. *vi.* [driv'eling or driv'elling; driv'eled or driv'elled.] 1. Slaver, like a child. 2. Be foolish. II. *n.* 1. Slaver. 2. Nonsense. — **driv'eller**, *n.* Fool. [From **DRIBBLE**.]

**drizzle** (driz'l), *vi.* Rain in small drops. — **driz'zly**, *a.* [A.S. *dreosan*.]

**droll** (dröl). I. *a.* Odd and amusing. II. *n.* Jester. III. *vt. and vi.* Banter. — **droll'ery**, *n.* [Fr. *drôle* — Ger. *drol'ig*, funny.] [ridiculous; queer.

*Syn.* Laughable; ludicrous; comical; **dromedary** (drum'e-där-l), *n.* Arabian camel, with one hump on its back. [From Gr. *dromas*, running.]

**drone** (drön). I. *n.* 1. Male of the honey-bee. 2. One who lives on the labor of others. [A.S. *dran*.]

**droop** (dröp). I. *vt. and vi.* 1. Sink or hang down. 2. Grow weak or faint; decline. II. *n.* Act of drooping. 2. Drooping position or state. [From **DROP**.]

**drop** (drop). I. *n.* 1. Small round mass of liquid which falls at one time. 2.

Very small quantity of liquid. 3. Anything hanging like a drop. 4. Anything arranged to drop. 5. Fall. II. *vt. and vi.* [drop'ping; dropped.] Fall; let fall. [A.S. *dropa*.]

**dropsical** (drop'si-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with dropsy.

**dropsy** (drop'si), *n.* Unnatural collection of water in the body. [Corr. from *hydropsy* — Gr. *hydor*, water.]

**drosky** (dros'ki), *n.* Russian low four-wheeled open carriage. [Russ. *drof'ki*.]

**dross** (dros), *n.* Scum on melting metal; refuse. [A.S. *dros* — *dreosan*, fall.]

**drought** (drowt), **drouth** (drowth), *n.* Want of rain or water; thirst.

**drought'y**, *a.* [A.S. *drygoth*, dry-

**drove** (dröv), *imp.* of **DRIVE**. [mess.

**drove** (dröv), *n.* Number of cattle, or other animals, driven. [buys cattle.

**drover** (drö'ver), *n.* One who drives or

**drown** (drown). I. *vt.* 1. Sink in water. 2. Kill by placing under water; over-

power; extinguish. II. *vi.* Be suffo-

cated in water. [A.S. *druncian*.]

**drowse** (drowz), *vi.* Nod; doze. —

**drowsy**, *a.* Sleepy; dull. — **drow's-**

**sily**, *adv.* — **drowsiness**, *n.* [A.S.

*drusian*.]

**drub** (drub). I. *vt.* [drub'bing; drub-

bed.] Strike; beat. II. *n.* Blow. [A.S.

*drepan*, hit.]

**drudge** (druj). I. *vi.* Work hard; do

mean work. II. *n.* One who works

hard. — **drudgery**, *n.* [Ir. *drugaire*.]

*Syn.* Toil; labor; travail.

**drug** (drug). I. *n.* 1. Any substance used

in medicine, in dyeing or chemistry. II.

*vt.* [drug'ging; drugged.] 1. Mix;

poison. 2. Dose to excess; make un-

conscious. [Fr. *drogue* — Dut. *droog*,

dry (herbs).]

**drugget** (drug'et), *n.* Coarse woollen

cloth, used as a protection for carpets.

[Fr. *droguet*, trash — *drogue*.]

**druggist** (drug'ist), *n.* One who deals

in drugs. [cient Celts. [Gael.]

**druid** (drö'id), *n.* Priest among the an-

**drum** (drum). I. *n.* 1. Cylindrical

musical instrument. 2. Anything

shaped like a drum. 3. Tympanum

of the ear. 4. Revolving cylinder. II.

*vt. and vi.* [drum'ming; drummed.] 1.

beat a drum. 2. Beat with the fingers.

**drumfire** (drum'fir), *n.* Continuous

firing of guns.

**drum-major** (drum'mä'jër), *n.* 1.

Chief drummer of a regiment. 2.

Marching leader of a military band.

**drummer** (drum'ër), *n.* 1. One who

drums. 2. One who solicits custom.

**drumstick** (drum'stik), *n.* Stick with

which the drum is beaten.

**drunk** (drungk), *Pa. p.* of **DRINK**.

**drunk** (drungk), *a.* Intoxicated.—**drunk'en**, *a.* — **drunk'eness**, *n.*  
**drunkard** (drungk'ard), *n.* One who is frequently drunk.

**drupe** (dröp), *n.* Fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum. [Fr.—Gr. *druppa*, over-ripe olive.]

**dry** (dri), *a.* [driër; driest.] 1. Free from moisture. 2. Not giving milk. 3. Thirsty. 4. Uninteresting. 5. Quaint, sharp. 6. Not sweet.—**dry'ly** or **dri'ly**, *adv.* — **dry'ness**, *n.* — **Dry-goods**, *n. pl.* Textile goods, etc., as distinguished from groceries.—**Dry-rot**, *n.* Decay of timber, caused by fungi. [A. S. *dryge*.]

**dry** (dri), *vt. and vi.* [dry'ing; dried.] 1. Free from water or moisture. 2. Exhaust. 3. Become dry. 4. Evaporate entirely. [Gr.—*drys*, tree.]

**dryad** (dri'ad), *n.* Nymph of the woods.

**dryer** (dri'ër), *n.* One who dries.

**dual** (dü'al), *a.* Consisting of two.—

**dualism**, *n.* 1. State of being two. 2. System founded on a dual principle, as *good and evil*. — **du'alist**, *n.* Believer in dualism. — **dual'ity**, *n.* Doubtleness. [L.—*duo*, two.]

**dub** (dub), *vt.* [dubb'ing; dubbed.] 1. Strike. 2. Confer knighthood upon. 3. Confer any dignity upon, call. [A. S. *dubban*, strike.]

**dubious** (dü'bi-us), *a.* 1. Doubtful. 2. Causing doubt. — **du'biously**, *adv.* — **du'biousness**, *n.* [L. *dubius*, from *duo*, two.] [duke.]

**ducal** (dü'kal), *a.* Pertaining to a **ducat** (duk'at), *n.* Gold coin, worth \$2.30. [From It. *ducato*, duchy.]

**duchess** (dutch'es), *n.* Fem. of **DUKE**.

**duchy** (dutch'i), *n.* Territory of a duke, dukedom. [Fr. *duché*.]

**duck** (duk), *n.* Kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, etc. [D u t. *doek*, linen cloth.]

**duck** (duk), *i. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Dip for a moment in water. 2. Lower the head suddenly. II. *n.* 1. Water-fowl. 2. Dipping of the head. 3. Pet; darling. [Dut. *duiken*.]



Wild Duck.

**duckling** (duk'ling), *n.* Young duck.

**duct** (dukt), *n.* Tube, canal. [L. *ductus*.]

**ductile** (duk'til), *a.* 1. Easily led; yielding. 2. Capable of being drawn out into wires or threads. — **ductil'ity**, *n.* [L. *duco*, lead.]

**dud** (dud), *n.* Rag; garment.

**dude** (düd), *n.* Dandy; fop. — **du'dish**, *a.*

**du'geon** (duj'un), *n.* Resentment; anger. [Wel. *dygen*, anger.]

**due** (dü), *I. a.* 1. That ought to be paid or done. 2. Appointed or expected to arrive. 3. Justly claimed; proper. 4. Owing. II. *adv.* Exactly. III. *n.* Object of claim; right; perquisite; fee; tribute. [Fr. *du*, owed.]

**duel** (dü'el), *I. n.* Combat between two persons. II. *vi.* Fight in single combat.—**du'elist**, *n.* [It. *duello*.]

**duenna** (dü-en'a), *n.* Chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain. 2. Chaperon. 3. Governess. [Sp.]

**duet** (dü-et'), *n.* Piece of music for two.

**dag** (dag), *n.* Nipple, teat. [It. *duetto*.]

**dug**, Past tense and

pa. p. of **DIG**.

**dugong** (dü'gong),

*n.* Kind of whale, from 8 to 20 feet long, found in Indian seas. [Malay, *dugong*.]



Dugong.

**dugout** (dug'owt), *n.* 1. Canoe formed of a log. 2. Dwelling cut in the side of a bank or hill.

**duke** (dük), *n.* 1. Highest order of English nobility. 2. On the continent, sovereign prince less than a king. — **duke'dom**, *n.* Title, rank or territory of a duke. [Fr. *duc*—L. *dux*, leader.]

**dulcet** (dul'set), *a.* Melodious, sweet. [From L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

**dulcimer** (dul'si-mër), *n.* Ancient musical instrument, the wires of which are beaten with light hammers.

**dull** (dul), *I. a.* 1. Slow of hearing, learning, or understanding. 2. Slow of action. 3. Not bright or clear. 4. Blunt. 5. Unfeeling. II. *vt. and vi.* Make or become dull.—**dull'ard**, *n.* Stupid person; dunce.—**dull'y**, *adv.* — **dull'ness**, **dal'ness**, *ns.* [A. S. *dwal*, foolish.] [uninteresting.]

*Syn.* Sluggish; stupid; dim; inert; **duly** (dü'li), *adv.* 1. Properly. 2. At the proper time.

**dumb** (dum), *a.* 1. Without the power of speech. 2. Silent.—**dumb'ness**, *n.* — **dumb'-bells**, *n. pl.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise. [A. S.]

**dumbfound** (dum'fownd), *vt.* Strike dumb; confuse greatly.

**dummy** (dum'i), *n.* 1. One who is dumb. 2. Sham; lay figure; effigy. 3. Locomotive with condensing engines, without the noise of escaping steam.

**dump** (damp), *I. vt. and vi.* Unload, as a cart, by tilting it. II. *n.* 1. Place where matter is dumped. 2. Car or boat for dumping.

**dumpish** (dum'pish), *a.* Given to dumps; moping.—**dump'ishly**, *adv.* — **dump'ishness**, *n.*



**dumpling** (dum'pling), *n.* Thick pudding, mass of paste. [humor.]

**dumps** (dumps), *n.* Gloominess; ill-

**dumpy** (dum'py), *a.* Short and thick.

**dun** (dun), *a.* Dark brown. [A. S.]

**dun** (dun). I. *vt.* [dun'ning; dunned.]

Urge for payment. II. *n.* 1. One who duns. 2. Demand for payment. [A. S. *dynnan*, clamor, din.]

**dunce** (duns), *n.* Stupid person. [From *Duns* Scotus, who opposed classical studies.] [shore. [A. S.]

**dune** (dün), *n.* Sand hill on the sea-

**dung** (dung), *n.* Excrement of animals. [A. S.] [ground.]

**dungeon** (dun'jun), *n.* Prison under

**duo** (dü'ö), *n.* Song in two parts.

**duodecimal** (dü-o-des'i-mal), *a.* Computed by twelves. — *pl.* Numerical system in which the denominations rise by twelve. [L. *duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

**duodecimo** (dü-o-des'i-mö), I. *a.* Having twelve leaves to a sheet. II. *n.* Book of such sheets, (12mo).

**duodenum** (dü-o-dē-num), *n.* The first portion of the small intestines, about twelve fingers' breadth in length. — **duodenal**, *a.*

**dupe** (düp). I. *n.* 1. One easily cheated. 2. One who is deceived. II. *vt.* Trick; mislead. [Fr.]

**duplicate** (dü'ph-kät), I. *a.* Double; twofold. II. *n.* Another thing of the same kind; copy; transcript. III. *vt.* Double; copy; furnish one like. — **duplication**, *n.* [L. — *duplex*.]

**duplicity** (dü-plis'i-ti), *n.* Insincerity; deceit. [L. *duplicitas*.] [enduring.]

**durability** (dür-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Power of

**durable** (dür'a-bl), *a.* Able to last; permanent. — **durably**, *adv.* — **durableness**, *n.* [L. *duro*, last.]

**dura mater** (dür'a mät'er), *n.* Outer membrane of the brain and spinal column. [L. = hard mother.]

**durance** (dür'ans), *n.* 1. Continuance. 2. Imprisonment; duress. [L. *durans*, p.p. of *duro*, last.] [ance.]

**duration** (dür'a-shun), *n.* Continuance. **duress** (dür'es or dü-res), *n.* 1. Constraint. 2. Imprisonment. [O. Fr. *duresse*.] [of; as long as.]

**during** (dür'ing), *prep.* In the course

**durst** (dürst). Past tense of DARE.

**dusk** (dusk), I. *a.* Darkish. II. *n.* Twilight; partial darkness. — **dusk'y**, (dusk'i), *a.* — **dusk'ily**, *adv.* — **duskiness**, *n.*

**dust** (dust). I. *n.* 1. Fine particles; powder. 2. Earthy remains. 3. Grave. II. *vt.* 1. Free from dust. 2. Sprinkle with dust. — **dust'er**, *n.* 1. Cloth or brush for removing dust. 2.

Light over-garment to protect from dust. — **dust'y**, *a.* 1. Covered or sprinkled with dust. 2. Like dust. — **dustiness**, *n.*

**Dutch** (duch), I. *a.* 1. Originally, German. 2. Hollandish. II. *n.* 1. Language of Holland. 2. *pl.* People of Holland. [Ger. *deutsch*.]

**duteous** (dü'te-us), *n.* 1. Dutiful. 2. Obedient. — **du'teously**, *adv.* — **du'teousness**, *n.* [an import tax.]

**dutiable** (dü'ti-a-bl), *n.* Subject to

**dutiful** (dü'ti-fol), *a.* Attentive to duty; respectful. — **du'tifully**, *adv.* — **du'tifulness**, *n.*

**duty** (dü'ti), *n.* 1. What one is bound to do; service. 2. Respect; regard. 3. Tax on goods or imports. [From DUE.]

**dwarf** (dwarf), I. *n.* Animal or plant much below ordinary size. II. *a.* Diminutive. III. *vt.* 1. Make appear small. 2. Stunt. — **dwarfish**, *a.* Like a dwarf; very small. — **dwarfishly**, *adv.* — **dwarfishness**, *n.* [A. S. *dweorg*.]

**dwell** (dwel), *vi.* [dwelling; dwelled or dwell']. 1. Abide; inhabit. 2. Rest the attention; continue long. — **dwell'er**, *n.* — **dwelling**, *n.* 1. Habitation. 2. Continuance. [A. S. *dwelean*.] [S. *dwinan*.]

**dwindle** (dwin'dl), *vi.* Grow less. [A. S. *dwinan*.]

**dye** (di), I. *vt.* Stain; color. II. *n.* 1. Color. 2. Coloring material. — **dye'ing**, *n.* Art or trade of coloring cloth; etc. — **dyer** (di'ēr), *n.* One whose trade is to dye cloth, etc. — **dye'stuff**, *n.* Material used in dyeing. [A. S. *deagan*.]

**dying** (di'ing), I. *Pr. p.* of DIE. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to death. 2. Occurring at the time of death.

**dyke**. Same as DIKE.

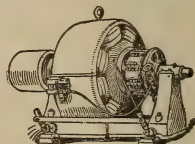
**dynamic** (di-nam'ik), **dynam'ical**, *a.* Relating to dynamics. — **dynam'ically**, *adv.* — **dynam'ics**, *n.* Science of force. [Gr. *dynamis*, power.]

**dynamite** (di'na-mit), *n.* Explosive agent, made of nitro-glycerine. [Gr. *dynamis*.]

**dynamo** (di'na-mö), *n.* Dynamo-electric machine.

**dynamo-electric** (di'na-mö-elek'trik), *a.* Producing electricity by means of mechanical power.

**dynamometer** (di'na-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring power.



Alternating Current  
Dynamo.

**dynasty** (dī'nas-tī), *n.* Succession of sovereigns of the same family. — **dynas'tic**, *adj.* Relating to a dynasty. [Gr. *dynastes*, lord—*dynamai*, be able.]

**dyentery** (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* Disease of the bowels, with a discharge of mucus and blood. — **dy'senteric**, *a.* [Gr. —*dys*, ill, and *entera*, entrails.]

**dyspepsia** (dis-pep'si-a), **dyspepsy** (dis-pep'si), *n.* Indigestion. [Gr. —*dys*, ill, and *pepsō*, digest.]

**dyspeptic** (dis-pep'tic), *I. a.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion. *II. n.* Person afflicted with dyspepsy. [in breathing. [Gr.]

**dyspnoea** (disp-nē'a), *n.* Difficulty

**E** (ē), *n.* Fifth letter of the English alphabet.

**each** (ēch), *a.* Every one of a stated number. [A. S. *ælc* = alike.]

**eager** (ēgēr), *a.* Very desirous; earnest. — **ea'gerly**, *adv.* — **ea'gerness**, *n.* [Fr. *agré*—L. *acer*, sharp.]

**eagle** (ēgl), *n.* 1. Large bird of prey. 2. Figure of an eagle on standards, etc., used as an emblem. 3. U. S. Gold coin worth \$10. [Fr. *aigle*—L. *aquila*.]



Golden Eagle.

**eaglet** (ēglet), *n.* Young or small eagle.

**ear** (ēr), *I. n.* Spike, as of grain. *II. vi.* Put forth ears. [A. S.]

**ear** (ēr), *n.* 1. Organ of hearing. 2. Power of hearing and of distinguishing sounds. 3. Anything like an ear. [See LABYRINTH.] — **ear'drum**, *n.* Middle cavity of the ear. [See TYMPANUM.] — **ear'mark**, *n.* 1. Mark cut on a sheep's ear. 2. Any mark of identification. [A. S. *eare*.]

**earl** (ērl), *n.* British title of nobility, below a marquis, and above a viscount. — **earl'dom**, *n.* Dominion or dignity of an earl. [A. S. *eorl*.]

**early** (ēr'li), *a.* and *adv.* 1. In good season. 2. At or near the beginning. 3. Soon. — **ear'liness**, *n.* [A. S. *ærlíce*—*ær*, ere.] [earnian.]

**earn** (ēr'n), *vt.* Gain by labor. [A. S.]

**earnest** (ēr'nest), *I. a.* Serious. *II. n.* Seriousness. — **earn'estly**, *adv.* — **earn'nestness**, *n.* [A. S.]

*Syn.* Eager; intent; ardent; keen; intense; fervent; impassioned; zealous; vehement; hearty; urgent.

**earnest** (ēr'nest), *n.* Pledge. [L. *arra*.]

**earnings** (ēr'ningz), *n. pl.* What one has earned; wages.

**earshot** (ēr'shot), *n.* Hearing-distance.

**earth** (ērth), *I. n.* 1. Matter on the surface of the globe; soil. 2. Dry land. 3. Globe, or planet, on which we live. 4. Wordly things. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Hide in the earth; bury; burrow. [A. S. *eorthe*.]

**earthen** (ērth'en), *a.* Made of earth or clay. — **earth'enware**, *n.* Coarse crockery. [the earth.]

**earthling** (ērth'ling), *n.* Dweller on earth.

**earthly** (ērth'li), *a.* 1. Belonging to the earth; worldly. 2. Possible. — **earth'liness**, *n.*

**earthquake** (ērth'kwāk), *n.* Shaking of the earth. [angle worm.]

**earthworm** (ērth'wūrm), *n.* Common earthy.

**earthy** (ērth'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, relating to, or resembling earth. 2. Gross; coarse. — **earth'iness**, *n.*

**earwig** (ēr'wig), *n.* Insect, incorrectly supposed to creep into the ear. [A. S. *eorwiga*.]



Earwig.

**ease** (ēz), *I. n.* 1. Freedom from pain, effort, or disturbance. *II. vt.* Relieve; calm. — **ease'ment** (ēz'ment), *n.* Relief; accommodation.

**easel** (ēzl), *n.* Frame to support pictures, charts, etc. [Ger. *esel*, ass.]

**east** (ēst), *I. n.* 1. Part of the heavens where the sun rises. 2. (The East), the orient. *II. a.* Toward the rising sun. [A. S.]

**Easter** (ēs'tēr), *n.* Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens on or next follows March 21. [A. S.—*Eastre*, goddess of spring.]

**easterly** (ēs'tēr-li), *a.* and *adv.* 1. Coming from the eastward. 2. Looking toward the east.

**eastern** (ēs'tēr'n), *a.* 1. Going eastward. 2. Of the east; oriental. [east.]

**eastward** (ēs't'ward), *adv.* Toward the east.

**easy** (ēzi), *a.* 1. At ease. 2. Giving ease. 3. Not difficult. 4. Yielding. 5. Not straitened. — **ea'sily**, *adv.* — **ea'siness**, *n.*

**eat** (ēt), *vt.* and *vi.* [eat'ing; ate; eaten.]

1. Chew and swallow. 2. Consume. 3. Corrode. — **eat'er**, *n.* [A. S. *etan*.]



Easel.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, fēen.

**eatable** (ē'tā-bl). I. *a.* Fit to be eaten. II. *n.* Something used as food.

**eaves** (ēvz), *n. pl.* Edge of the roof projecting over the wall. [A.S. *efese*, clipped edge of thatch.]

**eavesdrop** (ēvz/drop), *vi.* Stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen; listen secretly to a conversation.—**eavesdropper**, *n.*

**ebb** (eb). I. *n.* 1. Receding of the tide. 2. Decline, decay. II. *vi.* Flow back; sink. [A.S. *ebba*.] [Black as ebony.]

**ebony** (ēb'un), *a.* 1. Made of ebony. 2.

**ebony** (ēb'un-i), *n.* Kind of heavy and hard black wood, admitting of a fine polish. [Gr. *ebenos*—Heb. *eben*, stone.]

**ebriety** (e-brī'e-ti), *n.* Drunkenness. [Fr.—L. *ebrius*, drunk.]

**ebullition** (eb-ul-lish'un), *n.* 1. Boiling; agitation of a liquor rapidly converted to vapor. 2. Display of feeling [L. *bullā*, bubble.]

**eccentric** (ek-sen'trik), **eccen'trical**, *a.* 1. Departing from the center. 2. Not having the same center. 3. Not conforming to rules; odd.—**eccen'trically**, *adv.*—**eccentricity**, *n.* 1. Distance of the center of a planet's orbit from the center of the sun. 2. Singularity of conduct; oddness.

**eccentric** (ek-sen'trik), *n.* 1. Circle not having the same center as another. 2. Wheel having its axis out of the center.



Eccentric.

**ecclesiastic** (ek-klē-zī-as'tik). I. *a.* Belonging to the church. II. *n.* Clergyman.—**ecclesiastical**, *a.* [Gr. *ekklesia*, church—*ek*, out, and *kaleo*, call.]

**echo** (ek'ō). I. *n.* Reflection of a sound.—*pl.* Echoes (ek'ōz). II. *vt.* and *vi.* Send back the sound of; repeat. [Gr.]

**eclair** (e-klār'), *n.* Cake filled with a cream and frosted. [Fr.]

**eclat** (e-klā'), *n.* Striking effect; sensation. [Fr. = outburst.]

**eclectic** (ek-lek'tik). I. *a.* Electing, choosing. II. *n.* One who selects parts of different systems.—**eclectically**, *adv.*—**eclecticism**, *n.* [Gr.—*ek*, out, and *lego*, choose.]



Sun

Earth

Moon

Eclipse of the Moon.

**eclipse** (e-klips'). I. *vt.* Darken; hide; put in the shade. II. *n.* In *astron.*

Obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body. [Gr. —*ek*, out, and *leipo*, leave]



Sun

Moon

Earth

Eclipse of the Sun.

**ecliptic** (e-klipt'ik). I. *n.* 1. Celestial circle in which eclipses take place, the apparent path of the sun round the earth. 2. Circle on the globe corresponding to the celestial ecliptic. II. *a.* Pertaining to the ecliptic.

**eclogue** (ek'log), *n.* Pastoral poem.

**ecology** (ē-kol'o-jī), *n.* The relations of animals and plants to the outer world and to one another.

**economic** (ek-o-nom'ik), **econom'ical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to economy. 2. Frugal.—**economically**, *adv.*

**economics** (ek-o-nom'iks), *n.* 1. Science of household management. 2. Political economy.

**economist** (ek-on'o-mist), *n.* 1. One who is economical. 2. One versed in political economy.

**economize** (ek-on'o-mīz), *vt.* and *vi.* Manage with economy; be saving.

**economy** (ek-on'o-mi), *n.* 1. Management of household affairs, esp. financial. 2. Frugal use of means. [Gr.—*oikos*, house, and *nomos*, rule.]

**ecstasy** (ek'sta-si), *n.* Supreme joy; rapture.—**ecstatic** (ek-stat'ik), **ecstatical**, *a.*—**ecstatically**, *adv.* [Gr. = being beside oneself—*ek*, out, and *histemi*, place.]

**ecumenic** (ek-ū-men'ik), **ecumen'ical**, *a.* Belonging to the whole inhabited world; general.

**eczema** (ek'zē-ma), *n.* Eruptive disease of the skin; salt rheum, tetter. [Gr.—*ek*, out, and *zeo*, boil.]

**Edda** (ed'a), *n.* Book of Scandinavian mythology.

**eddy** (ed'i). I. *n.* 1. Current of water or air running contrary to the main stream. 2. Whirlpool; whirlwind. II. *vt.* [eddy'ing; eddy'ed.] Move in whirls. [Icel.—*id*, back.]

**Eden** (ē'den), *n.* Garden where Adam and Eve lived; paradise. [Heb. = pleasure.]

**edentate** (e-den'tāt), **eden'tated**, *a.* 1. Without teeth. 2. Wanting front teeth. [L.—*e*, out, and *dens*, tooth.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf, mūte, hut, bŭrn; oil, owl, then.



**edge** (ej). I. *n.* 1. Border; brink. 2. Cutting side of an instrument. 3. Keeness. II. *vt.* 1. Sharpen. 2. Place a border on. 3. Urge on. 4. Move by little and little. III. *vt.* 1. Move sideways. 2. Sail close to the wind. — **edge-wise**, *a.* — **edg'ing**, *n.* 1. Border. 2. Making edge. [A. S. *ecg*. Ger. *ecke*.]

**edible** (ed'i-bl). I. *a.* Eatable. II. *n.* Anything eatable. [L. — *edo*, eat.]

**edict** (ē'dikt), *n.* Public decree; command. [L. — *e*, out and *dico*, speak.]

**edification** (ed-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Instruction. 2. Development, esp. religious.

**edifice** (ed'i-fis), *n.* Building. [igious.]

**edify** (ed'i-fi), *vt.* [ed'ifying; ed'ified.] 1. Build up. 2. Improve; teach. — **ed'ifier**, *n.* — **ed'ifying**, *a.* [Fr. *édifier* — L. *ades*, house, and *facio*, make.]

**edit** (ed'it), *vt.* Superintend the publication of, prepare for publication. — **edition** (e-dish'un), *n.* 1. Publication of a book. 2. Number of copies of a book printed at a time. [L. — *e*, out, and *do*, give.]

**editor** (ed'i-tūr), *n.* One who edits a book or journal. — **editorial** (ed-i-tō-ri-al). I. *a.* II. *n.* Article written by the editor. — **edito'rially**, *adv.* — **editorship**, *n.*

**educate** (ed'u-kāt), *vt.* Cultivate. — **ed'ucator**, *n.* — **educa'tion**, *n.* [L. = bring out.]

**educe** (e-dūs'), *vt.* Extract; cause to appear.

**eel** (ēl), *n.* Snake-like, edible fish. [A. S. *æle*. Ger. *aal*.]

**e'en** (ēn). Contraction of EVEN.

**e'er** (ār). Contraction of EVER.

**erie**, **eery** (ē'ri), *a.* 1. Wild. 2. Timid. [Sc.]

**efface** (ef-fās'), *vt.* 1. Destroy. 2. Blot or rub out. — **efface'ment**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *ex*, out, and *facies*, face.]

**effect** (ef-fekt'). I. *n.* 1. That which is produced by a cause. 2. Force; validity. 3. Gist or substance. 4. (*pl.*) Goods; movables; personal estate. — *For effect*: with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously. — *Give effect to*: Make valid; carry out in practice. II. *vt.* Produce; accomplish. [L. *ex*, out, and *facio*, make.]

**effective** (ef-fek'tiv), *a.* Powerful; serviceable. — **effectively**, *adv.* — **effectiveness**, *n.*

**effectual** (ef-fek'tū-al), *a.* Producing desired results. — **effectually**, *adv.*

**effectuate** (ef-fek'tū-āt), *vt.* Accomplish.



Eel.

**effeminacy** (ef-fem'in-a-si), *n.* 1. Softness or weakness, unbecoming a man. 2. Indulgence in unmanly pleasures.

**effeminate** (ef-fem'in-āt). I. *a.* Womanish; unmanly; weak. II. *vt.* Unman; weaken. — **effeminately**, *adv.* — **effem'inate**, *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *femina*, woman.]

**effervesce** (ef-fēr-ves'), *vi.* Boil up; bubble and hiss; froth up. — **effervescent**, *a.* — **efferves'cence**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, out, and *ferveo*, boil.]

**effete** (ef-fēt'), *a.* Worn out with age; sterile. [L.]

**efficacy** (ef-i-kā-si), *n.* Virtue, energy. — **efficacious** (ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* Effectual. — **effica'ciously**, *adv.* — **effica'ciousness**, *n.* [L. *efficax*.]

**efficient** (ef-fish'ent). I. *a.* Effective. II. *n.* Cause; prime mover. — **efficiently**, *adv.* — **efficiency**, *n.* Power to produce desired results. *Syn.* Efficacy; energy; virtue; force; potency; effectualness.

**effigy** (ef-i-jī), *n.* Likeness or figure of a person. [L. *figo*, form.]

**effloresce** (ef-flo-res'), *vi.* 1. Blossom forth. 2. Form a whitish crust. [L.]

**effort** (ef'ürt), *n.* Application of energy; exertion of force. [L. *ex*, out, forth, and *fortis*, strong.]

**effrontery** (ef-frunt'ēr-i), *n.* Shamelessness; boldness; impudence. [Fr. — L. *ex*, forth, and *frons*, forehead.]

**effulgence** (ef-ful'jens), *n.* Brightness; flood of light.

**effulgent** (ef-ful'jent), *a.* Shining forth; splendid. — **efful'gently**, *adv.* [L. — *ex*, forth, and *fulgeo*, shine.]

**effuse** (ef-fūz'), *vt.* Pour forth, as words. — **effusion** (ef-fū'zhun), *n.* Pouring out. — **effusive** (ef-fū'ziv), *a.* Gushing. — **effu'sively**, *adv.* — **effu'siveness**, *n.* [efete.]

**eft** (eft), *n.* Small lizard; newt. [A. S.]

**egg** (eg), *n.* 1. Body laid by female birds, etc. 2. Cell in which an embryo develops. [A. S. *æg*.] [EDGE.]

**egg** (eg), *vt.* (*with on*). Instigate. [From *egis*, *aegis* (ē'jis), *n.* Shield. [Gr.]]

**ego** (ē'gō or eg'ō), *n.* Self-conscious subject, as contrasted with the *non-ego*, or object. [L.]

**egoism** (ē'go-izm), *n.* 1. Selfishness. 2. Subjective idealism. — **e'goist**, *n.* — **e'goistic**, *a.*

**egotism** (ē'go-tizm or eg'-), *n.* Frequent use of the pronoun I; self-exaltation. — **eg'otist**, *n.* — **egotist'ic**, *a.*

**egregious** (e-grē'jī-us), *a.* Prominent (in a bad sense). — **egre'giously**, *adv.* — **egre'giousness**, *n.* [L. — *e*, out of, and *grex*, flock.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**egress** (ē'gres), *n.* Going out; departure. [L.—*e*, out, and *gradior*, go.]

**Egyptian** (ē-jip'shan), *I. a.* Belonging to Egypt. *II. n.* Native of Egypt.

**Egyptology** (ē-jip-to'l'o-jī), *n.* Science of Egyptian antiquities.—**Egyptologist**, *n.* [slight surprise.]

**eh** (ā or e), *interj.* Expresses inquiry or

**eider duck** (ī'dēr-duk), *n.* Kind of sea duck, in northern regions, sought after for its fine down. [Icel. *ædr*.]

**eight** (āt), *I. a.* Twice four. *II. n.* Figure (8). [A. S. *eahht*.] [ten.]

**eighteen** (ā'tēn), *a.* and *n.* Eight and eight. [A. S. *eahht*, and *tig*, ten.]

**either** (ē'thēr or ī'thēr), *I. a.* and *pron.* The one or the other; one of two. *II. conj.* Introduces an alternative, as in *either now or never*. [A. S.—roots of *EACH* and *WHETHER*.]

**ejaculate** (e-jak'ū-lāt), *vt.* Utter with suddenness.—**ejaculation**, *n.*—**ejaculatory**, *a.* [L.—*e*, out, and *jacio*, throw.]

**eject** (e-jekt'), *vt.* Cast out; dispossess.—**ejection**, **ejectment**, *ns.*—**ejector**, *n.* [L.—*e*, out, and *jacio*, throw.]

*Syn.* Drive out; expel; evict; oust.

**eke** (ēk), *vt.* Lengthen. [A. S. *ecan*.]

**elaborate** (e-lab-or-āt), *I. vt.* 1. Produce with labor. 2. Improve by successive operations. *II. a.* Wrought with labor; highly finished.—**elaborately**, *adv.*—**elaborateness**, *n.*—**elaboration**, *n.*

**elapse** (e-laps'), *vi.* Slip away; pass silently, as time. [See **LAPSE**.]

**elastic** (e-las'tik), *I. a.* Having a tendency to recover the original form; springy. *II. n.* Fabric, containing rubber.—**elastically**, *adv.*—**elasticity** (e-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* Springiness; power to recover from depression. [From Gr. *elao*, drive.]

**elate** (e-lāt'), *I. a.* Lifted up; exultant. *II. vt.* Exalt; make proud.—**elation**, *n.* Pride. [L.—*latus*, borne.]

*Syn.* Delighted; exalted; overjoyed; puffed up; haughty; transported.

**elbow** (el'bō), *I. n.* 1. Joint where the arm bends. 2. Sharp turn or bend. *II. vt.* Push with the elbow; jostle. [A. S. *elboga*.]

**eld** (eld), *n.* Old age, antiquity. [A. S. *æld*, from *eald*, old.]

**elder** (el'dēr), *n.* Small tree with a spongy pith bearing useful purple berries. [A. S. *ellern*.]



Eider-Duck.

**elder** (el'dēr), *I. a.* Older; prior in origin. *II. n.* 1. One who is older; an ancestor; one advanced to office on account of age. 2. One of the officers in the Presbyterian Church. [A. S. *yltra*, comp. of *eald*, old.]

**elderly** (el'dēr-lī), *a.* Somewhat old; bordering on old age.

**eldorado** (el-dō-rā'dō), *n.* 1. Region rich in gold, gems, etc. 2. Dreamland of wealth. [Sp. *el*, the, and *dorado*, golden.]

**elect** (e-lekt'), *I. vt.* Choose; select; select by vote. *II. a.* 1. Chosen. 2. Chosen for an office but not yet in it. *III. n.* One chosen or set apart. [L.—*ex*, out, and *lego*, choose.]

**election** (e-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of choosing. 2. Public choice of a person for office. 3. Freewill. 4. In *theol.* Predetermination as object of divine mercy.

**electioneer** (e-lek-shun-ēr'), *vi.* Canvass for votes.—**electioneering**, *n.*

**elective** (e-lekt'iv), *a.* Pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of choice.—**electively**, *adv.*

**elector** (e-lek'tūr), *n.* 1. One who elects. 2. One who has a vote at an election. 3. U. S. One elected by popular vote to elect the President and Vice-President. 4. Formerly, one of seven German princes, who elected the Emperor.

**electoral** (e-lek'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to elections or to electors; consisting of electors. [territory of an elector.]

**electorate** (e-lek'tūr-āt), *n.* Dignity or **electric** (e-lek'trik), **electrical**, *a.* Having the properties of, pertaining to, or produced by electricity.—**electrically**, *adv.* [From Gr. *elektron*, amber, in which electricity was first observed.]

**electrician** (e-lek-trish'yan), *n.* 1. One versed in the science of electricity. 2. Electrical mechanic.

**electricity** (e-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* 1. Subtile force, manifesting itself in various forms of energy, such as magnetism, light, heat, chemical decomposition, etc.—*Statical electricity*, produced by friction, and at rest.—*Current electricity*, produced by battery or dynamo, and dynamical in nature. 2. Science which investigates the phenomena and laws of this force.

**electrify** (e-lek'tri-fī), *vt.* 1. Communicate electricity to. 2. Excite suddenly.—**electrification**, *n.* [L. *electricum*, and *facio*, make.]

**electrocute** (e-lek'tro-küt), *vt.* Inflict capital punishment by means of electricity; kill by electrification. [Cont. from **ELECTRO-EXECUTE**.]

lāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**electrocution** (e-lek-tro-kū'shun), *n.*  
Act of electrocuting.

**electrode** (e-lek'trōd), *n.* Either of the two poles (anode and cathode) at the end of an electric current.

**electrodynamics** (e-lek-tro-dī-nam'iks), *n.* Science of the mutual action of electric currents and of such currents and magnets.

**electrolysis** (e-lek-trol'i-sis), *n.* Process of chemical decomposition by electricity. [Gr.—*lyo*, dissolve.]

**electro-magnet** (e-lek'tro-mag-net), *n.* Horse-shoe shaped bar of soft iron, magnetized by a current of electricity in an insulated wire wound around it. — **electro-magnetism**, *n.* 1. Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. 2. Science of developing and using it. — **electrometer**, *n.* Instrument for measuring electricity. — **electromotor**, *n.* Machine for producing motion by electricity. — **electroplate**, *vt.* Plate with gold, etc., by electrolysis. — **electroscope** (e-lek'tro-skōp), *n.* Instrument to test the presence, nature and intensity of the electric force. [Gr. *electron* (see ELECTRIO), and *skopein*, view] — **electrostatics** (e-lek'tro-stat'iks), *n.* Science of electricity in equilibrium. — **electrotype**. I. *n.* Facsimile plate for printing, made by electroplating. II. *vt.* Make such plates.

**eleemosynary** (el-e-mos'i-nār-i), *a.* Relating to charity or almsgiving. [Gr. *eleemosyne*, alms—*eleos*, pity.]

**elegant** (el'e-gant), *a.* Graceful and refined; richly ornamental. — **elegantly**, *adv.* — **elegance** (el'e-gans), *n.* [Fr.—*L. eligo*, choose.]

*Syn.* Graceful; choice; polished.

**elegiac** (el-lē'ji-ak), *a.* 1. Mournful. 2. Used in elegies. — **elegiacal** (el-e-jī'-a-kal), *a.*

**elegy** (el'e-ji), *n.* 1. Poem of mourning. 2. Funeral song. [Gr. *elegos*, lament.]

**element** (el'e-ment), *n.* 1. One of the essential parts of anything; ingredient. 2. In *chem.* One of the simple bodies that have not been decomposed. 3. *pl.* Rudiments of anything; formerly, fire, water, air and earth; forces of nature. 4. Proper sphere of a thing or being. 5. Bread and wine used at the Communion. — **elemental**, *a.* — **elementally**, *adv.* [L.]

**elementary** (el'e-men'ta-ri), *a.* 1. Of a single element; primary; uncompounded. 2. Pertaining to the elements; treating of first principles.

**elephant** (el'e-fant), *n.* Largest quadruped, having a very thick skin, a

trunk, and two ivory tusks. — **elephantiasis** (ele-fan-ti'ā-sis), *a.*

Disease in which the legs become thick. — **elephantine** (el'e-fan'tin), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the elephant. 2. Like an elephant; very large. [Gr. *elephas* — Heb. East Indian Elephant.



*aleph*, ox.]

**elevate** (el'e-vāt), *vt.* Raise; place higher. [L.—*ex*, out, and *levis*, light.]

*Syn.* Lift; hoist; elate; cheer; exalt; promote; animate; dignify.

**elevation** (el'e-vā'shun), *n.* Act of raising, or state of being raised; exaltation. 2. Height. 3. In *arch.* Geometrical view of the side of a building. 4. Raising elements of Eucharist after consecration.

**elevator** (el'e-vā-tūr), *n.* 1. Person or thing that lifts up. 2. Contrivance for raising or lowering persons or goods to or from different floors or levels. 3. Muscle raising a part of the body. 4. Building designed for elevating, storing, and loading grain.

**eleven** (el-ev'n), I. *a.* Ten and one. II. *n.* Figure (11). [A.S. *en(d)luf-on*—Goth. *ain lif*=one left (over ten).]

**elf** (elf), *n.* Wood spirit; a dwarf. — *pl.* Elves (elvz). — **elfin**, *a.* Of or relating to elves. — **elfish**, *a.* Elflike. [A.S. *ælf*.] [light. [L. *elicio*, entice.]

**elicit** (el-i'sit), *vt.* Draw out; bring to elide (e-lid'), *vt.* Cut out; omit, as a syllable. [L.—*ex*, out, and *lædo*, strike.]

**eligible** (el'i-ji-bl), *a.* Fit or worthy to be chosen; legally qualified. — **eligibility**, *n.* — **eligibly**, *adv.* [See ELECT.]

**eliminate** (el-im'in-āt), *vt.* 1. Expel; discharge, throw off. 2. In *alg.* Cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation. [L.—*ex*, out, and *limen*, threshold.]

**elision** (el-lzh'un), *n.* Suppression of a vowel or syllable.

**elite** (ā-lēt'), *n.* Select body; best part. [See ELECT.]

**elixir** (e-lik'sēr), *n.* 1. Quintessence. 2. Substance which invigorates, and changes a base metal into a precious one; philosopher's stone. 3. Compound tincture. [Ar.]

**elk** (elk), *n.* Largest existing species of the deer family. [A.S. *elch*.]



Elk.



**ell** (el), *n.* Cloth measure, =  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards. [A. S. *eln*. See **ELBOW.]**

**ellipse** (el-lips'), *n.* Figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing through it obliquely. [Gr.]

**ellipsis** (el-lip'sis), *n.* Figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied. — *pl.* Ellipses (el-lip'sēz.) [Gr. *ex*, out, and *leipo*, leave.]

**elliptic** (el-lip'tik), **elliptical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; oval. 2. Pertaining to ellipsis; having a part understood. — **elliptically**, *adv.*

**elm** (elm), *n.* Genus of hardy shade-trees, furnishing very tough wood. [A. S.—L. *ulmus*.]

**Elmo's fire** (el'mōz fir), *n.* Electric ball of light, observed about the rigging of ships; corposant.

**elocution** (el-o-kū'shun), *n.* Art of properly using voice and gestures in delivery. — **elocutionary**, *adv.* — **elocutionist**, *n.* 1. One versed in elocution. 2. Teacher of elocution. [Fr.—L. *e*, out, and *loquor*, speak.]

**éloge** (ā-lōzh'), *n.* Praise; panegyric. [Fr.]

**Elohim** (el'ō-him), *n.* A Hebrew name of God, frequently found in certain parts of the Old Testament, which for this reason are called *Elohistic*.

**elongate** (e-lang'āt), *vt.* Make longer; extend — **elongation**, *n.*

**elope** (e-lōp'), *vi.* Run away; said esp. of a woman who runs away with a lover. — **elopement**, *n.* [Dut. *ont-loopen*—Ger. *entlaufen*.]

**eloquence** (el'o-kwens), *n.* 1. Art of fine speaking. 2. Persuasive speech.

**eloquent** (el'o-kwent), *a.* Speaking with fluency, elegance, and power, persuasive. — **eloquently**, *adv.* [L. *eloquens*. See **ELOCUTION.]**

**else** (els), *adv.* Further; besides. — **elsewhere** (els'hwār), *adv.* In another place; in other places. [A. S. *elles*.]

**elucidate** (e-lō'si-dāt), *vt.* Throw light upon; explain; illustrate. — **elucidation**, *n.* — **elucidator**, *n.*

**elude** (e-lōd'), *vt.* Avoid by stratagem; baffle. [L.—*e*, out, and *ludo*, play.]

*Syn.* Evade; foil; frustrate; escape.

**elusion** (e-lō'zhun), *n.* Act of eluding; escape by artifice; evasion.

**elusive** (e-lō'siv), *a.* Practicing elusion; deceptive. — **elusively**, *adv.*

**elusory** (e-lō'sūr-i), *a.* Tending to elude or cheat; evasive; deceitful.

**Elysian** (e-liz'h-i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium, exceedingly delightful.

**Elysium** (e-liz'h-i-um), *n.* In myth. Abode of the blessed after death; delightful place. [Gr. *elysion* (*pedion*), Elysian (plain).]

**emaciate** (e-mā'shi-āt), *vt.* Deprive of flesh; waste. — **emaciation**, *n.* [L.—*macio*, make lean.]

**emanate** (em'a-nāt), *vi.* Issue. — **emanation**, *n.* [L.—*e*, and *mano*, flow.] *Syn.* Arise; originate; proceed.

**emancipate** (e-man'si-pāt), *vt.* Set free from servitude; free from restraint or bondage. — **emancipator**, *n.* — **emancipation** (e-man-si-pā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of setting free. 2. State of being set free. [L.]

**emasculate** (e-mas'kū-lāt), *vt.* Deprive of masculine vigor. — **emasculation**, *n.*

**embalm** (em-bām'), *vt.* 1. Preserve from decay by aromatic drugs. 2. Perfume. — **embalm'er**, **embalming**, *n.* [Fr. See **BALM**.]

**embank** (em-bangk'), *vt.* Inclose or defend with a bank or dike. — **embankment**, *n.* 1. Act of embanking. 2. Bank or mound. [TION.]

**embarcation**. Same as **EMBARKA-embargo** (em-bār'gō). I. *n.* 1. Prohibition of ships to leave port. 2. Stoppage of trade for a time by authority. 3. Restraint, prohibition. — *pl.* Embargoes. II. *vt.* Lay an embargo on. [Sp.]

**embark** (em-bārk'), *vi.* and *vt.* Go or put on board a bark or ship; engage in any affair. — **embarkation**, *n.* [Fr. *barque*, barge.]

**embarrass** (em-bar'as), *vt.* 1. Involve in difficulty. 2. Perplex. — **embarrassment**, *n.* 1. Perplexity, confusion. 2. Difficulties in money-matters. [Fr.—*embarrasser*, Akin to **BAR**.]

**embarren** (em-bar'en), *vt.* Make barren.

**embassy** (em'bas-i), *n.* 1. Charge or function of an ambassador. 2. Person or persons sent on an embassy. 3. Official residence of an ambassador. [L. *ambactus*—a Gallic word meaning

**embed**. Same as **IMBED**. [*servant*.]

**embellish** (em-bel'ish), *vt.* Make beautiful; decorate. — **embellisher**, *n.*

— **embellishment**, *n.*

**ember** (em'bēr), *n.* Red-hot coal. — *pl.* Cinders; ashes. [A. S. *emyrtan*.] **ember-days** (em'ber-dāz), *n. pl.* Three fast-days in each quarter. (Wed., Fri., and Sat., after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13.) [From A. S. *ymb-ryne*, circuit.]

**embezzle** (em-bez'l), *vt.* 1. Weaken. 2. Appropriately fraudulently what has been intrusted. — **embezzler**, *n.* — **embezzlement**, *n.* [From **IM-BECILE**.]

**embitter** (em-bit'ēr), *vt.* 1. Make bitter or more bitter. 2. Exasperate.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**emblazon** (em-blā'z'n), *vt.* 1. Deck in blazoning colors. 2. In *her.* Blazon or adorn with figures. — **embla'zonment**, *n.* — **embla'zonry**, *n.* 1. Art of emblazoning. 2. Devices on shields.

**emblem** (em'blem), *n.* Picture suggestive of something different from itself. — **emblematic**, **emblematic**, *as.* Representing. — **emblematically**, *adv.* [Gr. *emblema*, inlaid work, — *en*, in, and *ballo*, lay, cast.]

*Syn.* Sign; symbol; type; attribute; token; summary; representation.

**embody** (em-bod'i), *vt.* and *vi.* Form into a body; make corporeal or tangible. — **embodiment**, *n.* 1. Bodily presentation. 2. Formal expression. 3. Collection into an aggregate body.

**embolden** (em-bōl'd'n), *vt.* Make bold.

**embolism** (em'bo-lizm), *n.* In *med.* Presence of obstructing clots in a vessel.

**emborder** (em-bār'dēr), *vt.* Border.

**embosom** (em-boz'um), *vt.* 1. Receive into the affections. 2. Inclose; surround.

**emboss** (em-bos'), *vt.* Form bosses or protuberances upon; ornament with raised-work. — **emboss'er**, *n.* — **embossment**, *n.* Prominence like a boss; raised-work.

**embouchure** (em-bo-shō'r'), *n.* 1. Mouth of a river, cannon, etc. 2. Mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument. 3. Adjustment of the player's mouth to the mouth-hole of the instrument. [Fr. *bouche*, mouth.]

**embowel** (em-bow'el), *vt.* 1. Bury; embed. 2. Disembowel.

**embrace** (em-brās'), *i. vt.* 1. Take in the arms. 2. Take willingly; accept. 3. Encircle. II. *vi.* Join in an embrace. III. *n.* Fond pressure in the arms. [O. Fr. *embracer* — L. *in*, and *brachium*, arm.]

*Syn.* Clasp; hug; receive; welcome; encompass; include; comprise.

**embrasure** (em-brā'zhör), *n.* 1. Inside enlargement of an opening in a wall. 2. Opening in a wall for cannon. [O. Fr. *embraser*, chamfer.]

**embrocate** (em-bro-kāt), *vt.* Moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion. — **embrocation**, *n.* 1. Act of embrocating. 2. Lotion. [Gr. — *en*, and *brecho*, wet.]

**embroider** (em-broi'dēr), *vt.* 1. Ornament with designs in needle-work. 2. Work ornaments in needle-work. — **embroiderer**, *n.* — **embroidery**, *n.* [O. Fr. — *broder*, border.]

**embroil** (em-broil'), *vt.* Involve in strife; entangle. — **embroilment**, *n.* [Fr. *embrouiller* — *brouiller*, trouble.]

**embryo** (em'bri-ō), *n.* 1. Young of an animal in its earliest stages of development. 2. Part of a seed which forms the future plant. 3. Beginning of anything. — *pl.* Em'bryos. — **embryonic**, *a.* In an imperfect state; rudimentary. [Gr. =growing in.]

**emendation** (em-en-dā'shun), *n.* Removal of an error or fault; correction. [See AMEND.]

**emerald** (em'ēr-ald), *n.* 1. Green precious stone. 2. Small printing-type not used in U. S. [O. Fr. *esmeraldé* — Gr. *smaragdos*.]

**emerge** (e-mēr'j), *vi.* Rise out of; issue or come forth. — **emergence** (e-mēr'jens), **emergency**, *n.* 1. Act of emerging; sudden appearance. 2. Something not calculated upon. 3. Pressing necessity. — **emergent**, *a.* Emerging; arising unexpectedly urgent. — **emergently**, *adv.* [L. *ex*, out of, and *mergo*, plunge.]

**emeritus** (e-mēr'i-tus), *a.* Discharged with honor. [L.]

**emersion** (e-mēr'shun), *n.* Act of

**emery** (em'ēr-i), *n.* Very hard mineral, used for polishing, etc. [O. Fr. *emeri*, — Gr. *smēris*.]

**emetic** (e-met'ik), *I. a.* Causing vomiting. II. *n.* Medicine that causes vomiting. [Gr.]

**emigrant** (em'i-grant), *I. a.* Emigrating or having emigrated. II. *n.* One who emigrates.

**emigrate** (em'i-grāt), *vi.* Remove from one's native country to another. — **emigration**, *n.* [L. — *e*, from, and *migro*, wander.]

**eminent** (em'i-nent), *a.* Rising above others. — **eminently**, *adv.* — **eminence**, *n.* 1. Height. 2. Distinction. 3. Title of a cardinal. [L. *e*, out, and *mineo*, project.] [tinguished; famous.]

*Syn.* Lofty; conspicuous; high; **emir** (ē'mir), *n.* Turkish title given esp. to descendants of Mohammed. [Ar. See AMEER.]

**emissary** (em'is-sār-i), *n.* One sent on a mission; spy. [See EMIT.]

**emission** (e-mish'un), *n.* Act of emitting; what is issued at one time.

**emissory** (e-mis'or-i), *a.* In *anat.* Conveying excretions from the body.

**emit** (e-mit'), *vt.* [emit'ting; emit'ted.] Send out; throw or give out. [L. *e*, out, and *mitto*, send.]

**emmet** (em'et), *n.* Ant. [A. S. *æmete*.]

**emollient** (e-mol'yent), *I. a.* Softening; making supple. II. *n.* In *med.* Remedy used to soften the tissues. [L.]

**emolument** (e-mol'ū-ment), *n.* Profits arising from employment, as salary, fees and perquisites. [L. *molior*, toil.]

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wq̄l; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**emotion** (e-mō'shun), *n.* Excited condition of the feelings.—**emotional**, *a.* Characterized by, or appealing to, emotion. [L.—*e*, forth, and *moveo*, move.]

**empennage** (em-pe-nāzh'), *n.* Stabilizing tail to a dirigible balloon or airplane.

**emperor** (em'pēr-ūr), *n.* One ruling an empire.—**empress**, *fem.* [Fr. *empereur*—L. *imperator*, commander.]

**emphasis** (em'fa-sis), *n.* Stress of the voice on particular words or syllables; impressiveness; force; weight of thought.—**emphasize** (em'fa-siz), *vt.* Make emphatic. [Gr.=showing.]

**emphatic** (em-fat'ik), **emphatical**, *a.* Uttered with emphasis; forcible; impressive.—**emphatically**, *adv.*

**empire** (em'pīr), *n.* 1. Supreme dominion. 2. Aggregate of territories under the dominion of an emperor. [Fr.—L. *imperium*, command.]

**empiric** (em-pīr'ik). I. *a.* Resting on experiment; known only by experience. II. *n.* 1. One who makes experiments. 2. One whose knowledge is gained from experience only; quack.—**empirically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*en*, in, and *peira*, trial.]

**empiricism** (em-pīr'i-sizm), *n.* 1. In *phil.* System which, rejecting all speculation and *a priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction. 2. Dependence of a physician on his experience alone, without a regular medical education; quackery.

**employ** (em-ploi'), I. *vt.* Give occupation to. 2. Occupy the time or attention of. 3. Use. II. *n.* Employment.—**employer**, *n.*—**employé** (em-ploi-ā'), **employee** (em-ploi-ē'), *n.* One who works for an employer.—**employment** (em-ploi-ment'), *n.* 1. Act of employing. 2. Occupation.

**emporium** (em-pō'ri-um), *n.* Place of trade; great mart. [Gr. *en*, in, and *poros*, way.] [to.]

**empower** (em-pow'ēr), *vt.* Give power

**empress** (em-pres), *n.* Fem. of emperor.

**emptiness** (em'ti-nes), *n.* State of being empty; want of substance; unsatisfactoriness.

**empty** (em'ti). I. *a.* 1. Having nothing in it. 2. Without effect; unsatisfactory. 3. Wanting substance. II. *vt.* [emptying; emptied.] Deplete of contents. III. *vi.* Become empty; discharge the contents. [A.S. *æmtig*.]

**empyrean** (em-pīr'e-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the empyrean. 2. Formed of pure fire or light. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *pyr*, fire.] [heaven.]

**empyrean** (em-pī-rē'an), *n.* Highest

**emu** (ē'mū), *n.* Australian ostrich.

**emulate** (em'ū-lāt),

*vt.* Strive to equal

or excel; imitate;

rival.—**emulator**,

*n.*—**emulation**, *n.*

1. Emulating. 2.

Rivalry; contest.—

**emulative**, *a.*—

**emulous**, *a.* Eager

to emulate; engaged

in competition or

rivalry.—**emulously**, *adv.* [L.

*emulor*.]

**emulsion** (e-mul'shun), *n.* 1. Mixture

of liquids where one is insolubly sus-

pended in the other, as butter in

milk. 2. Mixture where solid parts

are insolubly suspended in a liquid.

[Fr.—L. *e*, and *mulgeo*, milk.]

**emulsive** (e-mul'siv), *a.* 1. Softening.

2. Yielding oil by pressure. 3. Yield-

ing a milk-like substance.

**en-**, *prefix.* Represents the Greek *en*,

or the Latin *in*, both signifying put-

ting in, changing to, etc.

**enable** (en-ā'b'l), *vt.* Make able.

**enact** (en-akt'), *vt.* 1. Perform. 2. Act

the part of. 3. Establish as a law.—

**enactment**, *n.* 1. Passing of a bill

into law. 2. That which is enacted.

**enallage** (en-al'a-jē), *n.* In *gram.* Sub-

stitution of one case, mood, tense or

part of speech for another, as *you* for

*thou*. [Gr.—*allos*, another.]

**enamel** (en-am'el). I. *n.* Substance

like glass, serving as a smooth, hard

coating. II. *vt.* Coat with enamel.—

**enameler**, *n.* [From root of MELT.]

**enamor** (en-am'ūr), *vt.* In flame with

love. [nascent.

**enascent** (ē-nas'ent), *a.* Incipient;

**encage** (en-kāj'), *vt.* Shut up in a cage.

**enate** (ē'nāt), *a.* Growing out.

**en bloc** (ong blok), *adv.* In a lump;

as a whole. [Fr.]

**encamp** (en-kamp'), *vt.* and *vi.* Form

or go into camp.—**encampment**,

*n.* 1. Act of encamping. 2. Place

where an army or company is en-

camped; a camp. 3. In U. S., meeting

of veterans or certain fraternal or-

ganizations.

**encaustic** (en-ka'stik), *n.* Method

of painting with pigments contain-

ing wax. [Gr. *en*, and *kaio*, burn.]

**enchain** (en-chān'), *vt.* 1. Put in

chains; hold fast. 2. Link together.

—**enchainment**, *n.*

**enchant** (en-chānt'), *vt.* 1. Act on by

magic. 2. Charm; delight in a high

degree.—**enchanter**, *n.*—**enchant-**

**ress**, *n. fem.*—**enchantment**, *n.*

[Fr. *enchanter*—L. *in*, and *canto*, sing.]



Emu.



**encircle** (en-sēr'kl), *vt.* 1. Inclose in a circle; embrace. 2. Pass around.

**enclose** (en-klōz'), *v.* Same as **INCLOSE**.

**encomiast** (en-kō'mi-ast), *n.* Praiser.

**encomium** (en-kō'mi-um), *n.* High praise.—*pl.* Enco'miums. [Gr.= song of praise—*en*, in, and *komos*, festivity.]

**encompass** (en-kum'pas), *vt.* Inclose; surround.—**encom'passment**, *n.*

**encore** (äng-kör'), *I. adv.* Again; once more. *II. vt.* Call for a repetition of. *III. n.* Call for a repetition. [Fr.]

**encounter** (en-kown'tēr), *I. vt.* Meet; oppose. *II. n.* Meeting; fight [O. Fr. *encontrer*—*L. in*, and *contra*, against.]

**encourage** (en-kūr'aj), *vt.* Inspire with firmness or hope.—**encourage'ment**, *n.*

*Syn.* Animate; embolden; endorse; cheer; support; strengthen; promote; help; incite; instigate; stimulate.

**encroach** (en-krōch'), *vi.* Seize on the rights of others; intrude; trespass.—

**encroach'er**, *n.*—**encroach'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**encroach'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *croc*, hook.]

**encumber** (en-kum'bēr), *vt.* 1. Impede the action of; embarrass. 2. Load with debts.—**encum'brance**, *n.* 1. That which encumbers or hinders. 2. Legal claim on an estate.

**encyclical** (en-sik'lī-kal), *a.* Sent round to many persons or places; general. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *kyklos*, circle.]

**encyclopædia**, **encyclopedia** (en-si-klo-pē'di-a), *n.* See **CYCLOPÆDIA**.

**encysted** (en-sis'ted), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst or bag. [En, in, and *cystr*.]

**encystment** (en-sis'tment), *n.* Process by which internal parasites or infusorians become enclosed in bags.

**end** (end) *I. n.* 1. Last point or portion; termination; close. 2. Death. 3. Object aimed at. 4. Remnant. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Finish. [A. S.] [danger.]

**endanger** (en-dān'jēr), *vt.* Place in **endear** (en-dēr'), *vt.* Make dear or more dear.—**endear'ment**, *n.*

**endeavor** (en-dev'ūr), *I. vt.* and *vi.* Strive to accomplish; attempt, try. *II. n.* Exertion; attempt.—**endeav'orer**, [Fr.—*en*, and *devoir*, duty.]

**endemic** (en-dem'ik), *I. a.* Peculiar to a people or district, as a disease or a plant. *II. n.* Disease of an endemic character. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *demos*, people, district.]

**endive** (en'div), *n.* Herb used for salad. [Fr.—*L. intibus*.]

**endocarp** (en'do-kārp), *n.* Inner layer of a ripe ovary, as the stony shell of a cherry seed. [Gr.]

**endoderm** (en'do-dērm), *n.* Inner layer of the skin. [Gr.]

**endogen** (en'do-jen), *n.* Plant that grows from within, or by additions to the inside of the stem, as the palm, grasses, etc.—**endog'e'nous**, *a.*

**endorse** (en-dars'), *v.* Same as **INDORSE**.

**endow** (en-dow'), *vt.* 1. Give a dowry to; settle an income on. 2. Enrich.—**endow'er**, *n.*—**endow'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of endowing. 2. That which is settled on a person or institution. 3. Gift, talent. [Fr. *endouer*.]

**endurable** (en-dür'a-bl), *a.* That can be endured or borne.—**endur'ably**, *adv.*—**endur'ableness**, *n.*

**endurance** (en-dür'ans), *n.* 1. State of enduring or bearing. 2. Continuance. 3. Suffering patiently without sinking; patience.

**endure** (en-dür'), *I. vt.* Remain firm under; bear. *II. vi.* 1. Remain firm. 2. Last. [Fr.—*L. duro*, last.]

*Syn.* Continue; hold out; brook.

**endwise** (end'wiz), *adv.* 1. End ways; on end; upright. 2. With the end forward.

**enema** (e-nē'ma or en'e-ma), *n.* Injection. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *hiemi*, send.]

**enemy** (en'e-mi), *n.* Antagonist; foe. [O. Fr. *enemi*—*L. inimicus*.]

**energetic** (en-ēr-jet'ik), **energet'ical**, *a.* Showing energy; active; forcible.—**energetically**, *adv.*

**energize** (en'ēr-jiz), *I. vt.* Act with vigor. *II. vt.* Give energy to.

**energy** (en'ēr-ji), *n.* 1. Inherent power; power of operating. 2. Force of expression. [Gr. *en*, and *ergon*, work.]

*Syn.* Efficiency; potency; capacity; spirit; resolution; determination.

**enervate** (en'ēr-vāt or en-ēr'vāt), *vt.* Deprive of strength, or courage.—

**enervation** (en-ēr-vā'shun), *n.*

**enfeeble** (en-fē'bl), *vt.* Make feeble; weaken.—**enfee'blement**, *n.*

**enfilade** (en-fi-lād'), *I. n.* Line; straight passage. *II. vt.* Rake with shot the whole length of a line, as a trench. [Fr.—*en*, and *fil*, thread.]

**enforce** (en-fōrs'), *vt.* 1. Execute vigorously. 2. Gain by force. 3. Give force to.—**enforce'ment**, *n.*

**enfranchise** (en-fran'chiz), *vt.* Give a franchise or political privileges to.—**enfran'chisement**, *n.*

**engage** (en-gāj'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Render or become liable; pledge one's word. 2. Gain for service; enlist. 3. Gain over; win. 4. Occupy. 5. Enter into contest with.—**engage'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of engaging. 2. State of being engaged. 3. That which engages; promise; employment; fight.—**engaging**, *a.* Winning; attractive.—**engagingly**, *adv.*



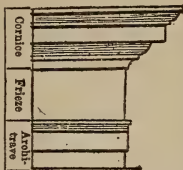
**ensure** (en-shör'), *vt.* Make sure.

**entablature**

(en-tab'la-tür), *n.* In arch. That part of an order which lies above the abacus of the column. [From *L. tabula*, board.]

**entail** (en-täl'),

*I. vt.* 1. Cut off an estate from the heirs-general, and settle it on a particular heir or series of heirs. 2. Bring on as an inevitable consequence. *II. n.* 1. Estate entailed. 2. Rule of descent of an estate. — **entailment**, *n.* [Fr. — *en*, into, and *tailler*, cut.]



Entablature.

**entangle** (en-tang'gl), *vt.* 1. Twist so as not to be easily separated. 2. Involve in complications; perplex; ensnare. — **entanglement**, *n.*

**enter** (en'tēr), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Go or come in; penetrate. 2. Engage in. 3. Form a part of. 4. Begin. 5. Put into. 6. Enroll; record. [Fr. *entrer* — *L. intrare*.] [*the intestines*. [Gr.]

**enteric** (en-ter'ik), *a.* Belonging to **enteritis** (en-te'r'i-tis), *n.* Inflammation of the intestines.

**enterprise** (en'tēr-priz), *n.* 1. Undertaking. 2. Adventure. 3. Bold spirit. **enterprising**, *a.* Bold in undertaking; adventurous; aggressive. — **enterprisingly**, *adv.*

**entertain** (en-tēr-tān') *vt.* 1. Receive and treat hospitably. 2. Hold the attention of and amuse. 3. Receive and take into consideration. 4. Keep or hold in the mind. — **entertain'er**, *n.* — **entertain'ing**, *a.* Amusing; diverting. — **entertain'ingly**, *adv.* — **entertainment**, *n.* 1. Act of entertainment. 2. That which entertains. 3. Social; amusement.

**enthrall** (en-thral'), *vt.* Enslave; subjugate, captivate.

**enthrone** (en-thrōn'), *vt.* Place on a throne. — **enthronement**, *n.*

**enthuse** (en-thūz'), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become enthusiastic. — **enthusiasm**, *n.* Ecstasy of mind. — **enthusiast**, *n.* One whose mind is filled with zeal. — **enthusiast'ic**, **enthusiast'ical**, *a.* Zealous; ardent. — **enthusiast'ically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *en*, and *theos*, god.]

**entice** (en-tis'), *vt.* Tempt; lead astray. — **entic'eable**, *a.* — **entice'r**, *n.* — **entice'ingly**, *adv.* — **entice'ment**, *n.* [O. Fr. *enticer*.]

**entire** (en-tir'), *a.* Whole; complete; unbroken. — **entire'ly**, *adv.* — **entire'ness**, *n.* — **entirety** (en-tir'ti), *n.* Completeness; whole. [Fr. *entier* — *L. integer*, intact.]

**entitle** (en-ti'tl), *vt.* 1. Give a title to; style. 2. Give a claim or right to.

**entity** (en'ti-ti), *n.* Being; existence; real substance. [*L. ens, ent-*, being.]

**entomb** (en-tōm'), *vt.* Place in a tomb; bury. — **entombment**, *n.* Burial.

**entomologist** (en-to-mol'o-jist), *n.* One learned in entomology.

**entomology** (en-to-mol'o-ji), *n.* Science of insects. — **entomologic**, *a.* [Gr. — *entoma*, insects, (— *temno*, cut), and *logos*, discourse.]

**Entozoa** (en-to-zō'a), (*sing.* Entozo'on) *n. pl.* Animals that live inside of other animals. [Gr. — *entos*, within, and *zoon*, animal.]

**entrails** (en'trālz), *n. pl.* Bowels. [Fr. *entrailles* — *L. inter*, within.]

**entrain** (en-trān'), *I. vt.* 1. Draw or bring on. 2. Put on board a railway train. *II. vi.* Go on board a train.

**entrance** (en'trans), *n.* 1. Act of entering. 2. Power or right to enter. 3. Place for entering; door. 4. Beginning.

**entrance** (en'trans'), *vt.* 1. Put into a trance. 2. Fill with rapture. — **entrance'ment**, *n.* [insnare; entangle.]

**entrap** (en-trap'), *vt.* Catch in a trap;

**entreat** (en-trēt'), *vt.* Ask earnestly. — **entreaty**, *n.* 1. Act of entreating.

2. Earnest prayer. [From *TREAT*.]

**entrée** (äng-trä'), *n.* 1. Entry; freedom of access. 2. Subordinated dish served between principal courses. [Fr.]

**entrench**. See *INTRENCH*.

**entrust**. See *INTRUST*.

**entry** (en'tri), *n.* 1. Entering. 2. Passage into. 3. Item entered or written.

**entwine** (en-twin'), *vt.* Twine; wreath.

**entwist** (en-twist'), *vt.* Twist round.

**enumerate** (e-nū'mēr-ät), *vt.* Count;

name. — **enumeration**, *n.* [L. — *e*, out, and *numero*, number.]

*Syn.* Number; reckon; recapitulate; calculate; compute; detail; rehearse.

**enunciate** (e-nun'si-ät or -shi-ät), *vt.* 1. State formally. 2. Pronounce distinctly. — **enun'ciator**, *n.* — **enun'cia'tion**, *n.* — **enun'ciative**,

**enun'ciatory**, *a.* Containing enunciation; declarative. [L. — *e*, out, and *nuncio*, tell.]

**envelop** (en-vel'up), *vt.* Roll or fold in; cover by wrapping; surround entirely; hide. — **envelop'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *enveloppe*.]

**envelope** (en-vel'öp or ong-vel'öp), *n.* That which envelops or covers, esp. the cover of a letter.



**envenom** (en-ven'um), *vt.* Poison; taint with bitterness or malice.

**enviable** (en-vi-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting envy.—**enviably**, *adv.*

**envious** (en-vi-us), *a.* 1. Feeling envy. 2. Directed or prompted by envy.—**enviously**, *adv.*—**enviousness**, *n.*

**environ** (en-vi-run), *vt.* Surround.—**environment**, *n.* Surroundings. [Fr.—root of VEER.]

**environs** (en-vi-runz or en-vi-'), *n. pl.* Outskirts of a city; neighborhood.

**envoy** (en-voi), *n.* 1. Messenger. 2. Minister to a foreign government. [Fr. *envoyé*, sent.]

**envy** (en-vi), *i. vt.* [en'vy-ing; en'vied.] 1. Look upon longingly, and often grudgingly. 2. Hate on account of prosperity. II. *n.* 1. Pain at the sight of another's good fortune. 2. Wicked desire to supplant one. [Fr. *envie* — *L. in, on, and video, look.*]

**Eolian** (ē-ō'lī-au), **Eolic** (ē-ō'l'ik), *a.* 1. Belonging to *Eolia*, in Asia Minor. 2. Pertaining to *Eolus*, god of the winds. 3. Played upon by the wind.

**eon** (ē-on), *n.* Immeasurable period of time; age. [Gr. *aiōn*.]

**epaulet** (ep'al-et), *n.* Fringed shoulder-piece worn by a military or naval officer. [Fr.—*épaule*, shoulder.]

**ephemera** (ef-em'ēr-ə), *n.* 1. Genus of short-lived insects; Mayfly. 2. A fever of one day's continuance only.—**ephem'eral**, *a.* Existing only for a day; daily; short-lived.—**ephem'erid**, *n.* Insect of the family Ephemeridæ; dayfly. [Gr. — *epi*, for, and *hemera*, a day.]

**ephod** (ef'od), *n.* Linen surplice of Jewish priests. [Heb.—*aphad*, put on.]

**epic** (ep'ik), *i. a.* Narrating a great event in an elevated style. II. *n.* Heroic poem. [Gr.—*epos*, word.]

**epicarp** (ep'i-kärp), *n.* Outer skin of a fruit, as the plum. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

**epicene** (ep'i-sēn), *a.* and *n.* 1. Common to both sexes. 2. In *gram.* Of either gender. [Gr. *epikoinos*—*epi*, and *koinos*, common.]

**epicure** (ep'i-kür), *n.* 1. Follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good. 2. One devoted to the luxuries of the table.—**epicure'an**, *a.*

**epidemic** (ep-i-dem'ik), *i. a.* Affecting a whole people; general. II. *n.* Disease falling on great numbers.—**epidem'ically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *epi*, among, and *demos*, people.]

**epidermis** (ep-i-dēr-mis), *n.* Cuticle; outer skin.—**epider'mic**, **epi-der'mal**, *a.* [Gr. — *epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin.]

**epiglottis** (ep-i-glōt'is), *n.* Cartilaginous appendage at the root of the tongue that closes the glottis (opening of the larynx) when food or drink is swallowed.

**epigram** (ep'i-gram), *n.* 1. Short witty poem on a subject. 2. Any concise, pointed, sarcastic saying.—**epi-grammatic**, **epigrammatical**, *a.* 1. Relating to epigrams. 2. Like an epigram; concise and pointed. [Gr.]

**epilepsy** (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* Disease of the brain attended by convulsions and unconsciousness; falling sickness.—**epilep'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *epilepsia*, seizure.]

**epilogue** (ep'i-log), *n.* Speech or short poem at the end of a play. [Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion.]

**Epiphany** (e-pif'a-ni), *n.* Christian festival, celebrated on Jan. 6, in commemoration of the appearance of Christ to the gentiles (the wise men of the East). [Gr. *epi*, and *phaino*, show.]

**episcopacy** (e-pis'ko-pa-si), *n.* 1. Government of the church by bishops. 2. Rank or office of a bishop. [See BISHOP]

**episcopal** (e-pis'ko-pal), *a.* 1. Governed by bishops; pertaining to bishops. 2. [E.] Anglican.—**Episcopali'an**, *i. n.* One who belongs to the Episcopal Church. II. *a.* Pertaining to the Episcopal Church.—**epis'copally**, *adv.*

**episcopate** (e-pis'ko-pāt), *n.* 1. Bishopric. 2. Office of a bishop. 3. Order of bishops.

**episode** (ep'i-sōd), *n.* Story introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety; interesting incident. [Gr.—*epi*, upon, *eis*, into, and *hodos*, way.]

**epistle** (e-pis'l), *n.* 1. Letter. 2. Eucharistic lesson, generally from New Testament epistles, read before the gospel.

**epistolary** (e-pis'to-lär-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of letters. 2. Suitable to an epistle. 3. In letters.

**epitaph** (ep'i-täf), *n.* Inscription upon a tomb. [Gr. *taphos*, tomb.]

**epithet** (ep'i-thet), *n.* Adjective expressing some quality. [Gr. *epi*, on, and *tithēmi*, place.]

**epitome** (e-pit'o-me), *n.* Short summary. [Gr. *epi*, and *temno*, cut.]

**epitomize** (e-pit'o-miz), *vt.* Make an epitome of; shorten.

**epizootic** (ep-i-zō-ōt'ik), **epizooty** (ep-i-zō-ō-ti), *n.* Epidemic among animals. [Gr. *epi*, on, and *zōa*, animals.]

**epoch** (ep'ok or ē-'), *n.* Period or point of time made remarkable by some great event. [Gr. *epoche*, stop.]

*Syn.* Age; era; division; time.

**epsom-salt** (ep-som-salt), *n.* Sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.

**equable** (ē'kwa-bl), *a.* Equal and uniform; not variable.—**e'quably**, *adv.*

—**equability**, *n.* [L. *æquabilis*.]

**equal** (ē'kwāl), *i. a.* 1. Alike; agreeing. 2. Adequate; competent. 3. Just. 4. Uniform. *II. n.* One not inferior or superior. *III. vt.* Make equal to.—**e'qual-ly**, *adv.*—**equality** (ē-kwō'l-i-ti), *n.* [L. *æquatis*.]

*Syn.* Corresponding; even; proportionate; invariable; equable; equitable; fair; impartial; indifferent.

**equalize** (ē'kwāl-iz), *vt.* Make equal.—**equalization**, *n.*

**equanimity** (ē-kwa-nim'i-ti), *n.* Evenness of mind or temper. [L.—*æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.]

**equation** (ē-kwā'shun), *n.* 1. In *alg.* Statement of the equality of two quantities. 2. Reduction to a mean proportion.

**equator** (ē-kwā'tūr), *n.* In *geog.* Circle passing round the middle of the globe, and dividing it into two equal parts. 2. In *astr.* Equinoctial.—**equato-rial**, *a.*

**equery, equerry** (ek'we-ri), *n.* One who has the charge of horses. [From Fr. *écurie*, stable.]

**equestrian** (e-kwes'tri-an), *i. a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback. *II. n.* One who rides on horseback. [Having equal angles.]

**equiangular** (ē-kwi-ang'ū-lar), *a.*

**equidistant** (ē-kwi-dis'tant), *a.* Equally distant (from).—**equidis-tantly**, *adv.* [ing all the sides equal.]

**equilateral** (ē-kwi-lat'ēr-al), *a.* Hav-

**equilibrium** (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um), *n.* Equipoise; equality of weight or force; state of rest produced by the counteraction of equal forces. [L.—*æquus*, equal, and *libra*, balance.]

**equine** (ē'kwīn), *i. a.* Pertaining to a horse or horses. *II. n.* Horse. [L. *equinus*—*æquus*.]

**equinoctial** (ē-kwi-nok'shal), *i. a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator. *II. n.* Circle in the heavens corresponding to equator of the earth, so called because when the sun crosses it, days and nights are equal.

**equinox** (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* 1. Time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, (first point of Aries, March 21, and the first point of Libra, September 23), making day and night of equal length. 2. Equinoctial gale. [L.—*æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

**equip** (e-kwip'), *vt.* [equip'ping; equipped']. Fit out.—**equipment** (ek'wip-paj), *n.* 1. Furnishings required for a service, as armor of a soldier,

etc. 2. Carriage and attendants.—**equipment**, *n.* 1. Act of equipping. 2. State of being equipped. 3. Things used in equipping. [Fr. *équiper*,—root of SHIP.] [weight or force; balance.]

**equipoise** (ē'kwi-poiz), *n.* Equality of **equitable** (ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* 1. Possessing or exhibiting equity. 2. Held or exercised in equity.—**e'quitably**, *adv.*—**equitableness**, *n.*

**equity** (ek'wi-ti), *n.* Impartiality; desire to give to each man his due. 2. System of jurisprudence supplemental of common law. [Fr. *équité*.]

**equivalent** (e-kwi-vā-lent), *i. a.* Equal in value, meaning, etc. *II. n.* Thing equal in value, etc.—**e'quivalently**, *adv.*—**equivalence**, *n.*

**equivocal** (e-kwi-vō-kal), *a.* Meaning two or more things; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.—**e'quivocally**, *adv.*—**equivocalness**, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, voice, word.]

*Syn.* Suspicious. See AMBIGUOUS. **equivocate** (e-kwi-vō-kāt), *vi.* Use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead.—**e'quivoca'tion**, *n.*

*Syn.* Ambiguity; evasion; prevarication; quibbling; subterfuge; shift. **era** (ē'ra), *n.* Period of time marked by a new order of things. [Late L. *era*.]

**eradicate** (e-rad'ikāt), *vt.* Pull up by the roots; destroy.—**eradica'tion**, *n.* [L. *radix*, root.]

**eraze** (e-rās'), *vt.* Rub or scrape out; efface.—**era'sable**, *a.*—**era'ser**, *n.* [L.—*e*, out, and *rado*, scrape.]

**erasure** (e-rā'zhōr), *n.* 1. Act of erasing. 2. Place where something written has been rubbed out. [A.S. *ær*.]

**ere** (ār), *adv., prep. and conj.* Before. **erect** (e-rekt'), *i. vt.* Set upright; raise; build. *II. a.* Upright.—**erect'ly**, *adv.*—**erect'ness**, *n.*—**erec'tion**, *n.*

1. Act of erecting or raising. 2. State of being erected; exaltation. 3. Anything erected; building. [L. *erectus*—*e*, and *rego*, rule.]

**eremite** (er'e-mit), *n.* Hermit. [Gr. *eremites*—*eremos*, lonely.] [L.]

**ergo** (ēr'gō), *adv.* Therefore; hence.

**ergot** (ēr'got), *n.* 1. Fungus infecting wheat, rye, etc. 2. Poisonous medicine made from the spawn of the fungus.

**ermine** (ēr'mīn), *n.* 1. Northern animal of the weasel tribe, valued for its fur. 2. Its white fur, much used for lining of state robes. [Ger. *hermelin*.]

**erosion** (e-rō'zhun), *n.* Act or operation of eating or wearing away. [L.]



Ermine.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**erotic** (e-ro'tik), *erotic*, *a.* Pertaining to love. [Gr.]

**err** (ēr), *vi.* 1. Wander from the right way; go astray. 2. Sin. [Fr. *errer*—*L. erro.*] [*mission.* [A.S. *ærende.*]

**errand** (er'and), *n.* Message; commission. [Fr. *errant*, *a.* Wandering; roving. [L. *errans.*]

**erratic** (er-rat'ik), *erratical*, *a.* 1. Wandering; having no certain course. 2. Eccentric. 3. Irregular.

**erratum** (er-rā'tum), *n.* Error in writing or printing.—*pl.* Errata (er-rā'ta).

**erroneous** (er-rō'ne-us), *a.* Wrong; mistaken. — **erroneously**, *adv.* — **erroneousness**, *n.*

**error** (er'ūr), *n.* 1. Inaccuracy. 2. Deviation from the truth. 3. Moral offense. 4. Mistake in writing, etc. [L.] *Syn.* Falstiy; fallacy; wrong; sin; blunder; erratum.

**erst** (ērst), *adv.* First; at first; formerly. — **erstwhile**, *adv.* Formerly. [A.S. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*. See *ERE.*]

**eruption** (ē-ruk-tā'shun), *n.* Belching; throwing out.

**erudite** (er'ō-dit), *a.* Learned; well read. — **erudition** (-dish'un), *n.* [L. *erudio*, free from rudeness; instruct.]

**erupt** (e-rupt'), *vt. and vi.* 1. Break out. 2. Throw out, as lava from a volcano. — **eruption**, *n.* 1. Bursting forth. 2. Breaking out of spots on the skin. — **eruptive**, *a.* [L. *rumpo*, break.]

**erysipelas** (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* inflammatory disease, generally in the face. [Gr.—*erythros*, red, and *pella*, skin.]

**escadrille** (es-cā-drēl), *n.* Small fleet of ships or airships. [Fr.]

**escalade** (es-ka-lād'), *n.* 1. Scaling of walls of fortress. II. *vt.* Scale. [Fr.]

**escalator** (es'ca-lā-tār), *n.* Moving stairway.

**escalop** (es-kol'up). Same as *SCALLOP*.

**escapade** (es-ka-pād'), *n.* 1. Fling or capering of a horse. 2. Wild prank.

**escape** (es-kāp'). 1. *vt. and vi.* Flee from; pass unobserved; leak out; evade; become safe from danger; remain unharmed. II. *n.* 1. Flight. 2. Preservation. 3. Means of flight. [O. Fr. *escaper*—*L. ex cappa.*]

**escapement** (es-kāp'ment), *n.* Part of a time-piece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration.

**eschatology** (es-ka-tol'o-ji), *n.* In *theol.* Doctrine of conditions after death.

**eschew** (es-chō'), *vt.* Shun; avoid. [O.F. *eschever*, cog. with Ger. *scheu*, shy.]



Escapement.

**escort** (es'kart), *n.* Guard; protection. [Fr. *escorte.*] [*accompany.*]

**escort** (es'kart'), *vt.* Attend as a guard;

**escritoire** (es-krit-wār'), *n.* Writing-desk. [O. Fr. *escriptoire*—*L. scribo*, write.]

**esculent** (es'kū-lent), *a.* Eatable; toothsome. [L.—*esca*, food—*edo*, eat.]

**escutcheon** (es-kuch'un), *n.* Shield on which a coat of arms is represented; family shield. [O. Fr. *escusson*—*L. scutum*, shield.]

**Eskimo, Esquimaux** (es'ki-mō), *n.*—*pl.* Eskimos, Esquimaux, (es'ki-mōz). One of a tribe inhabiting Greenland and Arctic America.

**esophagus** (e-sof-a-gus), *n.* Passage through which food is carried to the stomach; gullet. [Gr.—*oiso*, carry, and *phago*, eat.]

**esoteric** (es-o-ter'ik), *a.* Taught to a select few; secret. — Opposed to *exoteric*. — **esoterically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*eso*, within.]

**espalier** (es-pal'yēr), *n.* 1. Lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees. 2. Row of trees so trained. [Fr.]

**especial** (es-pesh'al), *a.* 1. Special, particular. 2. Principal; distinguished. — **especially**, *adv.*

**espionage** (es'pi-un-aj), *n.* Practice or employment of spies; secret watching; spying. [Fr.]

**esplanade** (es-pla-nād'), *n.* Open level space for public walks or drives. [Fr.—*L. planus*, level.]

**espousal** (es-pow'zal), *n.* 1. Act of espousing or betrothing. 2. Formal contract or celebration of marriage; frequently used in the plural. 3. Taking up or adoption. [O. Fr. *espousailles.*]

**espouse** (es-pouz'), *vt.* 1. Give in marriage; betroth. 2. Take in marriage, wed. 3. Embrace; adopt. — **espousage**, *n.* [O. Fr. *espouser*—*L. spons*, = vowed.] [*cover.* [O. Fr. *espier.*]

**espy** (es-pī'), *vt.* Catch sight of; dis-

**Esquimaux** (es'ki-mō). See *ESKIMO*.

**esquire** (es'kwīr'), *n.* 1. *Orig.* Squire or shield-bearer; attendant on a knight. 2. Title of younger sons of noblemen. 3. General title of respect. [O. Fr. *escuyer*—*L. scutum*, shield.]

**essay** (es'ā). 1. *n.* 1. Trial; experiment. 2. Written composition; short disquisition. II. *vt.* (es-sā). Try; attempt. — **essayist** (es'ā-ist), *n.* Writer of essays. [Fr. *essai*—*L. et*, and *ago*, lead.]

**essence** (es'ens), *n.* 1. Inner distinctive nature; true substance. 2. Characteristic quality or contents. 3. Extracted virtues of a drug. 4. Solution of a volatile or essential oil in alcohol. 5. Perfume. [Fr.—*L. essentia.*]

*lāte*, lat, *tāsk*, fār, *fāl*, fāre, above; *mō*, met, hēr; *mīte*, mit; *nōte*, not, *mōve*, wqif; *mūte*, hut, *būru*; *oil*, owl, *then*.



**essential** (es-sen'shal). I. *a.* 1. Relating to or containing the essence. 2. Necessary to the existence of a thing; indispensable. 3. Highly rectified; pure. II. *n.* 1. Something necessary. 2. Fundamental principal. — **essen'tially**, *adv.*

**establish** (es-tab'lish), *vt.* Settle, fix; ordain; found; set up (in business). — **estab'lisher**, *n.* — **estab'lishment**, *n.* 1. Act of establishing. 2. That which is established. [O. Fr. *establi* — *L. stabilis*, firm.]

**estate** (es-tāt'), *n.* 1. Fixed or established condition. 2. Rank; quality. 3. Property, esp. in land. 4. Property left at death. — *The fourth estate*: the press. [O. Fr. *estat* — *L. status*.]

**esteem** (es-tēm'), I. *vt.* 1. Value. 2. Set a high value on. II. *n.* 1. Estimation. 2. Favorable regard. [Fr. *estime* — *estimo*.] *Syn.* Appraise; appreciate; calculate; estimate; prize; rate; weigh.

**esthetic**. See **ÆSTHETIC**.

**estimable** (es'tim-a-bl'), *a.* 1. That can be estimated. 2. Worthy of esteem. — **estimably**, *adv.*

**estimate** (es'tim-āt'), I. *vt.* Judge of the worth of, from imperfect data; calculate. II. *n.* Valuing in the mind without actual measuring or figuring. [*L. æstimo*.]

**estimation** (es-tim-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Estimating. 2. Reckoning of value; opinion. 3. Esteem; honor.

**estop** (es-top'), *vt.* Bar by estoppel. — **estoppel**, *n.* Undeniable admission.

**estrangle** (es-trānj'), *vt.* 1. Make strange, alienate. 2. Divert from its original use or possessor. — **es-trangement**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estranger*, from root of **STRANGE**.]

**estray** (es-trā'), *n.* Stray or unclaimed domestic animal. [Fr. *estrailé*.]

**estuary** (es'tū-ār-i), *n.* Passage where the tide meets the current, as in the mouth of a tidal river. [*L. æstuo*, boil up, surge.]

**étagère** (ā-tā-zhâr'), *n.* Case of shelves; what-not. [Fr. — *étage*, story.]

**et cetera** (et set'e-ra). And other things; and so forth. [*L.*]

**etch** (ech), *vt.* and *vi.* Make designs on metal, glass, etc., by eating out lines with acid. — **etch'ing**, *n.* 1. Engraving by acid. 2. Design produced by acid. 3. Impression from an etched plate. [Ger. *ätzen* — *essen*, eat.]

**eternal** (ê-tër'nal). I. *a.* Without beginning or end. II. *n.* (cap.) God. — **eter'nally**, *adv.* [Fr. *éternel* — *L. æternus*.]

*Syn.* Everlasting; endless; infinite; interminable; perpetual; immortal.

**eternity** (ê-tër'ni-ti), *n.* 1. Eternal duration. 2. State of time after death.

**ether** (ê'thër), *n.* 1. Clear, upper air. 2. Subtle medium supposed to fill all space. 3. Light, volatile, inflammable fluid, used as an anæsthetic and as a solvent of fats. [Gr.]

**ethereal** (ê-thë're-äl), *a.* Consisting of ether; heavenly; extremely delicate; over-refined. — **ethereally**, *adv.* — **ethe'realize**, *vt.* 1. Convert into ether. 2. Render spirit-like.

**etherize** (ê'thër-iz), *vt.* 1. Convert into ether. 2. Make insensible by ether.

**ethic** (eth'ik), **ethical** (eth'ik-äl), *a.* Relating to morals or duty. — **eth'ically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *ethos*, custom.]

**ethics** (eth'iks), *n.* Science of duty.

**Ethiopian** (ê-thi-ô'pi-an), **Ethiopic** (ê-thi-op'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *Ethiopia*, countries south of Egypt. [Gr. *Aithiopoulos*, sunburnt — *aitho*, burn, and *ops*, face.]

**ethnic** (eth'nik), **eth'nical**, *a.* Relating to races or nations. [Gr. *ethnos*, nation.] [of races.]

**ethnology** (eth-nol'o-jî), *n.* Science *etiquette* (et-i-ket'), *n.* Forms of ceremony or decorum. [Fr. See **TICKET**.]

**etymon** (et'i-mon), *n.* 1. Original element, root of a word. 2. Original meaning of a word. [Gr.]

**etymology** (et-i-mol'o-jî), *n.* 1. Science of the origin and history of words. 2. History of a word. 3. Part of grammar relating to inflection. — **etymological**, *a.* — **etymologically**, *adv.* [Gr.]

**eucharist** (û'ka-ris't), *n.* 1. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 2. Consecrated elements of it. — **eucharist'ic**, **eucharistical**, *a.* [Gr. *eucharistia*, thanksgiving.]

**euchre** (û'kër), I. *n.* 1. Game at cards. 2. Act of euchring. II. *vt.* 1. Make three tricks against the trump-hand in euchre. 2. Get the advantage of.

**eulogist** (û'lo-jist), *n.* One who extols another. — **eulogistic**, *a.* Full of praise. — **eulogistically**, *adv.*

**eulogium** (û'lo'jî-um), **eulogy** (û'lo-jî), *n.* Speech or writing in praise. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *logos*, speaking.]

*Syn.* Commendation; praise; panegyric; encomium; honor; applause.

**eulogize** (û'lo-jiz), *vt.* Speak well of.

**eunuch** (û'nuk), *n.* Oriental chamberlain. [Gr. *eunouchos* — *eune*, couch, and *echo*, have charge of.]

**euphemism** (ûfê-mizm), *n.* Figure in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for an offensive one. — **euphemistic**, *a.* [Gr. — *eu*, well, and *phemi*, speak.]

**euphonic** (û-fon'ik), **euphonicus**, (û-î'ni-us), *a.* Pertaining to euphony; agreeable in sound. — **euphônious-ly**, *adv.*

**euphony** (û-fô-ni), *n.* 1. Agreeable sound. 2. Pleasing, easy pronunciation. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *phone*, sound.]

**eureka** (û-rê'ka), *interj.* Expression of triumph at a discovery. [Gr. = I have found (it).]

**European** (û-ro-pê'an). I. *a.* Belonging to Europe. II. *n.* Native or inhabitants of Europe.

**ethanasia** (û-tha-nâ'zi-a), *n.* Easy, tranquil or painless death. [Gr.]

**evacuate** (e-vak'û-ât), *vt.* 1. Empty; discharge. 2. Withdraw from. — **eva-cua'tion**, *n.* [L.—*vacuo*, empty.]

**evade** (e-vâd'), *vt.* Escape artfully; avoid cunningly. [L.—*e*, out, and *vado*, go.]

**evanescent** (e-vâ-ne'sent), *a.* Fleeting; imperceptible. — **evanescently**, *adv.* — **evanes-cence**, *n.* [See VANISH.]

**evangel** (ê-van'jel), *n.* Good news, esp. the gospel. — **evangel'ic**, **evan-gel'ical**, *a.* 1. Contained in the gospels, or four first books of the New Testament. 2. According to the gospel. 3. Fervent and devout. — **evan-gelist**, *n.* 1. One of the four writers of the gospels. 2. Itinerant revivalist. [Gr.—*eu* and *angellos*.]

**evaporate** (e-vap'o-rât). I. *vi.* Fly off in vapor; pass into an invisible state. II. *vt.* Convert into steam or gas. — **evapora'tion**, *n.*

**evasion** (e-vâ'zhun), *n.* 1. Attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation. 2. Excuse.

**evasive** (e-vâ'siv), *a.* That seeks to evade; not straightforward; shuffling. — **eva'sively**, *adv.* — **eva'siveness**, *n.*

**eve** (êv), **even** (ê'vn), *n.* 1. Evening. 2. Night before a day of note. 3. Time just preceding a great event. [A. S. *æfen*.]

**even** (ê'vn). I. *a.* 1. Equal; level; uniform; parallel; equal on both sides. 2. Not odd; able to be divided by 2 without a remainder. II. *adv.* Expresses that something is contrary to expectation, or greater than one would think, etc. — **evenly**, *adv.* — **even-ness**, *n.* III. *vt.* Make alike, level or smooth. [A. S. *efen*.]

**evening** (êv'ning), *n.* Close of the day time. [A. S. *æfenung*.]

**event** (e-vent), *n.* That which happens. — **event'ful**, *a.* [L.—*e*, and *venio*, come.] *Syn.* Incident; occurrence; circumstance; consequence; result; issue.

**eventide** (êvn-tîd), *n.* Evening.

**eventual** (e-vent'û-al), *a.* 1. Happening as a consequence; ultimate, final.

2. Contingent upon a future event; possible. — **event'ually**, *adv.* — **eventuality**, *n.* That which eventuates or happens; contingent result.

**ever** (ev'êr), *adv.* 1. Always; eternally; 2. At any time; in any degree. [A. S.]

**evergreen** (ev'êr-grên). I. *a.* Always green. II. *n.* Evergreen plant.

**everlasting** (ev-êr-las'ting), *a.* Endless; eternal. — **everlast'ingly**, *adv.* — **everlast'ingness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Incessant; continual; unceasing. See ETERNAL.

**evermore** (ev-êr-môr'), *adv.* Eternally.

**every** (ev'êr-i), *a.* 1. Each one of a number; all taken separately. 2. Each possible. [A. S. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each.] [every place.]

**everywhere** (ev'êr-i-hwâr), *adv.* In evict (e-vik't), *vt.* Dispossess by law; expel from. — **evic'tion**, *n.* [L.—*evincio*, overcome.]

**evidence** (ev'i-deus). I. *n.* That which makes evident; proof; testimony. II. *vt.* Render evident; prove.

**evident** (ev'i-ident), *a.* That can be seen; clear to the mind; obvious. — **evidently**, *adv.* [L. *e*, out, and *video*, see.]

**evidential** (ev-i-den'shal), *a.* Furnishing evidence; tending to prove. — **ev-iden'tially**, *adv.*

**evil** (ê'vl), I. *a.* Wicked; mischievous; unfortunate. II. *adv.* In an evil manner; badly. III. *n.* That which produces unhappiness or calamity; misfortune; harm; wickedness; depravity. [A. S. *yfel*.]

**evil-eye** (ê'vl-i), *n.* Supposed power to do harm by the look of the eye.

**evince** (e-vins'), *vt.* Prove beyond doubt; show clearly; show. [L. *e*, out, and *vinco*, overcome.]

**eviscerate** (e-vis'êr-ât), *vt.* Tear out the bowels. — **eviscera'tion**, *n.* — [L.—*e*, out, and *viscera*, bowels.]

**evoke** (e-vôk'), *vt.* Call out; draw forth; bring forth. [L. *e*, out, and *voco*, call.]

**evolution** (ev-ô-lô'shun) *n.* 1. Act of unfolding or unrolling; development. 2. Doctrine of derivation, as opposed to creation. [Fr. See EVOLVE.]

**evolve** (e-volv'), *vt.* and *vi.* Unroll; disclose; develop. [L. *e*, out, and *volvo*, roll.]

**ewe** (û), *n.* Female sheep. [A. S. *cowu*.]

**ewer** (û'êr), *n.* Large jug to hold water. [O. Fr. *ewvier* — L. *aquarium*.]

**ex** (eks). *Prefix.* Out of; out; proceeding from; off; beyond. *Ex-* prefixed to names of office denotes that a person has held, but no longer holds, that office; as, ex-minister. [L. and Gr.]

**exact** (egz-akt'). I. *a.* Precise; careful; punctual; true; demonstrable. II. *vt.* Compel full payment of; demand urgently.—**exact'ing**, *p.* and *a.* Demanding too much.—**exac'tion**, *n.*—**exac'tly**, *adv.*—**exac'tness**, *n.* [L. *exigo*, carry out, measure.]

*Syn.* Accurate; correct; just; nice; particular; reliable; methodical.

**exaggerate** (egz-a-j'ér-ät), *vt.* Magnify unduly; overstate.—**exaggera'tion**, *n.* [L.—*agger*, heap.]

**exalt** (egz-alt'), *vt.* 1. Raise high. 2. Elate with the joy of success. 3. Praise. 4. In *chem.* Refine; subtilize.—**exalta'tion**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *altus*, high.]

**examine** (egz-am'in), *vt.* Inspect carefully; question.—**examina'tion**, *n.* [L. *exagmen*, tongue of a balance.]

*Syn.* Exploration; inquiry; inquisition; inspection; interrogation; test; investigation; search; research; probing; scrutiny; trial; assay.

**example** (egz-am'pl), *n.* 1. Specimen; illustration of a rule, etc. 2. Person or thing to be imitated or avoided; pattern. 3. Warning. 4. Precedent. [Fr.—L. *exemplum*—*ex*, out, and *emo*, take.]

**exasperate** (egz-as'për-ät), *vt.* Make very angry.—**exaspera'tion**, *n.* [L. *asper*, rough.]

**excavate** (eks'ka-vät), *vt.* Hollow or scoop out.—**excava'tion**, *n.*—**ex-cavator**, *n.*

**exceed** (ek-séd'), *vt.* Go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass, excel.—**exceed'ingly**, *adv.* Very much; greatly. [L. *ex*, beyond, and *cedo*, go.]

**excel** (ek-sel'). I. *vt.* Surpass. II. *vt.* [excell'ing; excelled.] Have good qualities in a high degree; perform very meritorious actions; be superior.—**ex'cellence**, **ex'cellency**, *n.* 1. Great merit; excellent quality; greatness. 2. Title of honor given to persons high in rank or office.—**ex-cel-lent** (ek'sel-ent), *a.* Of great virtue or work; superior.—**ex'cellently**, *adv.* [L.—*ex*, out, and *cello*, urge.]

**excelsior** (ek-sel'si-ür), I. *a.* Higher; loftier. II. *n.* Kind of packing; wood-wool. [L.]

**except** (ek-sept'). I. *vt.* Take or leave out; exclude. II. *vi.* Object. III. *prep.* Leaving out; excluding; but.—**ex-cep'tion**, *n.*—**ex-cep'tionable**, *a.* Objectionable.—**exceptional** (ek-sep'shun-al), *a.* Forming an exception; uncommon; superior; peculiar. [L.—*ex*, and *capio*, take.]

**excerpt** (ek-sérpt'), *n.* Passage copied from a book; extract. [L.—*ex*, and *carpo*, pick.]

**excess** (ek-ses'), *n.* 1. Going beyond what is usual or proper; intemperance. 2. That which exceeds. 3. Degree by which one thing exceeds another.—**excess'ive**, *a.* Immoderate; violent.—**excess'ively**, *adv.*—**excess'iveness**, *n.*

**exchange** (eks-chänj'), I. *vt.* 1. Give, in return for some equivalent or substitute. 2. Give and receive reciprocally; interchange. II. *n.* 1. Act of giving one thing for another; barter. 2. Thing given in return for something received. 3. Receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. 4. Bill drawn for money; bill of exchange. 5. Place where merchants, brokers, and bankers meet to transact business (often contracted into 'Change).—**ex-changeable** (eks-chänj'a-bl), *a.*—**exchangeability**, *n.* [See CHANGE.]

**exchequer** (eks-chek'ér), *n.* 1. In England, superior court of law. 2. Treasury; finances. [O.Fr.—checkered (cloth).]

**excise** (ek-siz'). I. *n.* Tax on certain home commodities and on licenses for certain trades; specifically, liquor tax. II. *vt.* 1. Subject to excise duty. 2. Cut out; cut off. [L.—*ex* and *cedo*, cut.]

**excision** (ek-siz'hun), *n.* 1. Cutting out or off; extirpation. 2. Excommunication.

**excitable** (ek-si'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being excited.—**excitabil'ity**, *n.*

**excitant** (ek-si'tant), *n.* Stimulant.

**excitation** (ek-si'ta'shun), *n.* Act of exciting; putting in motion.

**excite** (ek-sit'), *vt.* Call into activity; stir up; rouse; irritate.—**exci'ter**, *n.*—**excite'ment**, *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *cito*, rouse.]

**exclaim** (eks-kläm'), *vi.* and *vt.* Cry out; utter or speak vehemently. [L.—*ex*, out, and *clamo*, shout.]

**exclamation** (eks-klä-mä'shun), *n.* 1. Vehement utterance; outcry. 2. Uttered expression of surprise, and the like. 3. Mark expressing this (1)

**exclamatory** (eks-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* Containing, expressing exclamation.

**exclude** (eks-klöd'), *vt.* Shut out; thrust out; hinder from entrance or participation; except. [L.—*ex*, and *claudo*, shut.]

**exclusion** (eks-klö'zhun), *n.* Shutting or putting out; ejection; exception.

**exclusive** (eks-klö'siv), *a.* 1. Abie or tending to exclude. 2. Excluding from consideration.—**exclu'sively**, *adv.*—**exclu'siveness**, *n.*

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hér; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



**excommunicate** (eks-kom-mū'nī-kāt), *vt.* Expel from the communion of the church. — **excommunication**, *n.*

**excoriate** (eks-kō'ri-āt), *vt.* Strip the skin from. [L. — *corium*, skin.]

**excrement** (eks'kre-ment), *n.* Matter discharged from the animal system; dung. [L. — *excerno*, separate.]

**excrecence** (eks-kres'ens), *n.* That which grows out unnaturally; wart, tumor; superfluous part. — **excrecent** (eks-kres'ent), *a.* [L. — *cresco*.]

**excrete** (eks-kre't), *vt.* Discharge; eject. — **excretion**, *n.* 1. Act of excreting. 2. That which is excreted.

**excruciate** (eks-kro'shi-āt), *vt.* Torture; rack. — **excruciation**, *n.* [L. — *crux*, cross.]

**exculpate** (eks-kul'pāt), *vt.* Clear from a charge; acquit. — **exculpation**, *n.* — **exculpatory**, *a.* [L. — *culpa*, guilt.]

**excursion** (eks-kūr'shun), *n.* 1. Trip for pleasure or health. 2. Wandering from the main subject. — **excursionist**, *n.* — **excursive**, *a.* Rambling. — **excursively**, *adv.* — **excursiveness**, *n.* [L. — *curro*, run.]

**excusatory** (eks-kū'za-tō-ri), *a.* Making or containing excuse.

**excuse** (eks-kūz'), *i. vt.* 1. Free from blame, guilt or obligation. 2. Make an apology, or ask pardon, for. *II. n.* (eks-kūs') 1. Plea offered in extenuation of a fault. 2. Reason for being excused. [L. — *ex*, and *causor*, plead.]

*Syn.* Forgive; pardon; justify; tolerate; overlook. See **EXONERATE**.

**execrable** (eks'e-kra-bl), *a.* Deserving execration; detestable; accursed. — **execrably**, *adv.*

**execrate** (eks'e-kre't), *vt.* Curse; denounce evil against; detest utterly. — **execration**, *n.* 1. Act of execrating. 2. Curse. 3. That which is execrated. [L. — *ex*, and *sacer*, sacred.]

**execute** (eks'e-kū't), *vt.* 1. Perform; give effect to. 2. Sign and deliver, as a lease. 3. Put to death by law. — **executer**, *n.* [Fr. *exécuteur* — L. *ex*, and *sequor*, follow.]

**execution** (eks'e-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Executing; accomplishment; completion. 2. Carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law. 4. Putting to death by law; destruction. 5. Warrant for so doing. — **executioner** (eks'e-kū'shun-ēr), *n.* One who inflicts capital punishment.

**executive** (egz-ek'ū-tiv), *I. a.* Having the quality or function of executing. *II. n.* Officer or body, charged with the execution of the laws.

**executor** (egz-ek'ū-tūr), *n.* 1. One who executes or performs; doer. 2. Person appointed by a testator to execute his will. — **executory**, *a.* 1. Executing official duties. 2. Designed to be carried into effect.

**executrix** (egz-ek'ū-triks), **executress** (egz-ek'ū-tres), *n.* Female executor.

**exegesis** (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* Science of interpretation, esp. of the scriptures. [Gr.]

**exegetic** (eks-e-jet'ik), **exegetical**, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory. — **exegetically**, *adv.*

**exemplar** (egz-em'plar), *n.* Model; original; pattern to be copied or imitated. — **exemplary**, *a.* Worthy of imitation; commendable.

**exemplify** (egz-em'pli-fi), *vt.* 1. Illustrate by example. 2. Make an attested copy of. 3. Prove by an attested copy. — **exemplification**, *n.* [L. — *exemplum*, and *facio*, make.]

**exempt** (egz-ēmt'), *I. vt.* Free; grant immunity from. *II. a.* Taken out; not liable to; released. — **exemption**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *ex*, and *emo*, take.]

**exequatur** (eks-e-kwā'tūr), *n.* 1. Official recognition of a consul by the foreign government. 2. Official approval.

**exequies** (eks'e-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral procession; ceremonies of burial. [L.]

**exercise** (eks'ēr-siz), *I. n.* 1. Putting in practice. 2. Exertion for health or amusement. 3. Performance of a ceremony or formal service. 4. Discipline. 5. Lesson, task. *II. vt.* 1. Train by use; improve by practice. 2. Affect. *III. vi.* Take exercise; practice. [L. — *ex*, and *arceo*, drive.]

**exert** (egz-ērt'), *vt.* 1. Bring into active operation. 2. Do, perform. — **exertion**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *sero*, put together.]

**exeunt** (eks'ē-unt), *They go out.* [L.]

**exhalation** (eks-ha-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of exhaling. 2. That which is exhaled; vapor; steam.

**exhale** (eks-hāl'), *vt.* Emit or send out as vapor; evaporate. [Fr. *exhaler* — L. *ex*, out, and *halo*, breathe.]

**exhaust** (egz-ast'), *vt.* 1. Draw out the whole of. 2. Use the whole strength of; tire out. 3. Treat or develop completely. — **exhaustion**, *n.* 1. Act of exhausting or consuming. 2. State of being exhausted; extreme fatigue. — **exhaustive**, *a.* Tending to exhaust; bringing out all the points. — **exhaustless**, *a.* That cannot be exhausted. [L. *ex*, out, and *haurio*, draw.]

**exhibit** (egz-ib'it), *vt.* Show; present to view. — **exhibiter**, **exhibitor**,

*n.* — **exhibition** (eks-hi-bish'un), *n.* 1. Presentation to view; display. 2. Public show, esp. of works of art, manufactures, etc. 3. That which is exhibited. [L. *ex*, out, and *habeo*, hold.]

**exhilarant** (egz-il'a-rant), *a.* Exhilarating; exciting mirth or pleasure.

**exhilarate** (egz-il'a-rāt), *vt.* Make merry; enliven; cheer — **exhilaration**, *n.* [L. *hilaris*, cheerful.]

**exhort** (egz-art'), *vt.* Urge strongly to good deeds, esp. by words or advice. — **exhortation**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *hortor*, urge.]

**exhume** (eks-hūm'), *vt.* Disinter. — **exhumation**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *humus*, ground.]

**exigent** (eks'i-jent), *a.* Demanding immediate attention or action. — **exigence** (eks'i-jens), **exigency**, *ns.* Pressing necessity. [L. — *ex*, and *ago*, drive.] [crisis; urgency; pressure.]

*Syn.* Distress; emergency; demand;

**exiguous** (eg-zig'ū-us), *a.* Small, slender. [L. = measured.]

**exile** (eks'il). I. *n.* 1. Banishment; state of being expelled from one's native country. 2. Separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity. 3. Person banished or separated from his country. II. *vt.* Banish from a country. [L. — *ex*, and *solum*, soil.]

**exist** (egz-ist'), *vi.* Have an actual being; live; continue to be. — **existence**, *n.* 1. State of being; continued being; life. 2. Anything that exists; a being. — **existent**, *a.* Having existence. [L. — *ex*, and *sisto*, stand.]

**exit** (eks'it), *n.* 1. Leaving the stage. 2. Any departure; death. 3. Passage out. [L. = goes out.]

**exodus** (eks'o-dus), *n.* Going out; departure, esp. of the Israelites from Egypt. [Gr.] [of the office. [L.]

**ex officio** (eks-of-fish'i-ō). By virtue

**exogen** (eks'o-jen), *n.* Plant increasing by layers growing on the outside of the wood. — **exogenous**, *a.* [Gr.]

**exonerate** (egz-on'er-āt), *vt.* Relieve of, as a charge or responsibility. — **exoneration**, *n.* — **exonerative**, *a.* [L. — *ex*, and *onero*, load.] [absolve.]

*Syn.* Exculpate; acquit; vindicate;

**exorbitant** (egz-ar'bi-tant), *a.* Going beyond the usual limit; excessive. — **exorbitantly**, *adv.* — **exorbitance**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *ex*, and *orbis*, circle.]

**exorcise** (eks-ar-siz), *vt.* 1. Cast out a devil by conjuration. 2. Deliver from the influence of an evil spirit.

**exorciser**, *n.* — **exorcism** (eks-ar-sizm), *n.* [Gr. — *ex*, and *horkos*, oath.]

**exordium** (egz-ar'di-um), *n.* Introductory part of a discourse or composition. [L. — *ex*, and *ordior*, begin.]

**exoteric** (eks-o-ter'ik), **exoterical**, *a.* External; public. — Opposed to *esoteric*. [Gr.]

**exotic** (egz-ot'ik). I. *a.* Introduced from a foreign country. — Opposite of *indigenous*. II. *n.* Anything of foreign origin. [Gr. — *exo*, outward.]

**expand** (eks-pand'). I. *vt.* Spread out, open or lay open; enlarge in bulk or surface. II. *vi.* Become opened; enlarge. [L. — *ex*, and *pando*, spread.]

**expansive** (eks-pans'), *n.* 1. Wide extent. 2. Firmament.

**expansible** (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being extended. — **expansibility**, *n.* — **expansibly**, *adv.*

**expansion** (eks-pan'shun), *n.* 1. Enlargement. 2. That which is expanded. 3. Immensity.

**expansive** (eks-pan'siv), *a.* Widely extended. — **expansively**, *adv.* — **expansiveness**, *n.*

**ex parte** (eks-pär'te). Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial. [L.]

**expatiate** (eks-pā'shi-āt), *vi.* Range at large; enlarge; descendant. — **expatiation**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *spatium*, space.]

**expatriate** (eks-pā'tri-āt), *vt.* Send out of one's native country; banish; exile. — **expatriation**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *patria*, fatherland.]

**expect** (eks-pekt'), *vt.* Look for; look forward to something about to happen; anticipate; hope. — **expectance**, **expectancy**, *n.* — **expectant**, *a.* Looking or waiting for. — **expectation**, *n.* 1. Act of looking forward to an event as about to happen. 2. That which is expected. 3. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, wealth, and the like — usually in the plural. [L. *ex*, and *specto*, look.]

**expectorant** (eks-pek'to-rant), *n.* Medicine inducing expectoration.

**expectorate** (eks-pek'to-rāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Expel from the breast or lungs, by coughing, etc.; spit forth. — **expectoration**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *pectus*, breast.]

**expedience** (eks-pē'di-ens), **expediency**, *n.* Fitness; desirableness.

**expedient** (eks-pē'di-ent). I. *a.* Suitable; advisable. II. *n.* That which serves to promote; means suitable to an end; contrivance. — **expediently**, *adv.* [L. See EXPEDITE.]

**expedite** (eks-pe-dit), *vt.* Free from impediments; hasten; send forth. [L. — *ex*, and *pes*, foot.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**expedition** (eks-pe-dish'un), *n.* 1. Setting out upon a voyage, or similar undertaking, by a number of persons. 2. Those who form an expedition. 3. Promptness; despatch.

**expeditions** (eks-pe-dish'us), *a.* Characterized by rapidity and efficiency; quick. — **expeditiously**, *adv.*

**expel** (eks-pel') *vt.* [expel'ling; expelled'.] Drive out from a society; banish. [L. *ex*, and *pello*, drive.]

**expend** (eks-pend'), *vt.* Lay out; spend. — **expenditure**, *n.* Disbursement; expense. [L. — *ex*, and *pendo*, weigh.]

**expense** (eks-pens'), *n.* Outlay; cost; charge. — **expensive**, *a.* Causing or requiring much expense. — **expensively**, *adv.* — **expensiveness**, *n.*

**experience** (eks-pē-ri-ens), *n.* 1. Personal observation or trial. 2. Knowledge gained from life. *II. vt.* Become practically acquainted with; prove; try; test; feel; go through; train by practice. [L. — *ex*, and *per*, through.]

**experienced** (eks-pē-ri-ens't), *a.* Taught by experience; skillful; wise.

**experiential** (eks-pē-ri-en'shal), *a.* Derived from experience; empirical.

**experiment** (eks-per'i-ment), *n.* 1. Something done to prove some theory or to discover something unknown; trial; practical test. *II. vt.* Make a trial; search by trial. — **experimental**, *a.* — **experimentally**, *adv.*

**expert** (eks-pert'), *a.* Experienced; taught by practice; skillful. — **expertly**, *adv.* — **expertness**, *n.* *Syn.* Adroit; dexterous; ready.

**expert** (eks-pert' or eks-pert'), *n.* One eminently proficient in his branch.

**expiate** (eks-pi-āt), *vt.* Atone for; make reparation for. — **expiation**, *n.* — **expiatory**, *a.* [L. — *ex*, and *pius*, pious.]

**expiration** (eks-pi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Breathing out; death. 2. Cessation; close; termination.

**expiratory** (eks-pi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to expiration.

**expire** (eks-pir'), *i. vt.* Breathe out; emit from the lungs. *II. vt.* Breathe out the breath of life; die; come to an end. [L. *ex*, and *spiro*, breathe.]

**expiry** (eks-pir-i), *n.* Expiration.

**explain** (eks-plān'), *vt.* Make plain; unfold the meaning of. — **explainable**, *a.* [L. — *ex*, and *planus*, plain.] *Syn.* Elucidate; clear up; expound.

**explanation** (eks-plā-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of explaining or clearing from obscurity. 2. That which explains or clears up. 3. Meaning or sense given to anything. 4. Mutual clearing up of misunderstandings.

**explanatory** (eks-plan'a-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanations.

**expletive** (eks'ple-tiv), *I. a.* Added to fill a vacancy; superfluous. *II. n.* Word in a foreign language, for which the English has no equivalent and which may be disregarded in translating. [Fr. — L. *pleo*, fill.]

**explicate** (eks'pli-kāt), *vt.* Explain. — **explication**, *n.* — **explicative**, **explicatory**, *a.* [L. — *ex*, *plico*, fold.]

**explicit** (eks-plis'it), *a.* Not obscure or ambiguous; distinctly stated. — **explicitly**, *adv.* — **explicitness**, *n.* *Syn.* Clear; express; unreserved.

**explode** (eks-plōd'), *vt. and vi.* 1. Burst with a loud report. 2. Cause to burst. 3. Disprove; bring into disrepute. [L. *explodo*, drive out (by clapping).]

**exploit** (eks-ploit'), *I. n.* Heroic act; great achievement. *II. vt.* Make use of; work up; utilize for one's own profit. — **exploitation**, *n.* [Fr.]

**explore** (eks-plōr'), *vt.* Search through for the purpose of discovery; examine thoroughly. — **exploration**, *n.* — **explorer** (eks-plōr'ēr), *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *ploro*, cry, call.]

**explosion** (eks-plō'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of exploding. 2. Sudden violent burst with a loud report.

**explosive** (eks-plō'siv), *I. a.* Liable to or causing explosion. 2. Bursting out with violence and noise. *II. n.* 1. Explosive substance, as dynamite. 2. Sound of an exploding nature, as *p, t, k*. — **explosively**, *adv.*

**exponent** (eks-pō-nent), *n.* 1. He who, or that which points out, or represents. 2. In *alg.* Figure which shows how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as in *a<sup>3</sup>*. [L. — *ex*, and *pono*, place.]

**export** (eks-pōrt'), *vt.* Carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce. — **exporter**, *n.* [L. — *ex*, and *porto*, carry.]

**export** (eks-pōrt'), *n.* 1. Act of exporting. 2. That which is exported.

**expose** (eks-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Place or lay forth to view. 2. Deprive of cover, protection, or shelter; make bare; disclose. 3. Make liable to. [Fr. *exposer* — L. *ex*, and *posit*, laid.]

**exposé** (eks-pō-zā'), *n.* Exposure, [formal disclosure. [Fr.]]

**exposition** (eks-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Public exhibition. 2. Act of expounding; explanation.

**expositor** (eks-pōz'i-tūr), *n.* Interpreter. — **expository**, *a.* Serving to expound; explanatory.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāi, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlt;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**ex post facto** (eks-pōst-fak'tō), *adv.* By or from an after act.

**expostulate** (eks-pōst'ū-lāt), *vi.* Reason earnestly; remonstrate.—**expostulator**, *n.*—**expostulation**, *n.*—**expostulatory**, *a.* [L.—*ex*, and *postulo*, demand.]

**exposure** (eks-pō'zhör), *n.* 1. Act of exposing. 2. State of being laid open or bare. 3. Openness to danger.

**expound** (eks-pownd'), *vt.* Lay open the meaning of; explain.—**expounder**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *pono*, place.]

**express** (eks-pres'), *1. vt.* 1. Press or force out. 2. Represent or make known by a likeness or by words. 3. Declare. 4. Send by special opportunity, as an express company. *II. a.* 1. Directly stated; explicit; clear. 2. Intended or sent for a particular purpose. *III. n.* 1. Messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand. 2. Regular and quick conveyance.—**expressible**, *a.*—**expressly**, *adv.* [L. *ex*, out, and *press*.]

**expression** (eks-pres'hun), *n.* 1. Act of expressing or forcing out. 2. Act of representing or giving utterance to. 3. Faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, etc. 4. That which is expressed; look; language; picture, etc. 5. Manner in which anything is expressed. 6. Tone of voice or sound in music.—**expressionless**, *a.*

**expressive** (eks-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Serving to express, utter, or represent. 2. Full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical.—**expressively**, *adv.*—**expressiveness**, *n.*

**expressly** (eks-pres'li), *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly.

**expulsion** (eks-pul'shun), *n.* Banishment. [L. See *EXPEL*.]

**expulsive** (eks-pul'siv), *a.* Able or serving to expel.

**expunge** (eks-punj'), *vt.* Wipe out; efface. [L. *ex*, and *pungo*, prick.]

*Syn.* Blot out; erase; obliterate.

**expurgate** (eks-pür'gāt or eks-pür-), *vt.* Purify from anything noxious or erroneous.—**expurgation**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *purgo*, purge,—*purus*, pure.]

**exquisite** (eks'kwī-zit), *a.* 1. Choice; select; nice; exact; excellent. 2. Of keen or delicate perception; of great discrimination. 3. Pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; exceeding; extreme; keen; poignant. [L.= carefully sought out.]

**extant** (eks'tant), *a.* Still existing. [L.—*ex*, and *stans*, standing.]

**extemporaneous** (eks-tem-po-rā-ne-us), **extemporary** (eks-tem-po-rār-i), *a.* Done on the spur of the moment or without preparation; off-hand.—**extemporaneously**, *adv.*

**extempore** (eks-tem-po-re), *adv.* Without preparation. [L.=of the moment.]

**extemporize** (eks-tem-po-riz), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Speak or perform without preparation. 2. Prepare hastily or with poor material.

**extend** (eks-tend'), *I. vt.* 1. Stretch out; prolong in any direction; enlarge; widen. 2. Hold out. 3. Bestow; impart. *II. vi.* Stretch; reach. [L. *ex*, and *tendo*, stretch.]

**extensible** (eks-ten'sibl), **extensile** (eks-ten'sil), *a.* That may be extended.—**extensibility**, *n.*

**extension** (eks-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Extending; stretching; enlargement; addition; expansion. 2. Property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. 3. Pulling a broken bone to reset the fractured parts. 4. Time-allowance to a debtor.

**extensive** (eks-ten'siv), *a.* Large; comprehensive.—**extensively**, *adv.*—**extensiveness**, *n.*

**extensor** (eks-ten'sūr), *n.* Muscle that serves to straighten;—*opp.* to *flexor*.

**extent** (eks-tent'), *n.* Space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; proportion.

**extenuate** (eks-ten'ū-āt), *vt.* 1. Make thin; diminish. 2. Weaken the force of.—**extenuation**, *n.* [L. *tenuis*, thin.]

*Syn.* Mitigate; palliate; cloak.

**exterior** (eks-tē'ri-ūr), *I. a.* Outward; on or from the outside; foreign. *II. n.* Outward part or surface; outward form or deportment; appearance. [L. *comp.* of *exter*—*ex*, out.]

**exterminate** (eks-tēr'min-āt), *vt.* Destroy utterly; drive away; extirpate.—**extermination**, *n.*—**exterminator**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *terminus*, limit.]

**external** (eks-tēr'nal), *a.* 1. Exterior; outward. 2. Not innate; not intrinsic. 3. Foreign.—**externally**, *adv.*—**externals**, *n. pl.* 1. Outward parts. 2. Outward forms or ceremonies.

**extinct** (eks-tingkt'), *a.* Put out; no longer existing; dead.—**extinction**, *n.* Quenching; destroying; destruction. [See *EXTINGUISH*.]

**extinguish** (eks-ting'gwish), *vt.* 1. Quench; destroy. 2. Eclipse.—**extinguishable**, *a.*—**extinguisher**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *stinguo*, quench.]

fāte, fat, fāsk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**extirpate** (eks-tēr-pāt), *vt.* Root out; destroy totally; exterminate. — **extirpator**, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *stirps*, root.]

**extol** (eks-tól), *vt.* [extol'ling; extolled]. Praise. [L. *ex*, and *tollo*, lift.]

**extort** (eks-tart'), *vt.* Obtain by force, menace, torture, or illegal means. — **extorter**, *n.* — **extortion** *n.* 1. Extorting. 2. That which is extorted. 3. Gross overcharge. — **extortionate**, *a.* — **extortioner**, *n.* One who practices extortion. [L. See TORTURE.]

**extra** (eks-tra). I. *a.* More than needed or usual. II. *n.* Additional thing, esp. an edition of a newspaper at an unusual hour. [L.=outside.]

**extract** (eks-trakt'), *vt.* 1. Draw out. 2. Select; quote. — **extractible**, *a.* — **extraction**, *n.* 1. Drawing out; 2. Derivation from a stock or family. 3. That which is extracted. — **extractive**. I. *a.* Tending or serving to extract. II. *n.* Extract. — **extractor**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *trahō*, draw.]

**extract** (eks-trakt'), *n.* 1. Anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, etc., as an essence. 2. Passage taken from a book or writing. **extradite** (eks-tra-dit'), *vt.* Deliver or give up, as a criminal to another government. — **extradition**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *trado*, hand over.]

**extraneous** (eks-trā'ne-us), *adj.* Foreign; not belonging to a thing. — **extraneously**, *adv.* [L.—EXTRA.]

**extraordinary** (eks-tra'r'di-nar-i). I. *a.* Beyond the ordinary; not usual or regular; wonderful; special. II. *n.* That which is out of the ordinary. — **extraor'dinarily**, *adv.*

**extravagance** (eks-trav'a-gans), *n.* Irregularity; excess; wildness; lavish expenditure.

**extravagant** (eks-trav'a-gant), *a.* 1. Unrestrained. 2. Wasteful. — **extravagantly**, *adv.* [L.—*extra*, beyond, and *vagor*, wander.] [figal.]

*Syn.* Excessive; immoderate; prod-  
**extravaganza** (eks-trav-a-gan'za), *n.* 1. Wild and irregular composition. 2. Wild flight of the imagination. [It.]

**extreme** (eks-trēm'), *a.* 1. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border. 2. Worst or best that can exist or be supposed. 3. Greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost. 4. Last; beyond which there is none. 5. Holding the strongest possible views; ultra. II. *n.* 1. That which terminates a body; extremity. 2. Utmost possible limit or degree; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible. 3. In *math.* Either of two terms beginning and ending a

series. — **extreme'ly**, *adv.* — **extremist**, *n.* One who holds extreme views. [L. *extremus*, superl.—*extra*.]

**extremity** (eks-trem'i-ti), *n.* 1. Utmost point or portion. 2. Highest degree. 3. Greatest necessity or peril.

**extricate** (eks-tri-kāt), *vt.* Free from hindrances. — **extrication**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *tricae*, hindrances.]

*Syn.* Disengage; disentangle; disembarass; relieve; liberate.

**extrinsic** (eks-trin'sik), **extrin'sic-al**, *a.* Foreign; not essential.—Opp. of *intrinsic*. — **extrin'sically**, *adv.*

**exuberant** (eks-ū'bēr-ant), *a.* Plenteous; overflowing. — **exuberantly**, *adv.* — **exuberance**, **exuberancy**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *uber*, rich, abundant.]

**exude** (eks-ūd'), *v.* Discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, etc. II. *vi.* Flow out of a body, as through the pores. — **exudation**, *n.* [L.—*ex*, and *sudo*, sweat.]

**exult** (egz-ult'), *vi.* Rejoice exceedingly; triumph. — **exultant**, *a.* — **exultation**, *n.* — **exultingly**, *adv.* [L.—*ex*, and *salio*, leap.]

**exuvie** (egz-ū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* Skins, shells, or other coverings of animals. [L.—*exuo*, take off.]

**eye** (i). I. *n.* 1. Organ of sight or vision. 2. Power of seeing; sight. 3. Regard; aim; observation. 4. Anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, loop for a hook, etc. II. *vt.* [ey'ing or eye'ing; eyed (id).] Look at; observe narrowly. — **eye'ball**, *n.* Globe, or apple of the eye. — **eye'brow** (i'brow), *n.* Hairy arch above the eye. — **eye'glass**, *n.* 1. Glass lense to improve sight. 2. Eyepiece of an optical instrument, telescope, etc. 3. Glass cup used in treating an eye. — **eye'hole**, *n.* Eyelet; opening to receive a thread, hook, etc. — **eye'lash**, *n.* 1. Line of hairs that edges the eyelid. 2. One of these hairs. — **eye'less**, *a.* Without eyes or sight. — **eye'let**, *n.* Eye hole. — **eye'lid**, *n.* Cover of the eye. — **eye'service**, *n.* Attendance to duty only when watched. — **eye'sight**, *n.* Power of seeing. — **eye'sore**, *n.* Something offensive to the eye. — **eye'stone**, *n.* Small calcareous body (the operculum of small Turbinidae), which being put in the inner corner of the eye, works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance. — **eye'tooth**, *n.* Tooth in the upper jaw next the grinders. — **eye-witness**, *n.* One who sees a thing done. [A. S. *eage*.]

**eyry**, **eyrie** (ē'ri or ā'ri), *n.* Same as **ÆRIE**.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**F** (ef), *n.* Sixth letter of the English alphabet. It has two sounds: one as in *for*, the other as in *of* (ov).

**fa** (fä), *n.* In *mus.* Fourth or *F* note in the scale.

**fab** (fä'b), *n.* 1. *Invent* story intended to instruct or amuse. 2. Plot of a poem. 3. Falsehood. *II. vt.* Feign; invent. [*L. fabula—fari*, speak.]

**fabric** (fab'rik), *n.* 1. Workmanship; texture. 2. Anything framed by art and labor; building. 3. Manufactured cloth. [*L. fabrica.*]

**fabricate** (fab'ri-kāt), *vt.* 1. Put together; manufacture. 2. Produce. 3. Devise falsely.—**fabrication**, *n.* 1. Construction; manufacture. 2. That which is fabricated or invented. 3. Falsehood.—**fab'ricator**, *n.* [fables.]

**fabulist** (fab'ū-list), *n.* One who invents **fabulous** (fab'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Pictitious; invented. 2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason.

**façade** (fa-sād'), *n.* Face or front of a building. [*Fr.—L. facies*, face.]

**face** (fäs), *n.* 1. Visible forepart of the head. 2. Outside appearance; front; surface; plane. 3. Cast of features; look. 4. Boldness; presence. 5. Exact amount stated in a note, bill, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Meet in the front; stand opposite to; resist. 2. Put an additional face or edge on. 3. Cover in front. 4. Smooth the surface of. *III. vi.* Turn the face. [*Fr. face—L. facies—factio*, make.]

**facet** (fas'et), *n.* 1. Small surface, as of a diamond. 2. One of the parts composing the surface of an insect's eye, as of the fly. [*Fr. facette*, dim. of face.]

**facetiae** (fa-sē'shi-ē), *n. pl.* Witty sayings or writings. [*L.*]

**facetious** (fa-sē'shus), *a.* Witty, humorous, jocose.—**face'tiously**, *adv.*—**face'tiousness**, *n.*

**facial** (fä'shi-al), *a.* Pertaining to the face.—**Facial angle**, *n.* Angle of two lines, one from the prominent point of the forehead to the front edge of the upper jaw bone, the other from the latter point through the center of the ear-opening.

**facile** (fas'il), *a.* 1. Easily persuaded; yielding. 2. Easy of access; courteous. 3. Easy. 4. Ready; quick. [*L. facilis*, easy.]



Facial Angle.

**facilitate** (fa-sil'i-tāt), *vt.* Make easy **facility** (fa-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl. facilities.*] 1. Absence of difficulties. 2. Skill. 3. Readiness to be persuaded or approached. 4. Advantage; mean.

*Syn.* Ease; dexterity; complaisance; expertness; pliancy; affability; condescension. [ornament or protection.]

**facing** (fä'sing), *n.* Covering in front for **fac-simile** (fak-sim'i-le), *n.* Exact copy. [*L. = make like.*]

**fact** (fakt), *n.* 1. Deed, thing done. 2. Reality; truth. [*L. factum.*]

**faction** (fak'shun), *n.* 1. Clique, in opposition to the party or government. 2. Party dissension. [*L. factio.*]

**factious** (fak'shus), *a.* Turbulent; disloyal; seditious.—**fact'iously**, *adv.*—**fact'iousness**, *n.* [*L. factiosus.*]

**factitious** (fak-tish'us), *a.* Made by art; artificial.—**fact'itiously**, *adv.* [*L. factitius.*]

**factor** (fak'tūr), *n.* 1. One who buys and sells goods for others. 2. One of two or more quantities, which, multiplied together, form a product. 3. One of the circumstances or causes that produce a result. *II. vt.* Resolve (a product) into its factors. [*L. = doer.*]

**factory** (fak'tūr-i), *n.* 1. Manufactory; building for manufacturing. 2. Business place of a factor, esp. in eastern countries.

**factotum** (fak-tō'tum), *n.* Person employed to do all kinds of work. [*L. = do all.*]

**faculae** (fak'ū-lē), *n. pl.* In *astron.* Certain spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface. [*L. facula*, dim. of *fax*, torch.]

**faculty** (fak'ul-ti), *n.* 1. Facility or power to act. 2. Power of the mind; personal quality or endowment. 3. Privilege; license. 4. Body of men to whom a privilege is granted; members of a profession. 5. Body of teachers. [*L. facultas—facilis*, easy]

**fad** (fad), *n.* Weak hobby; popular whim. [*Fr. fade*, insipid.]

**fade** (fād), *v.* 1. Lose strength, freshness, or color. 2. Grow less; vanish. *II. (fād), a.* Insipid; dull; withered.—**fade'less**, *adj.* [*Fr.*]

**faeces, feces** (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Grounds; sediment; excrement. [*L. pl. of fœx.*]

**fag** (fag), *v.* [*fag'ging*; fagged]. Become weary or tired out; work as a drudge. *II. n.* 1. One who labors like a drudge; school-boy forced to do menial offices for one older. 2. Fatiguing piece of work.—**Fag-end**, *n.* Refuse; meaner part of a thing. [*Etymology doubtful.*]



**fagot** (fag'ut), *n.* Bundle of sticks used for fuel. [Fr.]

**Fahrenheit** (fä'ren-bit), *n.* Thermometer so graduated, that the freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. [After Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a native of Dantsic, Germany, who made the first quicksilver-thermometer in 1720.]

**faience** (fä-längs'), *n.* Sort of fine earthenware glazed and painted. [Fr. —*Faenza*, a city in Italy.]

**fail** (fāl), *vt. and vi.* 1. Fall short or be wanting. 2. Fall away; decay. 3. Disappoint; not suffice. 4. Be unable to pay one's debts; become bankrupt. [Fr. *faillir*—*L. fallo*, deceive.]

**failing** (fāl'ing), *n.* 1. Fault, weakness. 2. Bankruptcy.

**failure** (fāl'ūr), *n.* 1. Falling short; cessation. 2. Omission. 3. Decay. 4. Want of success; bankruptcy.

**fain** (fān). I. a. 1. Glad; joyful. 2. Inclined; content, compelled. II. *adv.* Gladly. [A. S. *fægen*.]

**faint** (fānt). I. a. 1. Wanting in strength; lacking distinctness. 2. Weak in spirit; lacking courage. 3. Done in a feeble way. II. *vi.* 1. Become weak; lose strength, color, etc. 2. Swoon. —**faintly**, *adv.* —**faintness**, *n.* [Fr. *feint*—*feindre*, hesitate.]

**fair** (fār). I. a. 1. Bright; clear; free from blemish; pure. 2. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 3. Free from a dark hue; light. 4. Free from clouds or rain. 5. Favorable. 6. Unobstructed; open. 7. Prosperous. 8. Frank; just; impartial. 9. Moderate. II. *n.* Fair woman. —**the fair**, *pl.* The female sex. —**fairly**, *adv.* —**fairness**, *n.* [A. S. *fæger*.]

**fair** (fār), *n.* 1. Market. 2. Festival with sale of wares, exhibition of products, etc. [L. *feria*, holidays, vacation.]

**fairy** (fār'i), *n.* Imaginary being, said to assume a human form, and to influence the fate of man. [From *FAY*.]

**faith** (fāth). I. *n.* 1. Trust; confidence; belief in moral truth. 2. Belief in the truth of revealed religion. 3. That which is believed; system; belief. 4. Fidelity to promise; honesty. 5. Word or honor pledged. II. *inter.* Upon my word; honesty. [O. Fr. *feid*—*L. fides*.]

**faithful** (fāth'fōl), *a.* 1. Believing. 2. Firm in adherence to promise, duty, etc.; loyal. 3. Conformable to truth; worthy of belief. —**faithfully**, *adv.* —**faithfulness**, *n.* —**faithless**, *a.* 1. Without faith; not believing. 2. Not adhering to promises or allegiance. —**faithlessly**, *adv.* —**faithlessness**, *n.*

**fake** (fāk). I. *vt.* 1. Lay a rope so as to avoid a tangle, when running out. 2. Swindle. II. *n.* 1. Rope laid so as to run out easily. 2. Trick; swindle. —**faker**, *n.* 1. One who fakes. 2. Street vender.

**fakir** (fāk'ēr), *n.* Religious mendicant in India. [Ar. *fakhar*, poor.]

**falchion** (fal'shun), *n.* Shortcrooked sword. [L. *fala*, sickle.]

**falcon** (fā'kn), *n.* Bird of prey, formerly used for hunting. —**falconer** (fā'kn-ēr), *n.* One who sports with, or who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for taking wild fowls. —**falconry** (fā'kn-ri), *n.* Art of training or hunting with falcons. [O. Fr. *falcon*.]

**fall** (fal). I. *vi.* [fall'ing; fell; fall'en.] 1. Drop down; descend by the force of gravity; become prostrate. 2. Sink as if dead; vanish; die away. 3. Lose strength; decline in power, wealth, value, or reputation. 4. Sink into sin; depart from the faith. 5. Pass into another state, as sleep, love, etc. 6. Befall. 7. Issue. 8. Enter upon with haste or vehemence; rush. II. *n.* 1. Act of falling. 2. Slope; declivity. 3. Descent of water; cascade, usually in *pl.* 4. Time when the leaves fall; autumn. 5. Length of a fall. 6. That which falls, as snow. 7. Lapse from innocent state, esp. of Adam and Eve. 8. Part of a tackle to which power is applied. [A. S. *feallan*.]

**fallacy** (fal'a-si), *n.* 1. Deceptive appearance. 2. Illogical argument. —**fallacious** (fal-lā'shus), *a.* Deceptive. —**fallaciously**, *adv.* —**fallaciousness**, *n.* [L. —*fallo*, deceive.]

*Syn.* Deceptiveness; deceitfulness; sophistry; delusion; error; sophism.

**fallible** (fal'i-bl), *a.* Liable to error or mistake. —**fallibly**, *adv.* —**fallibility**, *n.*

**fallow** (fal'ō). I. *a.* 1. Pale red or pale yellow. 2. Left to rest after tillage; uncultivated; neglected. II. *n.* 1. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. 2. Land ploughed without being sowed. III. *vt.* Plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow. [A. S. *fealo*, pale red, pale yellow.]



Falcon.

**fallow-deer** (fal'ō-dēr), *n.* Species of deer smaller than the red-deer, with broad flat antlers, and of a yellowish-brown color.

**false** (fals), *a.* 1. Deceptive or deceiving; untruthful. 2. Unfaithful to obligations. 3. Not genuine or real; untrue. — **falsehood**, *n.* State or quality of being false; want of truth; want of honesty; deceitfulness; untrue statement; lie. — **falsely**, *adv.* — **falseness**, *n.* [A. S. *fals*, untruth.]

**falsestto** (fal-set'ō), *n.* False or artificial voice; range of voice beyond the natural compass. [It.]

**falsify** (fa'si-fi), *vt.* [fal'sifying; fal'sified.] 1. Forge; counterfeit. 2. Prove untrustworthy. 3. Break by falsehood. — **falsifier**, *n.* — **falsification**, *n.*

**falsity** (fal'si-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being false. 2. False assertion. [L. *falsitas*.]

**falter** (fal'tēr), *i. vt.* 1. Stutter. 2. Tremble; be irresolute. II. *n.* Unsteadiness; quavering. — **falteringly**, *adv.* [From root of FAULT.]

**fame** (fām), *n.* 1. Public report. 2. Public opinion, good or bad. — **famed** (fāmd), *a.* Renowned. [L. *fama* — *fari*, speak.]

*Syn.* Rumor; hearsay; reputation; credit; notoriety; celebrity; renown.

**familiar** (fa-mil'yar), *i. a.* Well acquainted; intimate. 2. After the manner of an intimate; free. 3. Having a thorough knowledge of. 4. Well known or understood. II. *n.* 1. One well or long acquainted. 2. Demon supposed to attend at call. — **familiarly**, *adv.* — **familiarity**, *n.* Intimate acquaintanceship; freedom from constraint. — *pl.* Actions of one person towards another unwarranted by their relative position; liberties. — **familiarize** (fa-mil'yar-iz), *vt.* 1. Make thoroughly acquainted; accustom. 2. Make skilled by practice or study. [L. *familia*, family.]

**family** (fam'i-li), *n.* 1. All those who live in one house under one head. 2. Descendants of one common progenitor; race. Honorable or noble descent. 4. Group of animals, plants, languages, etc., (larger than a genus). [L. *familia* — *famulus*, servant.]

**famine** (fam'in), *n.* General scarcity of food. [Fr. — L. *fames*, hunger.]

**famish** (fam'ish), *vt. and vi.* Suffer from hunger; kill by deprivation.

**famous** (fā'mus), *a.* Having fame. — **famously**, *adv.* [L. *famosus*.]

*Syn.* Celebrated; renowned; noted; distinguished; eminent; illustrious; conspicuous; signal; remarkable.

**fan** (fan). I. *n.* Instrument for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface. II. *vt.* Blow; cool; excite; stimulate; winnow. [A. S. *fann* — L. *vanus*.]

**fanatic** (fa-nat'ik).

I. *a.* Wildly enthusiastic; extravagant in opinion. II. *n.* One overzealous.

— **fanatical**, *a.* — **fanaticism**, *n.*

[L. *fanaticus*, inspired — *fanum*, temple. See FANE.]

**fancier** (fan'si-ēr), *n.* 1. One who fancies or is ruled by fancy. 2. One who is specially interested in birds, or dogs.

**fanciful** (fan'si-fol), *a.* Guided or created by fancy; curious; imaginative; whimsical; wild. — **fancifully**, *adv.* — **fancifulness**, *n.*

**fancy** (fan'si), *i. n.* 1. Faculty of the mind by which it recalls, represents, or forms images. 2. Image or representation thus formed in the mind. 3. Unreasonable or capricious opinion; whim. 4. Capricious inclination or liking. II. *a.* 1. Pleasing. 2. Guided by fancy or caprice. III. *vt.* [fan'cying; fan'cied.] 1. Portray in the mind; imagine. 2. Have a fancy or liking for; be pleased with. [Contracted from FANTASY — Fr. *fantasie* — Gr. *phantasia* — *phaino*, show.]

**fandango** (fan-dangō), *n.* Old Spanish dance. [Sp.]

**fane** (fān), *n.* Temple. [L. *fanum*, temple — *fari*, speak, dedicate.]

**fanfaronade** (fan-fār-on-ād'), *n.* Swaggering; bluster; blast. [Sp.]

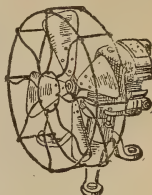
**fang** (fang), *n.* 1. Long, pointed tooth of a ravenous beast. 2. Claw or talon. 3. Root of a tooth. — **fanged** (fangd), *a.* Having fangs. [A. S. — *fon*, seize.]

**fantastic** (fan-tas'tik), **fantastical**, *a.* Fanciful; not real; capricious; whimsical; wild. — **fantastically**, **fantasm**. See PHANTASM. [*adv.*]

**fantasy** (fan'ta-si), *n.* 1. Fancy; vagary. 2. Fantastic design.

**far** (fār), *i. a.* 1. Remote; more distant of two. 2. Remote from or contrary to purpose or design. II. *adv.* 1. To a great distance in time, space, or proportion. 2. Considerably or in great part; very much. [A. S. *feor*.]

**farad** (far'ad), *n.* Unit or quantity in electrometry; the quantity of electricity with which an electro-motive force of one volt would flow through



Electric fan.

the resistance of one megohm (= a million ohms) in one second. [In honor of Prof. Faraday.]

**farce** (fârs), *n.* 1. Style of comedy, stuffed with low humor and extravagant wit. 2. Ridiculous or empty show. — **far'cial**, *a.* [Fr.]

**fare** (fâr). I. *vt.* 1. Get on; succeed. 2. Feed. 3. *impers.* Happen well or ill to; feed. II. *n.* 1. Price of passage. 2. Passenger carried for pay. 3. Food. [A. S. *faran*, travel.]

**farewell** (fâr-wel'). I. *int.* May you fare well. II. *n.* 1. Well-wishing at parting. 2. Act of departure. III. *a.* Parting; final. [unnatural.]

**far-fetched** (fâr'fecht'), *a.* Forced;

**farina** (fa-rê'na), *n.* 1. In a general sense, meal, flour. 2. Powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato, and consisting of gluten, starch, and mucilage. — **farinaceous** (far-i-nâ'shus), *a.* Consisting of meal or flour. 2. Containing or yielding farina or flour. 3. Mealy. [L.—*far*, spelt.]

**farm** (fârm). I. *n.* Land used for cultivation or pasturage, with the necessary buildings. II. *vt.* 1. Let or lease, as lands to a tenant. 2. Take on lease. 3. Grant certain rights in return for a portion of what they yield, as to farm the taxes. 4. Cultivate, as land. — **farmer** (fârm'êr), *n.* One who farms; agriculturist; husbandman. [From L. *firma*, rent.]

**faro** (fâr'ô), *n.* Game of chance played with cards. [Said to be so called because king Pharaoh was formerly represented on one of the cards.]

**farrago** (far-râ'gô), *n.* Confused mass. [L.=mixed fodder.]

**farrier** (far'i-êr), *n.* 1. One who shoes horses. 2. One who cures the diseases of horses. — **farriery** (far'i-êr-i), *n.* 1. Art of shoeing horses. 2. Place for shoeing horses. 3. Art of curing the diseases of cattle. [O. Fr. *ferrier*—L. *ferrum*, iron.] [S. *fearh*, pig.]

**farrow** (far'ô), *n.* Litter of pigs. [A. farther (fâr'thêr). I. *a.* 1. More distant. 2. Tending to a greater distance; longer; additional. II. *adv.* 1. At or to a great distance; more remotely; beyond. 2. Moreover. [Comp. of FAR.]

**farthest** (fâr'thest). I. *a.* Most distant. II. *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [Superl. of FAR.]

**farthing** (fâr'thing), *n.* Fourth part of a penny. [A. S. *feorthing*, fourth part.]

**fascinate** (fas'i-nât), *vt.* Charm; allure irresistibly. — **fascina'tion**, *n.* [L.] *Syn.* Captivate. See CHARM.

**fascine** (fas-sên'), *n.* Fagot or bundle of rods, used in fortification, to raise batteries, fill ditches, etc. [Fr.—L. *fascina fascis*, bundle.]

**fashion** (fash'un). I. *n.* 1. Make or cut of a thing; form; pattern. 2. Prevailing style, esp. of dress. 3. Custom; manner. 4. Genteel society. II. *vt.* 1. Make; mold. 2. Suit; adapt. — **fashioner**, *n.* [Fr. *façon*—L. *factio*—*facio*, make.]

**fashionable** (fash'un-a-bl), *a.* 1. Made according to prevailing fashion. 2. Prevailing or in use. 3. Observant of the fashion in dress or living. 4. Belonging to high society. — **fashionably**, *adv.* — **fashionableness**, *n.*

**fast** (fast). *a.* and *adv.* 1. Firm; strong; steadfast; permanent; sound. 2. Swift; rapid. 3. Dissolute, dissipated. [A. S. *fæst*; Ger. *fest*, akin to *fassen*, seize.]

**fast** (fast). I. *vt.* Abstain from food, wholly or in part. II. *n.* 1. Abstinence from food. 2. Special abstinence enjoined by the church. 3. Day or time of fasting. — **fasting**, *n.* Religious abstinence. — **fast-day**, *n.* Day of religious fasting. [A. S. *fastan*, strengthen.]

**fasten** (fas'n). I. *vt.* Make fast or tight; fix securely; attach firmly. II. *vi.* Fix itself; cling. — **fast'ener**, *n.* — **fast'ening**, *n.* That which fastens.

**fastidious** (fas-tid'i-us), *a.* Affecting superior taste; difficult to please. — **fastidiously**, *adv.* — **fastidiousness**, *n.* [L.—*fastidium*, loathing.] *Syn.* Overnice; squeamish; critical.

**fastness** (fast'nes), *n.* 1. Firmness; fixedness. 2. Stronghold, fortress, castle. 3. Swiftmess.

**fat** (fat). I. *a.* 1. Plump; fleshy; corpulent. 2. Greasy, rich. 3. Fertile. 4. Rich; lucrative. 5. Gross. II. *n.* Oily substance in animal tissue. 2. Richest part. III. *vt.* [fatt'ing; fatt'ed.] Make fat. IV. *vi.* Grow fat. [A. S. *fatt*.]

**fatal** (fâ'tal), *a.* 1. Belonging to or appointed by fate. 2. Causing ruin or death; calamitous. — **fat'ally**, *adv.*

**fatalism** (fâ'tal-izm), *n.* Doctrine that all events are subject to fate, and happen by unavoidable necessity. — **fatalist**, *n.* Believer in fatalism.

**fatality** (fa-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being fatal or unavoidable; decree of fate. 2. Fixed tendency to disaster or death. 3. Fatalevent.

**fate** (fât), *n.* Inevitable destiny or necessity; appointed lot. 2. Ill-fortune; doom. 3. Final issue. — **Fates**, *pl.* Three goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who were supposed to determine the birth, life and death of



men.—**fa'ted**, *a.* Doomed; destined.  
—**fa'te'ful**, *a.* 1. Followed by important consequences; serving fate. 2. Ominous. [*L. fatum*, prediction.]

**father** (fā'thēr). *I. n.* 1. Male parent. 2. Ancestor or forefather. 3. Contriv-er, originator. 4. Title of respect for a priest. 5. Ecclesiastical writer of the early centuries. 6. (F) God; first Person of the Trinity. 7. Eldest member of profession or body. *II. vt.* 1. Adopt as one's child. 2. Shoulder the responsibility for a statement, etc.—**fa'therhood**, *n.* State of being a father; fatherly au-thority.—**fa'ther-in-law**, *n.* Father of one's husband or wife.—**fa'ther-land**, *n.* Land of one's fathers.—**fa'therless**, *a.* Destitute of a living father; without a known author.—**fa'therly**, *a.* Like a father in affec-tion and care; paternal.—**fa'therli-ness**, *n.* [*A. S. fæder*.]

**fathom** (fath'um), *n.* Distance be-tween the extremities of both arms extended; nautical measure = 6 feet. *II. vt.* Try the depth of; comprehend; get to the bottom of.—**fa'th'omable**, *a.*—**fa'th'omless**, *a.* [*A. S. fæthm*, stretch.]

**fatigue** (fa-tēg'). *I. n.* 1. Weariness from labor of body or of mind. 2. Toil. 3. Military work, distinct from the use of arms. *II. vt.* Weary; ex-haust. [*Fr.*—*L. fatigo*, weary.]

**fattling** (fat'ling), *n.* Young animal fattened for slaughter.

**fatness** (fat'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being fat; fullness of flesh. 2. Richness; fertility. 3. That which makes fertile. [*fat*, fleshy or fertile.]

**fatten** (fat'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow **fatty** (fat'i), *a.* Containing fat or having the qualities of fat.—**fat'tiness**, *n.*

**fatuity** (fa-tū'i-ti), *n.* Being feeble in intellect; imbecility.

**fatuous** (fatū-us), *a.* 1. Silly; feeble-minded. 2. Without reality; decep-tive, like the *ignis-fatuus*. [*L. fatuus*.]

**faucal** (fā'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the fauces.

**fauces** (fā'sēz), *n. pl.* 1. Narrow pas-sage from mouth to pharynx. 2. Any similar narrow passage. [*L.*=throat.]

**faucet** (fā'set), *n.* Pipe inserted in a barrel to draw liquid. [*Fr. fausset*—*faußer*, falsify, pierce.]

**faugh** (fā), *int.* Signifies contempt or

**fault** (falt), *n.* 1. Defect; imperfection. 2. Displacement of strata.—**fault-less**, *a.* Perfect.—**fault'lessly**, *adv.*—**fault'lessness**, *n.*—**fault'y**, *a.* Imperfect; blamable.—**fault'ily**,

*adv.*—**fault'iness**, *n.* [*Fr. faul*—*L. fallo*, deceive.]

*Syn.* Failing; offense; error; foible; mistake; weakness. See **BLEMISH**.

**faun** (fān), *n.* Rural deity among the Ro-mans—the protector of shepherds and agricul-ture. [*L. faunus*—*javeo*, favor.]



Faun.

**fauna** (fā'na), *n.* The ani-mals native to any re-gion or epoch. [*L.* So called because protect-ed by the Fauns.]

**favor** (fā'vūr). *I. n.* 1. Kind-ly regard; good-will. 2. State of favor-ing or being favored. 3. Kind deed; act of grace or lenity. 4. Partiality. 5. Permission. 6. Small gift at a german, etc. *II. vt.* Regard with good will; be on the side of; treat indul-gently; afford advantage to.—**fa'vor-er**, *n.*—**fa'vorable**, *a.* Friendly; prop-itious; conducive to; advantageous.—**fa'vorably**, *adv.*—**fa'vorable-ness**, *n.*—**favorite** (fā'vūr-it). *I. n.* One regarded with favor; one unduly loved. *II. a.* Esteemed, beloved, pre-ferred.—**fa'voritism**, *n.* Practice of favoring or showing partiality. [*L.*]

**fawn** (fan). *I. n.* Young deer. *II. a.* Resembling a fawn in color. *III. vi.* Bring forth a fawn. [*Fr. faon*.]

**fawn** (fan). *I. vi. (upon).* Cringe; flatter in a servile way. *II. n.* Servile cringe; mean flattery. [*O. E. fawner*, flatter—*A. S. fægen*, glad.] [*Akin to FAIR*.]

**fay** (fā), *vi.* Fit closely. [*A. S. fæger*.]

**fay** (fā), *n.* Fairy. [*Fr. fée*—*L. fata*. Akin to **FATE**.]

**fealty** (fē'al-ti), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty. [*O. Fr. fealte*—*L. fidelitas*.]

**fear** (fēr). *I. n.* 1. Painful emotion, excited by danger; apprehension of danger or pain; alarm. 2. Object of fear. 3. Deep reverence; piety. *II. vt.* 1. Regard with fear; expect with alarm. 2. Stand in awe of; venerate. *III. vi.* Be afraid.—**fear'ful**, *a.* 1. Afraid; timorous. 2. Showing, or caused by fear. 3. Terrible.—**fear-fully**, *adv.*—**fear'fulness**, *n.*—**fear'less**, *a.* Without fear; dar-ing; brave.—**fear'lessly**, *adv.*—**fear'lessness**, *n.* [*A. S. fæ*, fear. Ger. *gefahr*, danger.]

**feasible** (fē'zi-bl), *a.* Practicable; capa-ble of being effected.—**feas'ibly**, *adv.*—**feas'ibleness**, *n.*—**feasibility**, *n.* [*Fr. faisable*.]

**feast** (fēst). *I. n.* 1. Day of solemnity or joy. 2. Rich and abundant repast. 3. Rich enjoyment for the mind or

heart. II. *vi.* 1. Hold a feast; eat sumptuously. 2. Receive intense delight. III. *vt.* Entertain lavishly. [O. Fr. *feste*—L. *festus*, festal.]

**feat** (fēt), *n.* Deed of strength, skill, or courage. [Fr. *fait*—L. *factum*, done.]

**feather** (fēth'ēr), *n.* 1. One of the growths which form the covering of a bird. 2. Feather-like growth, part or ornament. II. *vt.* Furnish or adorn with feathers.—**feath'ery**, *a.*

**feature** (fē'tūr), *n.* 1. Mark by which anything is recognized; prominent trait; marked characteristic. 2. Cast of the face.—*pl.* Countenance. [Fr. *faïture*,—L. *factura*,—*facio*, make.]

**febrifuge** (fēb'ri-fūj), *n.* Medicine for removing fever. [L. *febris*, and *fugo*, put to flight.]

**febrile** (fē'bril or fēb'rill), *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish. [Fr.—L. *febris*.]

**February** (fēb'rō-ā-rī), *n.* Second month of the year. [L. *Februarius (mensis)*=month of expiation—*februa*, festival of expiation.]

**feces**. See FÆCES.

**fecula** (fēk'ū-lā), *n.*—*pl.* *feculæ* (fēk'ū-lā). Powder obtained by grinding a part of a plant; flour.

**fecund** (fēk'und), *a.* Fertile; prolific.—**fecunda'tion**, *n.* Act of impregnating; state of being impregnated.—**fecund'ity**, *n.* Fruitfulness. [L.]

**fed** (fēd). Past tense and *p.p.* of FEED.

**federal** (fēd'ēr-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a treaty, or a federation, like the U. S. 2. Founded upon mutual agreement. [Fr.—L. *fedus*, treaty.]

**federate** (fēd'ēr-āt), *a.* United by league; confederate.—**fed'erative**, *a.* Uniting in league.

**fee** (fē). I. *n.* 1. Price paid for services, as to a lawyer. 2. Property; ownership. II. *vt.* 1. Pay a fee to. 2. Hire. [A. S. *feoh*, cattle, property.]

**feeble** (fē'b'l), *a.* Weak; wanting in strength; showing incapacity; faint; dull.—**fee'bleness**, *n.*—**fee'bly**, *adv.* [O. Fr. *foible*,—L. *febilis*, lamentable,—*feo*, weep.]

**feed** (fēd). I. *vt.* [feed'ing; fed.] Give food to; nourish; furnish with material; foster. II. *vi.* Take food; nourish one's self by eating. III. *n.* Food; meal; supply. [A. S. *fedan*.]

**feel** (fēl). I. *vt.* [feel'ing; felt.] 1. Perceive by touch. 2. Handle. 3. Be conscious of. 4. Be sensible of. 5. Have an inward persuasion of. II. *vi.* 1. Know by touch. 2. Have the emotions excited. 3. Perceive one's self to be, as cold. 4. Produce a certain sensation when touched, as hard or rough. [A. S. *felan*, feel.]

**feeler** (fē'lār), *n.* 1. Device to sound the opinions of others. 2.—*pl.* Jointed parts on the heads of insects, etc., possessed of a delicate sense of touch; antennæ.

**feeling** (fē'ling). I. *n.* 1. Sense of touch; perception of objects by touch. 2. Consciousness of pleasure or pain. 3. Tenderness. 4. Emotion.—*pl.* Affections; passions. II. *a.* 1. Expressive of sensibility or tenderness. 2. Easily affected.—**feel'ingly**, *adv.*

**feet** (fēt), *plural* of FOOT.

**feign** (fān) *vt.* 1. Invent; imagine. 2. Make a show or pretence of.—**feign'edly**, *adv.*—**feign'edness**, *n.* [Fr. *feindre*—L. *finjo*, form.]

**feint** (fānt). I. *n.* 1. False appearance; pretence. 2. Pretended attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard. II. *vi.* Make a feint. [Fr.—*feindre*. See FEIGN.]

**feldspar** (fēld'spār), **feldspath** (fēld'spāth), *n.* Crystalline mineral found in granite, etc. [Ger.=field-spar.]

**felicitate** (fē-lis'i-tāt), *vt.* 1. Congratulate. 2. Make happy.—**felicita'tion**, *n.* [L.—*felix*, happy.]

**felicitous** (fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* 1. Delightfully appropriate. 2. Happy; prosperous.—**felic'itously**, *adv.*

**felicity** (fē-lis'i-ti), *n.* 1. Happiness. 2. Source of happiness. 3. Happy faculty; happy turn; appropriateness. [L. *felicitas*.] [ness.]

*Syn.* Bliss; blessedness; adroit.

**feline** (fē'lin), *a.* Pertaining to the cat; like a cat. [L. *felinus*—*felis*, cat.]

**fell** (fel), *n.* 1. Barren or stony hill. 2. Moor. [Icel.]

**fell** (fel). Past tense of FALL.

**fell** (fel), *vt.* Cause to fall; cut down.

**fell'er**, *n.* Cutter of wood. [A. S. *fellan*, causal form of *feallan*, fall.]

**fell** (fel), *vt.* Flatten and sew (a seam) level with the cloth. [Gael. *fill*, fold.]

**fell** (fel), *n.* Skin; pelt. [A. S. *fel*.]

**fell** (fel), *a.* Cruel; fierce; bloody. [A. S.=felling.] [Ar.]

**fellah** (fē'lā), *n.* Egyptian peasant.

**felloe**. See FELLOW.

**fellow** (fē'lō), *n.* 1. Associate; companion and equal. 2. One of a pair; mate. 3. Member of a university who enjoys a fellowship. 4. Member of a scientific or other society. 5. Worthless or ill-bred person.—**fel'low-feel'ing**, *n.* Feeling between fellows or equals; sympathy.—**fel'lowship**, *n.* 1. State of a fellow or partner. 2. Friendly intercourse; communion. 3. Association. 4. Endowment in a university for the support of graduates

fāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

called fellows. 5. Position and income of a fellow. 6. Proportional division of profit and loss among partners. [Icel. *felagi*, partner in goods—roots of FEE and LAW.]

**felly** (fel'i), **felloe** (fel'ō), *n.* One of the curved pieces forming the circumference of a wheel. [A. S. *felgu*.]

**felon** (fel'un), *I. n.* 1. In law. Person who has committed a felony. 2. Whitlow. *II. a.* Malignant; malicious; treacherous.—**felonious** (fel'ō-ni-us), *a.* Malignant; perfidious.—**felo-niously**, *adv.* With the deliberate attention to commit a crime. [Fr. *félon*, traitor.]

*Syn.* Malefactor; criminal; outlaw. **felony** (fel'un-i), *n.* Heinous crime punishable by imprisonment or death.

**felspar**. Same as FELDSPAR. [FEEL.

**felt** (felt). Past tense and p. p. of **felt** (felt). *I. n.* Cloth made of wool, hair, etc. without weaving. *II. vt.* Make into felt; cover with felt.—**felt'ing**, *n.*

1. Art or process of making felt. 2. Material for making felt. 3. Felt. [A. S.]

**felucca** (fe-luk'a), *n.* Boat with oars and lateen (three-cornered) sails, used in the Mediterranean. [It. *felucca*—Ar. *fūlk*, ship.]



Felucca.

**female** (fē'māl), *I.*

*a.* 1. Of the sex that produces young or fruit. 2. Pertaining to females. *II. n.* One of the female sex. [Fr. *femelle*—L. *femella*.]

**feminine** (fem'i-nin), *a.* 1. Pertaining to women; womanly; tender, delicate. 2. In *gram.* Of the gender denoting females.—**femininely**, *adv.*

**femur** (fē'mūr), *n.*—*pl.* femora (fem'o-ra), *n.* Thigh bone. [L.]

**femoral** (fem'o-ral), *a.* Belonging to the thigh. [L.—*femur*.]

**fen** (fen), *n.* Low marshy land. [A. S.]

**fence** (fens). *I. n.* 1. Wall or hedge for inclosing or protecting. 2. Art of fencing; defense. 3. Receiver of stolen goods. *II. vt.* Inclose with a fence; fortify. *III. vi.* Practice fencing.—**fen'cer**, *n.* One who practices fencing with a sword.—**fen'cing**, *n.*

1. Act of erecting a fence. 2. Material for making fences. 3. Art of attack and defence with a sword or other weapon. [Abbrev. of DEFENCE.]

**fend** (fend) *vt.* Ward off; shut out.—

**fender**, *n.* 1. Metal guard before the fire to confine the ashes. 2. Protection for a ship side. 3. Device in front

of electric cars to protect people from getting under the wheels. [Abbrev. of DEFEND.]

**Fenian** (fē'ni-an), *n.* Member of a brotherhood founded in N. Y. (1857) to secure independence for Ireland.—

**Fenianism**, *n.* [From *finna*, an ancient Irish militia.]

**fennel** (fen'el), *n.* Fragrant plant with yellow flowers. [A. S. *finol*—L. *feniculum*.]

**ferment** (fēr'ment), *n.* 1. What excites fermentation, as yeast, leaven. 2. Internal motion among the parts of a fluid. 3. Agitation; tumult. [L.—*ferveo*, boil.]

**ferment** (fēr'ment'), *I. vt.* Excite fermentation; inflame. *II. vi.* 1. Rise and swell by the action of fermentation; work. 2. Be in excited action; be stirred with anger.—**ferment'able**, *a.*—**fermentability**, *n.*—**fermentation**, *n.* 1. Chemical conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in presence of a ferment. 2. State of high commotion; excitement.

**fern** (fēr'n), *n.* Plant with feather-like leaves.—**fern'y**, *a.* Full of, or overgrown with, ferns. [A. S. *fearn*.]



Fern.

**ferocious** (fe-rō'shus), *a.* Savage; fierce; cruel.—**ferociously**, *adv.*—**ferociousness**, *n.* [L. *ferox*.]

**ferocity** (fe-ro's-i-ti), *n.* Savage cruelty of disposition; untamed fierceness.

**ferret** (fer'et). *I. n.* Tame animal of the weasel kind employed in unearthing rabbits and killing rats. *II. vt.* 1. Drive out of a hiding place. 2. Search out carefully and shrewdly. [Fr. *furet*—L. *fur*, thief.]

**ferriage** (fer'i-aj), *n.* Toll paid at a ferry. [2. Containing iron.]

**ferric** (fer'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to iron.

**ferruginous** (fer-rō'jin-us), *a.* 1. Of the color of iron-rust. 2. Impregnated with iron. [L. *ferrugineus*—*ferrugo*, iron-rust—*ferrum*.]

**ferrule** (fer'öl), *n.* Metal ring on a staff, etc., to keep it from splitting. [Fr. *virole*—L. *virola*, bracelet—*viere*, bind.]

**ferry** (fer'i). *I. vt.* [fer'y'ing; ferr'ied.] Carry or convey over a water in a boat. *II. n.* 1. Place where one may be conveyed across a water. 2. Ferry boat. [A. S. *ferian*, convey.]

**fertile** (fēr'til), *a.* 1. Able to produce. 2. Inventive.—**fer'tilely**, *adv.*—**fertility**, *n.* [L.—*fero*, bear.]

*Syn.* Productive; fruitful; prolific



**fertilize** (fēr'til-iz), *vt.* Make fertile or fruitful; enrich. — **fertilizer**, *n.* 1. One that fertilizes. 2. Manure, as guano, phosphate of lime, etc.

**ferule** (fer'ol), *n.* Rod used for striking children in punishment. [*L. ferula, -ferio, strike.*]

**ferveency** (fēr'ven-si), *n.* State of being fervent; eagerness; warmth of devotion.

**fervent** (fēr'vent), *a.* Ardent; zealous; warm in feeling. — **fervently**, *adv.* [*L. -ferveo, boil.*]

**fervid** (fēr'vid), *a.* Very hot; boiling; glowing with desire or emotion; zealous. — **fervidly**, *adv.* — **fervidness**, *n.* [*L. fervidus.*] [*ing; glowing zeal.*]

**fervor** (fēr'vūr), *n.* Heat; intense feeling. — **festal** (fes'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a feast or holiday; joyous. — **festally**, *adv.*

**fester** (fes'tēr), *I. vt.* Suppurate; become malignant. *II. vt.* Cause to fester. *III. n.* Wound discharging corrupt matter. [Etymol. doubtful.]

**festival** (fes'ti-val), *n.* Joyful celebration; feast.

**festive** (fes'tiv), *a.* Festal; mirthful; gay. — **festively**, *adv.* — **festivity**, *n.* 1. Social mirth at a feast; gaiety. 2. Festival. [*L. festivus—festus.*]

**festoon** (fes-tōn'), *I. n.* Garland suspended between two points; sculptured ornament like a wreath of flowers, etc. *II. vt.* Adorn with festoons. [*Fr. feston—L. festum.*]

**fetch** (fēch), *vt.* 1. Bring; go and get; 2. Obtain as its price. 3. Accomplish in any way; reach or attain. [*A. S. fetian, fetch. Ger. fassen.*]

**fetch** (fēch), *n.* Trick. [From **FETCH**, *vt.*, the meaning being, something one goes to find, thing contrived.]

**fête** (fât), *I. n.* Festival or feast; holiday. *II. vt.* Entertain at a feast. [*Fr. -L. festum.*]

**fetich** (fēt'ish), *n.* 1. Image or object considered as possessing divine power and worshipped. 2. Object of exclusive and inordinate devotion. — **fetichism**, *n.*

**fetid** (fē'id), *a.* Having a strong ofensive odor. — **fetidness**, *n.* [*L. fetidus—fæteo, smell foul.*]

**fetish** (fēt'ish), *n.* Same as **FETICH**.

**fetlock** (fet'lok), *n.* 1. Tuft of hair that grows behind on horses' feet. 2. Part where this hair grows. [From roots of **FOOT** and **LOCK**.]

**fetter** (fēt'ēr), *I. n.* 1. Chain or shackle for the feet. 2. Anything that restrains; used chiefly in *pl.* — *II. vt.* Put fetters on; restrain. [*A. S. fetor—fet, fet.*] [the egg or in the womb. [*L.*]

**fetus**, **foetus** (fē'tus), *n.* Young in

**feud** (fūd), *n.* Deadly quarrel between tribes or families; bloody strife. [*A. S. feahadh—fah, hostile.*]

**feud** (fūd), *n.* Land held on condition of service, fief. — **feud'al**, *a.* Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; belonging to feudalism. — **feud'alism**, *n.* System, during the middle ages, by which vassals held lands from lords superior on condition of military service. — **feud'atory**, *a.* Holding lands or power by feudal tenure. [Low *L. feudum*, from root of **FEE**.]

**fever** (fē'vēr), *I. n.* 1. Disease marked by great bodily heat and quickening of pulse. 2. Extreme excitement. 3. Painful degree of anxiety. *II. vt.* Put into a fever. *III. vi.* Become or be fevered. — **feverish** (fē'vēr-ish), *a.* Slightly fevered; indicating fever; hot; excited. — **feverishly**, *adv.* — **feverishness**, *n.*

**few** (fū), *a.* Small in number; not many. — **few'ness**, *n.* [*A. S. fea, pl. feave.*]

**fez** (fēz), *n.* Red cap of felt or cloth, with a tassel of blue silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, etc. [From **Fēz**, town in Morocco.]



Fez.

**fiancé** (fē-āng-sā'), *n.* One that is affianced or betrothed. — **fiancée** (fē-āng-sā'), *n. fem.*

**fiasco** (fi-ās'kō), *n.* Failure. [*It.*]

**fiat** (fi'at), *n.* Formal or solemn command; decree. [*L.*=let it be done.]

**fib** (fīb), *I. n.* Lie; falsehood; story. *II. vt.* [fīb'bing; fibbed.] Tell a lie; prevaricate. [From **FABLE**.]

**fiber**, **fibre** (fi'bēr), *n.* 1. One of the small threads composing the parts of animals or vegetables. 2. Thread-like substance. [*Fr.—L. fibra, thread.*]

**fibril** (fi'bril), *n.* 1. Small fiber. 2. Minute thread composing an animal fiber. [Low *L. fibrilla*, dim. of *L. fibra*.]

**fibrin** (fi'brin), *n.* Organic compound, composed of thready fibers.

**fibrous** (fi'brus), *a.* Composed of or containing fibres. — **fib'rousness**, *n.*

**fickle** (fīkl'), *a.* Inconstant; changeable. — **fick'leness**, *n.* [*A. S. ficol.*]

*Syn.* Capricious; variable; mutable; vacillating; wavering; shifting.

**fictile** (fīk'til), *a.* Used or fashioned by the potter. [*L. fingo, form.*]

**fiction** (fīk'shun), *n.* 1. Invention. 2. Feigned or false story; romance; novel. 3. Fictitious literature. 4. Legal assumption as a fact. [*Fr.—L. fictio, -fictus, pa. p. of fingo.*]

**fictitious** (fik-tish'us), *a.* Imaginary; not real; forged. — **fictitiously**, *adv.*

**fiddle** (fid'l). I. *n.* Stringed instrument of music; violin. II. *vt. and vi.* Play on a fiddle. — **fiddler**, *n.* 1. One who plays a fiddle. 2. Small burrowing crab. [A. S. *fithlele*.]

**fidelity** (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* Faithful performance of duty; firm adherence. [L. *fidelitas*.]

**fidget** (fijet). I. *vi.* Move uneasily. II. *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. — *pl.* General nervous restlessness. — **fidgety**, *a.* Restless; uneasy. — **fidgetiness**, *n.* [From A. S. *fican*, move to and fro.]

**fiducial** (fi-dū'shi-al), *a.* 1. Showing reliance. 2. Of the nature of a trust. — **fiducially**, *adv.* [L. — *fido*, trust.]

**fiduciary** (fi-dū'shi-ār-i), I. *a.* 1. Confident; unwavering. 2. Held in trust. II. *n.* One who holds in trust. [L. *fiduciarius*.] [*gust.* [Ger. *pfuhl* Fr. *fil*]]

**fie** (fi), *int.* Signifies contempt or dis-  
**fief** (fēf), *n.* Land held of a superior in fee or on condition of military service; feud. [Fr. — *L. feudum*.]

**field** (fēld). I. *n.* 1. Open country. 2. Piece of ground inclosed for til-  
lage or pasture. 3. Locality of a battle; the battle itself. 4. Room for action or space covered. 5. Wide ex-  
panse. 6. Competitors in a contest. 7. In *base-ball*. Place for players out-  
side the diamond. II. *vt. and vt. 1.* Take to the field. In *base-ball*. Catch, stop, throw the ball, etc. — **field-day**, *n.* Day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises; day for athletic out-door sports; gala day. — **field-glass**, *n.* Binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance. — **field-gun**, *n.* Light cannon for use on the field of battle; fieldpiece. — **field-marshal**, *n.* Officer of the highest rank in European armies. — **field-officer**, *n.* Military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of a general.

**fend** (fēnd), *n.* 1. One actuated by in-  
tense wickedness or hate. 2. Devil. — **fend'ish**, *a.* [A. S. *feond* — *feon*, hate.]

**fierce** (fērs), *a.* Ferocious; violent; angry. — **fiercely**, *adv.* — **fierce-ness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *fers* — *L. ferus*, wild.] *Syn.* Savage; cruel; vehement.

**fery** (fir'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or containing, fire. 2. Hot, ardent; im-  
petuous; irritable. — **fery'ness**, *n.*

**five** (fi). I. *n.* Small pipe used for military music, an octave higher than the flute. II. *vi.* Play on the five. [Fr. *five* — *L. pipare*, chirp.]

**fifteen** (fif'tēn), *a. and n.* Five and ten. [A. S. *fiftyne*.]

**fifth** (fifth). I. *a.* Next after the fourth. II. *n.* One of five equal parts. [A. S. *fifta*.]

**fiftieth** (fif'ti-eth). I. *a.* Ordinal of fifty. II. *n.* Fiftieth part.

**fifty** (fifti), *a. and n.* Five times ten. [A. S. — *fi*, five, and *tig*, ten.]

**fig** (fig), *n.* 1. Fig-  
tree or its fruit, grow-  
ing in warm climates.  
2. Thing of little con-  
sequence. [Fr. *figue* —  
L. *ficus*, fig.]

**fight** (fit). I. *vi.* [fight'-  
ing; fought (fāt).]  
Contend for victory.  
II. *vt.* Engage in conflict with. III. *n.*  
1. Struggle; battle. 2. Pugnacity;  
courage. — **fighter**, *n.* [A. S. *feohthan*.]  
*Syn.* Fray; affray. See **BATTLE**.

**figment** (fig'ment), *n.* Fabrication;  
invention. [L. — *figo*, form.]

**figuration** (fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act  
of giving figure or form. 2. In *music*,  
mixture of chords and discords.

**figurative** (fig-ū-rat-iv), *a.* Repre-  
senting by, containing, or abounding  
in, figures; metaphorical; flowery;  
typical. — **figuratively**, *adv.*

**figure** (fig'ūr). I. *n.* 1. Form of any-  
thing; outline. 2. Representation in  
drawing, etc; design. 3. Statue. 4.  
Appearance. 5. Character denoting a  
number. 6. Value, price. 7. In *rhet.*  
Use of words outside of their literal  
or common signification. 8. Steps in  
a dance. 9. Type, emblem. II. *vt. 1.*  
Form, shape. 2. Make an image of  
3. Mark with figures or designs. 4.  
Imagine. 5. Symbolize. 6. Foreshow,  
note by figures; calculate. III. *vi. 1.*  
Make figures. 2. Appear as a dis-  
tinguished person. — *Figure on*: Esti-  
mate; calculate; expect. — **figured**  
(fig'ūrd), *a.* Marked or adorned with  
figures. [L. *figura* — *figo*, form.]

**figurehead** (fig'ūr-hed), *n.* 1. Figure  
or bust on the head or prow of a ship.  
2. One who holds a responsible posi-  
tion in name only.

**filament** (fil'a-ment), *n.* Slender,  
thread-like object; fiber; part of  
stamen supporting the anther. —  
**filamentous**, *a.* Thread-like.

**filbert** (fil'bērt), *n.* Fruit or nut of  
the cultivated hazel. [From St. Phil-  
bert's day, Aug. 22, old style.]

**fisch** (fisch), *vt.* Steal; pilfer. — **fisch'er**, *n.* Thief. [Etymol. doubtful.]



Branch of  
fig-tree.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**file** (fil). I. *n.* 1. Line or wire on which papers are placed in order. 2. Papers so placed. 3. Roll or list. 4. Line of soldiers ranged behind one another. II. *vt.* 1. Put upon a file. 2. Arrange in an orderly manner. 3. Put among the records of a court. III. *vi.* March in a file. [Fr.—*L. filum*, thread.]

**file** (fil). I. *n.* Steel instrument with sharp-edged furrows for smoothing or abrading metals, etc. II. *vt.* Cut or smooth with a file. [A. S. *feol*.]

**filial** (fil'yal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter. 2. Bearing the relation of a child.—**fil'ially**, *adv.* [L. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.]

**filiate** (fil'i-ät), *vt.* Same as AFFILIATE.

**filibuster** (fil'i-bus-tēr), *n.* 1. Lawless military or piratical adventurer, as in W. Indies; buccaneer. II. *vi.* 1. Act as a freebooter or buccaneer. 2. Resort to irregular means to impede or defeat legislation. [Sp.]

**filigree** (fil'i-grē), *n.* 1. Ornamental work of gold and silver wire. 2. Fine network, containing beads. 3. Any ornamental open work. [Sp. *filigrana*—*L. filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain, bead.] [a file.]

**filig** (fil'ing), *n.* Particle cut off with **Filipino** (ni-i-pē'nō), *n.* Native of the Philippine Islands.

**fill** (fil). I. *vt.* 1. Make full; put into until all the space is occupied. 2. Supply abundantly; satisfy; glut. 3. Hold and perform the duties of. 4. Supply a vacant office. II. *vi.* Become full; become satiated. III. *n.* As much as fills or satisfies; full supply.—**fill'er**, *n.* [A. S. *fyllan*.]

**fillet** (fil'et), *n.* 1. Band to tie about the hair of the head. 2. Muscle; large piece of meat without bones, esp. of the loin. 3. Narrow molding generally rectangular in section. [Fr. *filet*, —*L. filum*, thread.]

**filling** (fil'ing), *n.* Material used for occupying some vacant space, or completing some structure, stopping up a hole, or the like; sometimes applied to the web of a web; woof.

**filip** (fil'ip). I. *vt.* Strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk. II. *n.* Jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the thumb. [From **FILIP**.]

**filly** (fil'i), *n.* Young mare. [Dim. of **FOAL**.]

**film** (film). I. *n.* Thin skin, membrane or coating. II. *vt.* Cover with a film or thin skin. III. *vi.* Be or become covered as if by a film.—**film'y**, *a.* Composed of film or membranes.—**film'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *fell*, skin.]

**filter** (fil'tēr). I. *n.* Strainer; piece of woolen cloth, paper or other substance, through which liquors are passed for separating from them all matter mechanically suspended in them. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Pass through a filter.

**filth** (filth), *n.* 1. Foul matter. 2. That which defiles, physically or morally.—**filth'y**, *a.* Foul; unclean; impure.—**filth'ily**, *adv.*—**filth'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *fyldh*. See **FOUL**.]

**filtrate** (fil'trät), *vt.* Filter or percolate.—**filtration**, *n.* [ed. [L.]

**fimbriated** (fim'bri-ät-ed), *a.* Fringed. **fin** (fin), *n.* Organ by which a fish balances itself and swims. [A. S. *finn*—*L. pinna*.]

**finable** (fin-a-bl), *a.* Liable to a fine. **final** (fi'nal), *a.* Respecting the end or motive; last; decisive.—**final'ity**, *n.* State of being final, or of being settled.—**fin'ally**, *adv.* At the end; ultimately; lastly. [L. *finalis*—*finis*, end.]

*Syn.* Terminating; ultimate; conclusive; eventual; ulterior.

**finale** (fi-nä'lä), *n.* End; last passage in a piece of music; concluding piece in a concert, exhibition, etc. [It.]

**finance** (fi-nans'), *n.* 1. System or science of public revenue and expenditure. 2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. 3. Income or resources of individuals. II. *vt.* Manage financially; furnish with money.—**financial** (fi-nan'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance.—**finan'cial'ly**, *adv.*—**financier** (fi-nan-sēr') I. *n.* 1. One skilled in finance. 2. Officer who administers the public revenue. II. *vi.* Conduct financial operations. [Fr.—*L. finare*, pay a fine, settle.]

**finch** (finch), *n.* One of several species of birds, many of them excellent singers. [A. S. *finc*.]

**find** (find). I. *vt.* [find'ing; found.] 1. Come upon; meet with. 2. Discover; arrive at. 3. Perceive; experience. 4. Supply. II. *n.* Rich discovery; anything found.—**finder**, *n.*—**find'ing**, *n.* 1. Anything found.—*pl.* Tools, trimmings, etc., which a shoemaker must furnish. 2. Provision; supply. 3. Verdict. [A. S. *findan*.]

**fine** (fin), *a.* 1. Excellent; beautiful. 2. Not coarse or heavy. 3. Subtile; thin; slender. 4. Exquisite; adorned with every grace and accomplishment. 5. Nice, delicate. 6. Overdone. 7. Showy; splendid.—*The Fine Arts*, as painting and music, are those in which the love of the beautiful and fineness of taste are chiefly concerned; opp. to the useful or industrial

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, äbove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



arts. II. *vt.* Make fine; refine; purify. — **finely**, *adv.* — **fineness**, *n.* [Fr. — *L. finitus*, finished.]

**fine** (fin). I. *n.* 1. Sum of money imposed as a punishment. 2. Conclusion, end. II. *vt.* Impose a fine on; punish by fine. [L. *finis*, final settlement.]

**finery** (finér-i), *n.* Fine or showy things.

**finesse** (fi-nes'). I. *n.* Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; trickery. II. *vi.* Use artifice. [Fr.]

**finger** (fing'gér). I. *n.* 1. One of the five extreme parts of the hand; digit. 2. Breadth of a finger. 3. Skill in the use of the hand or fingers. II. *vt.* Handle or perform with the fingers. III. *vt.* Use the fingers on a musical instrument. [A. S. *Akin* to FANG.]

**finical** (fin'i-kal), *a.* Affected; fine or precise in trifles; over-nice; foppish. — **finically**, *adv.* [L.]

**finis** (fín'nis), *n.* End; conclusion.

**finish** (fin'ish). I. *vt.* End; complete the making of; perfect; give the last touches to. II. *n.* That which finishes or completes; last touch; last coat of plaster to a wall. — **fin'isher**, *n.* [Fr. *finir*.]

**finite** (fín'it), *a.* Having an end or limit, — opp. to *infinite*. — **fin'itely**, *adv.* — **finiteness**, *n.* [L. *finitus*, finished.]

**finny** (fin'i), *a.* Furnished with fins.

**fjord** (fyard), *n.* Long, narrow, rock-bound strait or inlet. [Norw.]

**fir** (fêr), *n.* One of several species of cone-bearing, resinous trees, valuable for their timber. [A. S. *furn*.]



Fir-tree.

**fire** (fir). I. *n.* 1. Heat and light caused by burning; flame. 2. Anything burning, as fuel in a grate, etc. 3. Conflagration. 4. Torture by burning; severe trial. 5. Ardor; vigor. 6. Brightness of fancy; enthusiasm. 7. Splendor; glow. 8. Discharge of fire-arms. II. *vt.* 1. Set on fire. 2. Inflame; irritate. 3. Animate. 4. Cause the explosion of; discharge. 5. Bake. III. *vi.* 1. Take fire. 2. Be or become irritated or inflamed. 3. Discharge fire-arms. — **fire-arm**, *n.* Weapon which is discharged by an explosive, as gunpowder. — **fire-brand**, *n.* 1. Piece of wood on fire. 2. One who inflames the passions of others. — **fire-brick**, *n.* Brick that resists the action of fire. — **fire-clay**, *n.* Kind of clay used in making firebricks. — **fire-**

**cracker**, *n.* Kind of explosive fire-works. — **fire-damp**, *n.* Gas (carburated hydrogen) in coal-mines, apt to take fire. — **fire-engine**, *n.* Engine or forcing-pump used to extinguish fires with water. — **fire-escape**, *n.* Contrivance to enable people to escape from fires. — **fire-fly**, *n.* Insect which emits a bright light. — **fire-man**, *n.* 1. Man whose business it is to assist in extinguishing fires. 2. Man who tends the fires; stoker. — **fire-place**, *n.* Place in a house appropriated to the fire; hearth. — **fire-proof**, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible. — **fire-ship**, *n.* Vessel filled with combustibles, to set an enemy's vessels on fire. — **fire-side**, *n.* Side of a fireplace; hearth; home. — **fire-works**, *n. pl.* Preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, etc., to be fired, chiefly for display or amusement. [A. S. *fyr*.]

**firkin** (fêr'kin), *n.* 1. Fourth part of a barrel. 2. Small wooden cask, used for butter, tallow, etc. [O. Dut. *vierkin*.]

**firm** (fêrm), *a.* 1. Fixed; compact. 2. Not easily moved or disturbed. — **firmly**, *adv.* — **firmness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Stable; solid; stanch; dense; substantial; resolute; constant.

**firm** (fêrm), *n.* Title under which a company transacts business; business house. [It. *firma*, signature.]

**firmament** (fêr'ma-ment), *n.* Region of the air; sky; heavens. — **firmamental**, *a.* [L.]

**firman** (fêr'man), *n.* Decree of the Turkish government. [Pers.]

**first** (fêrst). I. *a.* Foremost; preceding all others in place, time, or degree; most eminent; chief. II. *adv.* Before anything else in time, space, rank, etc. — **firstly**, *adv.* In the first place.

— **first-floor**, *n.* 1. In England, floor above the ground-floor. 2. In United States, ground-floor. — **firstling**, *n.* First produce or offspring, esp. of animals. [FIRST and suffix LING.] — **first-rate**, *a.* Of the first or highest rate or excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, estimation. — **first-water**, *n.* First or highest quality; purest lustre. [A. S. *fyrst*, superl. of *fore*.]

**firth** (fêrth), *n.* Arm of the sea; frith.

**fisc** (fisk), **fiscus** (fis'kus), *n.* State treasury. — **fiscal**. I. *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. — *fiscal year*, period at the end of which the accounts of a public office or business house are balanced. II. *n.* 1. Treasurer. 2. State attorney. [Fr. *fisc* — L. *fiscus*, basket, purse.]

fâte, fat, task, fâr, fall, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wôlf; müte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

**fish** (fish). I. *n.* 1. Animal that lives in water, and breathes through gills. 2. In general, animal living in water. 3. Flesh of fish.—*pl.* fish (collectively) and fishes. II. *vt.* 1. Try to catch fish. 2. Seek to obtain by artifice.—**fish'er**, **fish'erman**, *n.* One who fishes, or whose occupation it is to catch fish.—**fish'ery**, *n.* 1. Business of catching fish. 2. Place for breeding or catching fish.—**fish'ing**. I. *a.* Used in fishery. II. *n.* Art or practice of catching fish.—**fish-monger** (fish'mung-ger), *n.* Dealer in fish. [A. S. *fisc*.]

**fishy** (fish'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of fish; like a fish; abounding in fish. 2. Extravagant; suspicious; foul.—**fish'-iness**, *n.*

**fissile** (fis'il), *a.* That may be split in the direction of the grain. [L.—*fendo*, cleave.]

**fission** (fish'un), *n.* Act of cleaving, splitting or breaking up into parts. [L. *fissio*.] [cleft. [Fr.—L. *fissura*.]

**fissure** (fish'ör), *n.* Narrow opening;

**fist** (fist), *n.* 1. Closed or clenched hand. 2. Mark (✊) used to direct special attention. [A. S. *fyst*.]

**fistula** (fis'tü-la), *n.* Deep, narrow, pipe-like, chronic ulcer.—**fis'tular**, *a.* [L. *fistula*, reed, pipe.]

**fit** (fit), *I. a.* Adapted to an end or standard; qualified. II. *vt.* [fitt'ing; fitt'ed.] 1. Suit one thing to another. 2. Be adapted to. 3. Qualify. III. *vi.* Be suitable. IV. *n.* Adjustment; adaptation.—**fit'ty**, *adv.*—**fit'ness**, *n.*—**fit'ter**, *n.* [Icel. *fitja*, knit together.] *Syn.* Adapted; adequate; apt; convenient; proper; meet; becoming.

**fit** (fit), *n.* 1. Sudden attack by convulsions, as apoplexy, epilepsy, etc.; convulsion; paroxysm. 2. Temporary attack as laughter, etc.; sudden effort or motion; passing humor. [A. S. *fit*, foot, step, verse, bout.]

**fitful** (fit'fol), *a.* Marked by sudden impulse; spasmodic.—**fit'fully**, *adv.*—**fit'fulness**, *n.*

**fitting** (fit'ing). I. *a.* Fit; appropriate. II. *n.* Anything used in fitting up, esp. in *pl.*—**fit'tingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *fit*.]

**five** (fiv), *a.* and *n.* Four and one. **fivefold** (fiv'fold), *a.* Five times folded or repeated; in fives.

**fix** (fiks). I. *vt.* Make stable, firm, fast or solid; set or place permanently; establish firmly or immovably. 2. Fasten; attach firmly. 3. Direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, etc. 4. (U. S. *colloq.*) Put in order; punish; prepare; repair. II. *vi.* 1. Rest; settle or remain permanently. 2. Become firm, so as to resist

volatilization; cease to flow or be fluid; congeal. III. *n.* Condition; predicament; difficulty.—**fixa'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of fixing or state of being fixed. 2. Steadiness; firmness. 3. State in which a body does not evaporate.—**fixed** (fikst), *a.* Established; stable.—**fix'edly**, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled manner; steadfastly.—**fix'edness**, **fix'ity**, *n.* [Fr. *fixer*—L. *figo*, fasten.] **fix'ture** (fiks'tür), *n.* What is fixed to anything, as to land or to a house.

**fizz** (fiz). I. *vi.* Hiss. II. *n.* 1. Hiss. 2. Beverage that fizzes, as champagne or selters. [From the sound.]

**fizzle** (fiz'l). I. *vi.* Hiss; splutter. 2. Fail ridiculously. II. *n.* Pretentious, unsuccessful effort. [Dim. of *fizz*.]

**fjord**, *n.* See *Fjord*. [found; bewilder. **flabbergast** (flab'ër-gast), *vt.* Con-

**flabby** (flab'i), *a.* Easily moved; soft and yielding; hanging loose.—**flab'-biness**, *n.* [From *FLAP*.]

**flabellum** (fla-bel'um), *n.* 1. Fan. 2. Fanlike appendage. [L.]

**flaccid** (flak'sid), *a.* Flabby; easily yielding to pressure; soft and weak.—**flac'cidly**, *adv.*—**flac'cidness**, **flaccid'ity**, *n.* Laxness; want of firmness.

**flag** (flag), *vi.* [flagging; flagged.] Grow languid; droop. [Icel. *flaka*, flap. A. S. *flacor*, flutter.]

**flag** (flag), *n.* Water-plant. [So called from its waving in the wind.]

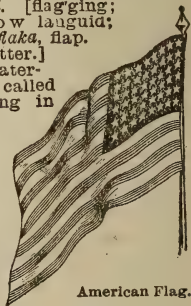
**flag** (flag). I. *n.* Cloth, many colored or bearing devices, usually mounted on a staff and serving to show nationality, party, etc., or for signalling; ensign; banner; the colors; standard. II. *vt.* Give a signal to with a flag. [A. S. *flacor*, flutter.]

**flag** (flag), **flag'stone**, *n.* Large flat stone used for paving. [Icel. *flaga*, slab.]

**flagellant** (flaj'el-ant). I. *n.* One who scourges himself in religious discipline. II. *a.* Given to whipping.

**flagellate** (flaj'el-at), *vt.* Whip or scourge.—**flagella'tion**, *n.* [L. *flagello*.] [instrument like a flute. [Fr.]

**flageolet** (flaj'o-let), *n.* Small wind



American Flag.

**flagitious** (fla-jish'us), *a.* Grossly wicked. — **flagitiously**, *adv.* — **flagitiousness**, *n.* [*L. flagitiosus.*]

*Syn.* Villainous; heinous; atrocious.

**flagon** (flag'un), *n.* Long-necked decanter with handle. [*Fr.*—root of **FLASK.]**

**flagrant** (fla'grant), *a.* 1. Glaring. 2. Enormous. 3. Actually in execution. — **flagrantly**, *adv.* — **flagrancy**, *n.* [*L.*—*flagro*, flame.]

**flagship** (flag'ship), *n.* Ship in which an admiral sails, and flying his flag.

**flail** (fläl), *n.* Instrument for threshing. [*From L. flagellum*, whip.]

**flake** (fläk), *n.* 1. Loose, filmy or scale-like mass; small flat particle. *II. vt. and vi.* Form or break into flakes or layers. — **flaky**, *a.* Consisting of flakes; lying in flakes. [*Norw. flak*, slice.]

**flambeau** (flam'bō), *n.* Flaming torch. — *pl.* flam'beaux (bō). [*Fr.*]

**flamboyant** (flam-boi'ant), *a.* 1. Flaming; wavy. 2. In *arch.* With waving or flame-like tracery. [*Fr.*]

**flame** (fläm), *n.* 1. Gleam or blaze of a fire. 2. Rage; ardor of temper. 3. Vigor of thought. 4. Warmth of affection; love. *II. vt.* 1. Burn as flame. 2. Break out in passion. — **flameless**, *a.* [*Fr. flamme.*]

**flamingo** (fla-ming'-ō), *n.* Bird of a red color, with very long neck and legs, webbed feet and a beak bent as if broken. [*Port. flamenco* = flaming red.]

**flange** (flanj), *n.* A raised edge or rib, as on the rim of a car-wheel. [*From FLANK.*]

**flank** (fangk), *n.* 1. Side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh. 2. Side of anything, esp. of an army or fleet. *II. vt.* 1. Stand at the side of; attack, or pass round, the side of. 2. Guard the side of. *III. vi.* Be posted on the side; border. [*O. H. G. hlanc*, loin.]

**flannel** (flan'el), *n.* Soft woollen cloth of loose texture. — **flan'neled**, *adv.* [*Orig. flannen*—*W. gwlanan*, wool.]

**flap** (flap), *n.* 1. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved. 2. Motion or sound of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it. *II. vt.* Beat with or as with a flap; move; drop. — **flap'jack**, *n.* Sort



Flamingo.

of broad flat pancake. — **flap'-mouthed**, *a.* Having loose hanging lips. — **flap'per**, *n.* [*From the sound.*]

**flare** (flär), *v.* Burn with a glaring, unsteady light; glitter; flash. *II. n.* 1. Unsteady, offensive light. 2. Extension outward. [*Norw. flara.*]

**flash** (flash), *n.* 1. Momentary gleam of light. 2. Sudden burst, as of merriment. 3. Short transient state. 4. Rogues' slang. *II. vt.* 1. Break forth, as a sudden light. 2. Burst out into violence. *III. vi.* Cause to flash. *IV. a.* 1. Vulgarly showy; gaudy. 2. Counterfeit. — **flash-light**, *n.* Light of momentary brilliancy. — **flash'y**, *a.* Dazzling for a moment; showy but empty. — **flash'ily**, *adv.* — **flash'-iness**, *n.* [*Swed. flasa*, blaze.]

**flask** (fläsk), *n.* 1. Narrow-necked bottle of glass or metal. 2. Box used in foundries to contain the sand employed in molding. [*A. S. flasc.*]

**flat** (flat), *a.* Having an even and horizontal surface; level. 2. Prostrate. 3. In the *fine arts*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures. 4. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead. 5. Dull; unanimated; without point or spirit. 6. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. 7. In *music*, below the natural or the true pitch. 8. Not sharp or shrill; not acute. *II. n.* 1. Surface without relief or prominences; level or extended plain; low tract of land. 2. In *music*, mark of depression in sound. 3. Floor of a house, forming a residence by itself. 4. House with several floors thus fitted up. *III. vt. and vi.* 1. Level; lay, or lie, smooth or even; flatten. 2. Make or become vapid or tasteless, dull or unanimated. 3. In *music*, reduce or fall below the true pitch. [*Ice. flatr.*]

**flatten** (flat'n), *v.* 1. Make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level; lay flat. 2. Bring to the ground; prostrate. 3. Make vapid or insipid; render stale. 4. Depress; deject; dispirit. 5. In *music*, lower in pitch; render less acute or sharp. *II. vi.* 1. Grow or become even on the surface. 2. Become dead, stale, vapid, tasteless. 3. Become dull or spiritless. 4. In *music*, depress the voice; render a sound less sharp; drop below the true pitch. **flatter** (flat'ter), *vt.* Soothe with praise and servile attentions; please with false hopes. — **flat'terer**, *n.* — **flat-tery** (flat'ter-i), *n.* Insincere praise. [*Fr. flatter.*]

**flatulence** (flat'ü-lens) **flat'ulency**, *n.* Windiness; air generated in the stomach.



**flatulent** (flat'ū-lent), *a.* Affected with air in the stomach; apt to generate wind in the stomach; empty; vain. — **flatulently**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. flo, flat-, blow.*]

**flatus** (flā'tus), *n.* 1. Puff of wind. 2. Air generated in the stomach or any cavity of the body. [*L.*]

**flaunt** (flānt), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Fly or wave in the wind. 2. Move ostentatiously. 3. Carry a saucy appearance. *II. n.* Anything displayed for show. [*A. S. fleon, fly.*]

**flavor** (flā'vūr), *I. n.* Quality which affects the smell or the palate. *II. vt.* Impart flavor to. [Fr. *flairer*—*L. fragro, smell.*]

**flaw** (flā), *I. n.* Break; crack; defect. *II. vt.* Crack; break.—**flawless**, *a.* —**flaw'y**, *a.*

*Syn.* Breach; fissure. See **FAULT**.

**flax** (flaks), *n.* 1. Plant yielding thread for linen, etc. 2. Fibrous part of the bark of the plant. — **flaxen** (flaks'n), *a.* 1. Made of or resembling flax. 2. Fair, long, and flowing. — **flaxseed**, *n.* Linseed.

**flay** (flā), *vt.* Strip off the skin of.—**flayer**, *n.* [*A. S. flean*,—root of **FLAKE**.]

**flea** (flē), *n.* Wingless insect of the genus *Pulex*, whose bite is poisonous. [*A. S. flea*—*flēon, fly, flee.*]

**fleam** (flēm), *n.* Instrument for lancing or bleeding. [*O. Fr. fleme*—*Gr. phlebotomon, vein-cutter.*]

**fleck** (flek), *I. n.* Spot; little bit. *II. vt.* Spot; speckle; streak. [*Ice. flekkv.*]

**flection**. Same as **FLEXION**. [*FLEE*.]

**fled** (fed), Past tense and *pa. p.* of **fledge** (fed), *vt.* Furnish with feathers or wings. [*A. S.*—root of **FLY**.]

**fledgling** (fedj'ling), *n.* Young bird just fledged.

**flee** (flē), *vt. and vi.* [flee'ing; fled.] Run away, as from danger; keep at a distance from. [*A. S. fleon, fly.*]

**fleece** (flēs), *I. n.* 1. Coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time. 2. Loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture. *II. vt.* 1. Clip wool from. 2. Plunder. 3. Cover, as with wool.—**fleece** (flēst), *a.* 1. Having a fleece. 2. Plundered.—**flee'cer**, *n.* One who strips or plunders.—**flee'cy**, *a.* Covered with wool; woolly. [*A. S. fleos and flys.*]

**fleur** (flēr), *I. vt. or vi.* Make wry faces in contempt; mock; jeer. *II. n.* Mockery. [*Norw. flira, titter.*]

**fleet** (flēt), *n.* Number of ships in company, esp. ships of war; division of the navy, commanded by an admiral. [*A. S. fleot, flota, ship.*]

**fleet** (flēt), *I. vi.* Pass swiftly. *II. vt.* 1. Hasten over. 2. Slip (a cable) on a windlass. *III. a.* Swift; nimble; fleeting; transient.—**fleet'ly**, *adv.*—**fleet'ness**, *n.*—**flee'ting**, *a.* Passing quickly; temporary.—**flee'tingly**, *adv.* [*A. S. fleotan, float.*]

**Fleming** (flem'ing), *n.* Native of Flanders.

**Flemish** (flem'ish), *I. a.* Pertaining to Flanders. *II. n.* 1. Language of the Flemings. 2. *pl.* People of Flanders.

**flesh** (flesh), *I. n.* 1. Soft substance which covers the bones of animals. 2. Animal food; meat. 3. Body, not the soul; animal nature; bodily appetites. 4. Present life. 5. Mankind; human race. 6. Race; kindred. 7. Edible part of a fruit. *II. vt.* 1. Train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting. 2. Use upon flesh, as a sword, esp. for the first time. 3. Accustom; glut.—**fleshed** (flesht), *a.* Having flesh; fat.—**flesh'less**, *a.* Without flesh; lean.—**flesh'ly**, *a.* Corporeal; carnal; not spiritual.—**flesh'liness**, *n.*—**flesh'y**, *a.* Fat; pulpy; plump. **flesh'y**, *adv.*—**flesh'iness**, *n.* [*A. S. flesc.*]

**fleur-de-lis**

(fior-de-lis'), *n.* 1. Flower of the iris, or flower-de-luce. 2. Conventional design derived from the lily.—*pl.* Fleurs-de-lis'. [*Fr.*]

**flew** (flō), Past tense of **FLY**.

**flexibility** (fleks-i-bil'i-ti),

*n.* Pliancy; easiness to be persuaded.

**flexible** (fleks'i-bl), **flexile** (fleks'il), *a.* Easily bent; pliant; docile.—**flex'ibleness**, *n.*—**flex'ibly**, *adv.* [*L. flexibilis*—*flecto, bend.*]

**flexion** (flek'shun), *n.* Bend; fold.

**flexor** (fleks'ūr), *n.* Muscle which bends a joint.

**flexure** (flek'shūr), *n.* 1. Bend or turning. 2. In *math.* Curving of a line or surface. 3. Bending of loaded beams. [*L. flexura. See FLEXIBLE.*]

**flicker** (flik'ēr), *I. vi.* 1. Flutter and move the wings, as a bird. 2. Burn unsteadily, as a flame. *II. n.* Flutter; short movement. [*A. S. flicerian.*]

**flier**, **flyer** (fli'ēr), *n.* One who or that which flies or flees. 2. Fly-wheel. 3. Race horse. 4. Fast express train.



Lily.

Fleur-de-lis.

**flight** (flit), *n.* 1. Passing through the air; soaring; excursion; sally. 2. Act of fleeing; hasty removal. 3. Series of steps. 4. Flock of birds flying together. 5. Birds produced in the same season. 6. Volley or shower. — **flighty**, *a.* Fanciful; changeable; giddy. — **flightily**, *adv.* — **flightiness**, *n.* [A. S. *flyht*—*fléogan*.]

**flimflam** (flim'flam), *n.* Trick; substitution of one thing for another.

**flimsy** (flim'zi), *a.* Thin; without solidity, strength or reason; weak. — **flimsiness**, *n.* [W. *llymsi*, naked.]

*Syn.* Limp; shallow; feeble; vain.

**flinch** (flinch), *vi.* Shrink back; wince. — **flinchingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *fléchir*—L. *flexere*, bend.] [ment. [Norw. *flindra*.]

**flinder** (flin'dēr), *n.* Splinter; fragment. — **fling** (fling), *I. vt.* 1. Cast, send, or throw from the hand; hurl. 2. Send forth or emit with violence. 3. Scatter. 4. Prostrate; baffie; defeat. *II. vi.* 1. Flounce; fly into violent and irregular motions; throw out the legs violently. 2. Utter harsh or abusive language; sneer. 3. Rush away angrily. *III. n.* 1. Throw; cast from the hand. 2. Gibe; sneer; sarcasm; severe or contemptuous remark. 3. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasures. 4. Kind of dance in which there is much exertion of the limbs. [A. S. *fligan*, make to fly.]

**flint** (flint), *n.* Very hard stone, formerly used for striking fire. — **flinty**, *a.* Consisting of or like flint; hard; cruel. — **flintiness**, *n.*

**flip** (flip), *I. n.* Sudden fling; flip. *II. vt. and vi.* 1. Flip or snap with the fingers. 2. Toss; flap. [From FLAP.]

**flip** (flip), *n.* 1. Hot drink of beer or cider, spiced and sweetened. 2. Cold drink of wine, spiced, etc.

**flippant** (flip'ant), *a.* 1. Having a voluble tongue; talkative. 2. Speaking fluently and confidently, but without knowledge or consideration; heedlessly pert. 3. Shallow. — **flippancy**, *n.* [Icel. *flæpra*, prattle.]

**flirt** (flört), *I. vt.* 1. Fling; toss. 2. Wave, jerk. *II. vi.* 1. Flit. 2. Act with levity. 3. Make love as a pastime; ogle; coquet. *III. n.* 1. Jerk; fling. 2. Person who coquets. — **flirtation**, *n.* [A. S. *flærdian*, trifle.]

**flit** (flit), *vi.* (flit'ting; flit'ted.) Remove quickly from place to place; fly. — **flivver** (fliv'vēr), *n.* Cheap automobile. [Colloq.] [and cured.]

**flic** (flich), *n.* Side of a hog salted. — **float** (flōt), *I. vi.* 1. Rest on the surface of a fluid; swim; be buoyed up. 2. Glide without effort or impulse on

the surface of a fluid; move as if supported by a fluid; move gently and easily through the air. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid. 2. Flood; irrigate. 3. Bring prominently before public notice; raise funds, as by the sale of shares, for carrying on an undertaking. *III. n.* That which floats, as a raft, cork, hollow ball, etc. — **floatage**, **flotage** (flō'tāj), *n.* Things found floating on rivers or on the sea. — **floating** (flō'ting), *a.* Swimming; not fixed; circulating. — **floatingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *flēotan*.]

**flocculent** (flok'ū-lent), *a.* Adhering in locks or flakes. — **flocculence**, *n.* [See FLOCK, lock of wool.]

**flock** (flok), *I. n.* 1. Company of animals, as sheep, game birds, etc. 2. Company. 3. Christian congregation. *II. vi.* Gather in flocks or in crowds. [A. S. *flocc*.]

**flock** (flok), *n.* Lock of wool. [O. Fr. *floc*—L. *floccus*.] [Dan. *uisflage*.]

**floe** (flō), *n.* Field of floating ice.

**flog** (flog), *vt.* [flog'ging; flogged.] Beat; strike; lash; chastise with blows. [Etymol. doubtful.]

**flood** (flud), *I. n.* 1. Great flow of water. 2. Inundation; deluge. 3. Rise of the tide. 4. Any great quantity. *II. vt.* Overflow; inundate. — **floodgate**, *n.* Gate for letting water flow through. — **floodmark**, *n.* Mark or line to which the tide rises. [A. S. *flod*.]

**floor** (flōr), *I. n.* 1. Part of a building or room on which we walk. 2. Platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform. 3. Story in a building. 4. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members. — *Have or get the floor*, have or obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate at a particular time to the exclusion of others. (U. S.) *II. vt.* 1. Cover with a floor; furnish with a floor. 2. Strike down or lay level with the floor; beat; conquer. [A. S. *flor*.]

**flooring** (flōr'ing), *n.* 1. Material for floors. 2. Platform; pavement; floor.

**Flora** (flō'ra), *n.* 1. Roman deity, protectress of flowers and spring. 2. Whole of the plants of a particular country. 3. Catalogue of plants. — **floral**, *a.* [L.—*flor*, *floris*, flower.]

**Florentine** (flōr'en-tin), *I. n.* Native or inhabitant of Florence. *II. a.* From Florence, or originally made there.

**florescence** (flō-res'ens), *n.* 1. Bursting into flower. 2. Time when plants flower. [L.—*flor*, flower.]

**flore't** (fł'řet), *n.* 1. Little flower. 2. Separate little flower, as part of an aggregate flower.

**floricul'ture** (fł'ři-kul-tŭr), *n.* Cultivation of flowers.

**flor'id** (flor'id), *a.* 1. Bright in color; flushed with red. 2. Containing flowers of rhetoric, richly ornamental. —

**flor'idness**, *n.* [*L. floridus—flos.*]

**floriferous** (flor-ři'řer-us), *a.* Bearing or producing flowers. [*L. flos, floris, and fero, bear.*]

**florin** (flor'in), *n.* Coin of gold or silver, of a value varying between 40 and 50 cents in different countries of Europe. [*Fr.—It. florino.*] [*ers.*]

**florist** (flor'ist), *n.* Cultivator of flowers. (*flos*), *n.* Small stream of water. [*Engl. Akin to Ger. fluss.*]

**floss** (flos), *n.* 1. Loose downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean. 2. Untwisted thread. — **floss'y**, *adv.* — **floss-silk** (flos'silk), *n.* Inferior kind of silk made from floss, or raveled fragments of fiber. [*It. floscio—L. fluxus, loose.*]

**floatage**. Same as FLOATAGE.

**flotilla** (flō-til'a), *n.* Fleet of small ships. [*Sp., dim. of flota, fleet.*]

**flotsam** (flōt'sam), *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea. [*See JETSAM.*]

**flounce** (flōwns). I. *vi.* Move the body or the limbs abruptly or impatiently; plunge and struggle. II. *n.* Impatient gesture. [*O. Sw. flunsa.*]

**flounce** (flōwns). I. *n.* Plaited strip or border sewed to the skirt of a dress. II. *vt.* Furnish with flounces. [*M. E. frounce—root of FROWN.*]

**flounder**

(flōwn'dēr), *vi.* Struggle with violent motion [*Dut. floderen.*]

**flounder**

(flōwn'dēr), *n.* Small flatfish, generally found in thesea near the mouths of rivers. [*Ger. flunder.*]

**flour** (flōwr). I. *n.* 1. Finely-ground meal of grain. 2. Fine soft powder of any substance. *vt.* Reduce to or sprinkle with flour. — **flour'y**, *a.* 1. Like flour. 2. Covered with flour. [*Fr.—fleur de farine, flower of meal.*]

**flourish** (flŭr'ish). I. *vi.* 1. Thrive luxuriantly; be prosperous. 2. Use copious and flowery language. 3. Make ornamental strokes with the pen. II. *vt.* 1. Adorn with flourishes or ornaments. 2. Swing about by way of show or triumph. II. *n.* 1. Decoration; showy splendor. 2. Figure made

by a bold stroke of the pen. 3. Waving of a weapon or other thing. 4. Parade of words. 5. Musical prelude or call, fanfare. [*L. florescere, blossom.*]

**flout** (flōwt). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Jeer; mock; treat with contempt. II. *n.* Mock; insult. [*O. Dut. fluyten, whistle, jeer.*]

**flow** (flō). I. *vi.* 1. Run, as water. 2. Rise, as the tide. 3. Move in a stream, as air. 4. Glide smoothly. 5. Abound. 6. Hang loose and waving. II. *vt.* Cover with water; flood. III. *n.* 1. Stream; current. 2. Setting in of the tide from the ocean. 3. Abundance; copiousness. [*A. S. flowan.*]

**flower** (flōwēr). I. *n.* 1. Blossom of a plant. 2. Best of anything. 3. Prime of life. 4. Person or thing most distinguished. 5. Figure of speech. II. *vt.* Adorn with figures of flowers. III. *vi.* Blossom; flourish. — **flower-de-luce**, *n.* Iris. — **flowery** (flōw'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Full of or adorned with flowers. 2. Highly embellished with figurative style, florid. — **floweriness**, *n.*

**flown** (flōn), *pa. p.* of FLY.

**fluctuate** (fluk'tŭ-āt), *vi.* 1. Float backward and forward, up and down. 2. Be irresolute. — **fluctuation**, *n.* [*L. fluctus, wave.*]

*Syn.* Waver; vacillate; oscillate.

**flue** (flō), *n.* Passage for smoke, air, etc., as a chimney. [*O. Fr.*]

**fluent** (flō'ent), *a.* Ready in the use of words; voluble. — **flu'ency**, *n.* — **flu'ently**, *adv.* [*L. fluens, flowing.*]

**fluff** (fluf), *n.* Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, etc., when shaken. — **fluffy**, *a.* [*From FLY.*]

**fluid** (flŭ'id). I. *a.* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. II. *n.* Liquid or gas. — **fluid'ity**, *n.* State or quality of being fluid, opposed to *solidity*. — **fluid'ness**, *n.* [*L. fluidus—fluo, flow.*]

**fluke** (flōk), *n.* Flounder. [*A. S. flocc.*]

**fluke** (flōk), *n.* 1. Part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. 2. Half of a whale's tail fin. 3. Lucky chance; accidentally successful stroke in billiards. [*Low Ger. flunk, wing.*]

**flumadiddle** (flum'a-did-l), *n.* 1. Cape Cod dish of potatoes, salt pork and molasses. 2. Silly talk. [*U. S.*]

**flume** (flŭm), *n.* Channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel. [*A. S. flum—L. flumen, river.*]

**flummy** (flum'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Acid jelly made from the husks of oats, the Scotch sowens. 2. Light kind of desert, made of flour, eggs, etc. 3. Nonsense; anything insipid; empty compliment. [*W. llymry, acid.*] [*ELLING.*]

**flung** (flung). Past tense and *pa. p.* of



Flounder.



**flunk** (flungk). I. *vi.* 1. Fail, as in a lesson. 2. Retire through fear; back out. II. *n.* Failure; backing out. [From FUNK.]

**flunkey, flunky** (flung'ki), *n.* 1. Male servant in livery. 2. Low flatterer and servile imitator of the aristocracy; toady. — **flunkedom, flunkydum** (flung'ki-dum), *n.* The flunkies collectively. 2. Grade or condition of flunkies. — **flunkeyism, flunkyism** (flung'ki-izm), *n.* Character or quality of a flunkie; servility; toadyism. [Etymol. doubtful.]

**fluor** (flö'ür), *fluorite*, *n.* Beautiful mineral, often crystallized, and usually called flu'or-spar. — **fluorine** (flö'ür-in), *n.* Pungent, colorless, corrosive gas, allied to chlorine, obtained chiefly from fluor. [L. *fluo*.]

**fluorescence** (flö-or-es'ens), *n.* Quality of some substances of assuming a peculiar luminous appearance when exposed to the sunlight or the x-rays.

**flurry** (flur'i). I. *n.* 1. Blast. 2. Light fall. 3. Agitation. II. *vt.* [flur'ying; flurr'ied.] Agitate. [Akin to FLY.]

**flush** (flush). I. *vi.* 1. Flow and spread suddenly; rush. 2. Start; fly out suddenly, as a bird disturbed. 3. Become suffused or red; glow. 4. Be gay, splendid or beautiful. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to blush; redden suddenly. 2. Elate; elevate. 3. Animate. 4. Wash out by flooding. 5. Cause to start up; stir up. III. *a.* 1. Fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright. 2. Rich in blossom; exuberant; well supplied with money. 3. Having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface. 4. Consisting of cards of the same suit. IV. *n.* 1. Sudden flow of blood to the face. 2. Redness of face from an afflux of blood; warm coloring or glow. 3. Sudden impulse or thrill of feelings. 4. Bloom; growth; abundance. 5. Run of cards of the same suit. 6. Flock of birds suddenly started. V. *adv.* In a manner so as to be even or level. [Of. Dut. *fluyzen*, flow. The word *blush* may have influenced the meaning.]

**fluster** (flus'ter). I. *n.* Hurrying; confusion; heat. II. *vi.* Bustle; be agitated. III. *vt.* Make hot and confused. [Perh. from Scand. *flustr*, hurry.]

**flustrated** (flus'trät-ed), *a.* Excited, especially as if by drink.



Flute.

**flute** (flöt). I. *n.* 1. Musical instrument with finger-holes and keys, sounded

by blowing. 2. Channel, as on a pillar, or in plaited cloth. II. *vt.* Form flutes or channels in. [Fr.—*L. fluo*, blow.]

**flutter** (fut'ür). I. *vi.* 1. Move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying or with short flights. 2. Move about with bustle. 3. Vibrate; be in agitation. II. *vt.* Throw into disorder. III. *n.* 1. Quick, irregular motion. 2. Agitation; hurry. [A. S. *flotorian*, float about.]

**fluvial** (flö'vi-al), **fluvialic**, *a.* 1. Of or belonging to rivers. 2. Growing or living in streams. [L. *fluvius*, river — *fluo*, flow.]

**flux** (fluks). I. *n.* 1. Act of flowing; motion of a fluid. 2. Flow; quick succession. 3. Matter discharged. 4. State of being liquid; fusion. 5. Substance that promotes the fusion of metals or minerals. II. *vt.* Melt. — **flux'ion**, *n.* 1. Following. 2. Fusion. 3. Difference; variation. — **flux'ation**, *n.* — **flux'ible**, *adj.* — **flux'ional**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. fluo*, flow.]

**fly** (fli). I. *vi.* [fly'ing; flew (flö); flown (flön).] 1. Move through the air on wings. 2. Move swiftly. 3. Pass away; flee. 4. Burst. II. *vt.* 1. Avoid; flee from. 2. Cause to fly, as a kite. III. *n.* 1. Insect with transparent wings, esp. the common house-fly. 2. Fish-hook dressed with silk, etc., in imitation of a fly. 3. Light double-seated carriage. [A. S. *fleogan*.]

**flyblow** (fli'blö), *n.* Egg of a fly. — **flyblown**, *a.* Tainted with the eggs which produce maggots.

**flyboat** (fli'böt), *n.* Long narrow swift boat used on canals.

**flying-fish** (flying-fish), *n.* Fish which



Flying-fish.

can leap from the water and sustain itself in the air for a short time, by its long pectoral fins. — **flying-squirrel** (flying-skwer'el), *n.* Squirrel in S. Asia and N. America, which has a broad fold of skin between its fore and hind legs, by the aid of which it can take great leaps in the air.

**flyleaf** (fli'lër), *n.* Blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book.

**flypaper** (fli'pä-për), *n.* Paper prepared with poison or sticky material for destroying flies.

**fly-wheel** (fli'hwël), *n.* Wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

**foal** (fôl). I. *n.* Young of a mare or of a she-ass. II. *vi.* and *vt.* Bring forth a foal. [A. S. *fola*.]

**foam** (fô'm). I. *n.* Froth; bubbles which rise on the surface of liquors. II. *vt.* 1. Gather foam. 2. Be in a rage. — **foam'y**, *a.* [A. S. *fam*. Ger. *feim*.]

**fob** (fob), *n.* 1. Small pocket for a watch. 2. Watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle or charm, worn pendant from the pocket. [From root of Provi. Ger. *fuppe*, pocket.]

**focal** (fô'kal), *a.* Of or belonging to a focus. — **fo'calize**, *vt.* Bring to a focus; concentrate.

**focus** (fô'kus). I. *n.* Point in which the rays of light meet after reflection or refraction, and cause great heat. 2. Central point. — *pl.* fo'cuses and foci (fô'si). II. *vt.* Bring to a focus. [L. *focus*, hearth.]

**fodder** (fod'ër). I. *n.* Food for cattle, as hay. II. *vt.* Supply with fodder. [A. S. *foder*.]

**foe** (fô), *n.* Enemy; adversary; ill-wisher. — **foe'man**, *n.* Enemy in war. — *pl.* foe'men. [A. S. *feh*, hostile. akin to FIEND.]

**fog** (fog). I. *n.* 1. Dense watery vapor exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. 2. Lack of intelligence. II. *vt.* Befog, darken, obscure. — **foggy** (fog'i), *a.* Misty; damp; clouded in mind, stupid.

**fog-gily**, *adv.* — **fog-giness**, *n.* — **fog-horn** (fog'harn), *n.* Horn or instrument sounded as a warning signal in foggy weather. [Dan. *fog*, spray, storm.]

**fogy** (fôgi), **fogey**, **fogie**, *n.* Dull old fellow; person with antiquated notions. [Etymology unknown.]

**foible** (foi'bl), *n.* Weak point in one's character; slight failing. [O. Fr.]

**foil** (foil). I. *vt.* 1. Defeat; puzzle; disappoint. 2. Blunt, dull. II. *n.* 1. Failure after success seemed certain; defeat. 2. Blunt sword with a button at the point, used in fencing. [Fr. — *fouler*, stamp under foot.]

**foil** (foil), *n.* 1. Leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil. 2. Thin leaf of metal put under precious stones to increase their lustre or change their color. 3. Anything that serves to set off something else. 4. Leaflike ornament. [Fr. *feuille*—L. *folium*, leaf.]

**foist** (foist), *vt.* 1. Bring in by stealth. 2. Pass off as genuine. [Dut. *vysten*.]

**fold** (fôld). I. *n.* 1. Doubling of any flexible substance. 2. Part laid over on another. 3. That which infolds; inclosure for sheep. 4. Flock of sheep.

5. The Church. II. *vt.* Lay one part over another. 2. Inclose. 3. Inclose in a fold. — **fold'er**, *n.* 1. One who or that which folds. 2. Knifelike tool for folding paper. [A. S. *fald*—*fealdan*.] — **-fold**, *suffix*. In composition with numerals = "folded" or "times," as in TENFOLD.

**folderol** (fôl'de-rol), *n.* Nonsense.

**folding** (fôl'ding). I. *a.* That may be folded or doubled. — **Folding door**, door vertically divided in two parts or wings. II. *n.* 1. Fold or plait. 2. Keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land.

**foliaceous** (fô-li-â'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of leaves. [L. *foliaceus*—*folium*, leaf.]

**foliage** (fô'li-aj), *n.* Leaves; cluster of leaves, leafage. [Fr. *feuillage*.]

**foliate** (fô'li-ât), *vt.* 1. Beat into a leaf. 2. Cover with leaf-metal.

**foliated** (fô'li-â-ted), *p.* and *a.* 1. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil. 2. Beaten into a leaf. 3. Leafy.

**foliation** (fô-li-â'shun), *n.* 1. Leafing of plants. 2. Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. 3. Operation of spreading foil over the back surface of a mirror or looking-glass.

**folio** (fô'li-ô). I. *n.* 1. Sheet of paper once folded; size of book, 17 x 22 inches. 2. Book of such sheets. 3. Page in a book. 4. Page in an account book, or two opposite pages numbered as one. II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing paper only once folded. III. *vt.* Number the pages of a book, etc. [Ablative case of L. *folium*.]

**folk** (fôk), *n.* 1. People. 2. Certain people, as one's family. — Generally used in *pl.* folk or folks (fôks). [A. S. *folc*. Ger. *volk*.]

**folklore** (fôk'lôr), *n.* Knowledge of ancient customs, superstitions, etc., of the people.

**follicle** (fol'i-kl), *n.* 1. Little bag. 2. Gland. 3. Seed-vessel. [Fr.—L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, wind bag.]

**follow** (fôl'ô), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Go, or come, after or behind. 2. Imitate; adopt, as an opinion. 3. Keep the eye or mind fixed on. 4. Result from. — **fol-lower**, *n.* — **fol-lowing**, *n.* 1. Body of adherents or disciples; body of attendants. 2. Calling. [A. S. *folgian*.]

*Syn.* Attend; pursue; accompany; chase; copy; accept; obey; watch; succeed; ensue.

**folly** (fol'i), *n.* 1. Want of understanding. 2. Weak or absurd act. 3. Depravity of mind or actions. [Fr. *folie*. See FOOL.]

**foment** (fo-ment'), *vt.* 1. Bathe with warm water. 2. Encourage. — **foment'er**, *n.* — **fomenta'tion**, *n.* [Fr. *L. fomentum*, lotion—*foveo*, warm.]

**fond** (fond), *a.* 1. Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent. 2. Very affectionate; longing; loving. — **fond'ly**, *adv.* — **fond'ness**, *n.* — *Fond of*, relishing highly. [For *fanned*, *pa. p.* of *M. E. fonnen*, act foolishly.]

**fondle** (fon'dl), *vt.* Treat with fondness; caress. — **fond'ler**, *n.*

**font** (font), *n.* Complete assortment of types of one style. [Fr. *fonte* — *fondre* — *L. fundere*, cast.]

**font** (font), *n.* Vessel used in churches as the repository of the baptismal water. 2. Fountain. [L. *fons*, *fontis*, fountain.]



Baptismal Font.

**fontein** (fon-tin'), *n.* Spring, fountain. [So. African Dutch.]

**food** (föd), *n.* What one feeds on; that which being digested nourishes the body; whatever promotes growth. [A. S. *föda*.]

**fool** (föi). I. *n.* 1. One who acts stupidly. 2. Person of weak mind. 3. Professional jester. II. *vt.* Deceive. III. *vi.* Play the fool; trifle. — **fool'ery**, *n.* Act of folly; habitual folly. — **fool-hardy**, *a.* Rash or incautious. — **fool-hardiness**, *n.* — **fools'cap**, *n.* Paper of a certain size. Orig. it bore the water-mark of a fool's cap and bells. — **fool's errand**, *n.* Silly enterprise. — **fool-killer**, *n.* Imaginary person having power to kill one guilty of great folly. — **fool's paradise**, *n.* Deceptive happiness. [O. Fr. *fol*. Fr. *fou*.]

**foolish** (fö'lish), *a.* 1. Weak in intellect. 2. Wanting discretion. 3. Ridiculous. — **fool'ishly**, *adv.* — **fool'ishness**, *n.*

**foot** (fot). I. *n.* 1. Part of body on which an animal stands or walks. 2. Lower part or base. 3. Measure = 12 inches. 4. Foot soldiers. 5. Division of a line of poetry. — *pl.* feet (fët). II. *vi.* and *vt.* 1. Dance. 2. Walk. — **foot'ball**, *n.* 1. Ball consisting of an inflated ox-bladder, or a hollow globe of india-rubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. 2. Person or object subjected to many vicissitudes or changes of condition. 3. Game played with a football by two parties of players. — **foot'fall**, *n.* Setting the

foot on the ground; footstep. — **foot-guards**, *n. pl.* Guards that serve on foot. — **foot'hold**, *n.* Space on which to plant the feet; that which sustains the feet. — **foot'ing**, *n.* 1. Place for the foot to rest on; firm foundation. 2. Act or result of adding up a column of figures. — *pl.* totals from such adding. — **foot'light**, *n.* One of a row of lights in front of and on a level with the stage, in a theater, etc. — **foot'man**, *n.* 1. Soldier who serves on foot. 2. Servant or attendant in livery. — *pl.* foot'men. — **foot'pad**, *n.* Highwayman or robber on foot, who frequents public paths or roads. — **foot'rule**, *n.* Rule or measure a foot in length. — **foot'step**, *n.* 1. Step or impression of the foot; track. 2. Trace of a course pursued. — *pl.* foot-steps; course; example. — **foot'stool**, *n.* Low support for the feet of one sitting. [A. S. *fot*; *pl. fët*.]

**fop** (fop), *n.* Affected dandy. — **fop'pery**, *n.* Vanity in dress or manners; affectation; folly. — **fop'pish**, *a.* Vain and showy in dress; affectedly refined in manners. — **fop'pishly**, *adv.* — **fop'pishness**, *n.* [Dut.—Ger. *foppen*, cheat.] [person.]

**fop'ling** (fop'ling), *n.* Vain, affected **for** (far). I. *prep.* In the place of; for the sake of; on account of; in the direction of; with respect to; beneficial to; in quest of; notwithstanding, in spite of; in recompense of; during. — **as for**, as far as concerns. II. *conj.* Because; on the account that. [A. S.]

**for-**, *prefix.* It has generally the intensive force of the Ger. *ver-*, signifying greatly, completely, utterly, as in *forlorn*. Sometimes it has the force of a negative or privative; as in *forbid*. [A. S.]

**forage** (for'aj). I. *n.* 1. Fodder, or food for horses and cattle; provisions. 2. Act of foraging. II. *vt.* Go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle. III. *vt.* Plunder. — **for'ager**, *n.* [Fr. *fouflage*. Akin to FODDER, FORAY.] [cause that.]

**forasmuch** (far'az-much), *conj.* **Be-foray** (for'ä). I. *n.* Sudden incursion into an enemy's country. II. *vt.* Ravage; pillage. [From FORAGE.] [BID.]

**forbade** (for-bad'). Past tense of **FOR-bear** (for-bär'). I. *vt.* Abstain. II. *vt.* Stop; avoid voluntarily. — **for-bearance**, *n.* Exercise of patience; command of temper; clemency. — **for-bearing**, *a.* Patient. — **forbearing-ly**, *adv.* [FOR-, away, and BEAR.]

*Syn.* Cease; delay; avoid; decline; withhold; refuse; refrain.



**forbear, forebear** (fôr'bēr), *n.* Forefather; ancestor. (Generally in the plural.) [Scotch.]

**forbid** (fôr-bid'), *vt.* Prohibit; command not to do.—**forbid'den**, *a.* Prohibited, unlawful.—**forbid'ding**, *a.* Repulsive; raising dislike; unpleasant. [FOR-, away, and BID.]

**force** (fôrs). *I. n.* 1. Strength; power; energy. 2. Efficacy; validity. 3. Influence; coercion; compulsion. 5. Military or naval strength (often in plural); armament. 6. That which produces or tends to produce change in a body's state of rest or motion. *II. vt.* Draw or push by main strength; compel; constrain. 2. Ravish, violate. 3. Obtain or open by violence; storm. 4. Cause to grow or ripen rapidly.—**forced** (fôrst), *a.* Accomplished by great effort; unnatural.—**force'ful**, *a.*—**force'fully**, *adv.*—**force'meat**, *n.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned.—**force-pump**, *n.* Pump which delivers water under pressure, ejecting it forcibly. [Fr.—*L. fortis*, strong.]

*Syn.* Vigor; energy; might; stress; emphasis; cogency; vehemence; violence; constraint.

**forceps** (fôr'seps), *n.* Pair of tongs, pincers, or pliers for holding anything difficult to be held with the hand. [*L. formus*, hot, and *capio*, take.]

**forcible** (fôr'si-bl), *a.* 1. Strong. 2. Done by force. 3. Impetuous.—**forcibleness**, *n.*—**forcibly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Powerful; cogent; impressive; efficacious; violent; energetic.

**ford** (fôrd). *I. n.* Place where water may be crossed on foot. *II. vt.* Cross water on foot.—**ford'able**, *a.* [A.S.]

**fore** (fôr). *I. a.* In front of; advanced in position; coming first. *II. adv.* At the front; in the first or front part; previously. *III. n.* Front; future. *IV. int.* In golf, = clear the way!

**forearm** (fôr'ärm), *n.* Forepart of the arm, between elbow and wrist.

**forearm** (fôr'ärm'), *vt.* Arm or prepare beforehand.

**forebear** (fôr'bēr), *n.* See FORBEAR.

**forebode** (fôr-bôd), *vt.* Feel a secret sense of something future, esp. of evil.—**forebod'ing**, *n.* Apprehension of coming evil.

**fore-cabin** (fôr'ka-bin), *n.* Cabin in the forepart of a vessel, with accommodation inferior to that of the aft-cabin or saloon.

**fore-caddie** (fôr-kad'ī), *n.* In golf, boy who precedes the player to indicate position of holes or balls.

**forecast** (fôr'kast), *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight.

**forecast** (fôr'kast'). *I. vt.* Contrive or reckon beforehand; foresee. *II. vi.* Form schemes beforehand.—**fore-caster**, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

**forecastle** (fôr'kas-l or fôr'ksl), *n.* 1. Foredeck, raised above the maindeck. 2. (more commonly) Forepart of the ship under the maindeck, quarters of the crew.

**foreclose** (fôr-klôz'), *vt.* Preclude; prevent; stop.—**foreclos'ure**, *n.* Foreclosing; depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate. [Fr. *forclos*, *pa. p.* of *fore-clore*, exclude.]

**forefather** (fôr'fä-ther), *n.* Ancestor.

**forefend** (fôr-fend'), *vt.* Ward off, avert. [See DEFEND.]

**forefinger** (fôr'fing-ēr), *n.* Finger next the thumb.

**forefoot** (fôr'fôt), *n.* One of the feet of an animal in front or next the head.

**forefront** (fôr'frunt), *n.* Foremost part or place.

**forego** (fôr-gô'), *vi.* and *vt.* 1. Go before; precede; chiefly used in its *p. p.* forego'ing and *pa. p.* foregone'.—*Foregone conclusion*, conclusion come to without examination of the evidence. 2. Give up; forbear the use of.

**foreground** (fôr'grownd), *n.* Ground or space which seems to lie before the figures in a picture.

**forehanded** (fôr'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Seasonable. 2. Provident; well-to-do.

**forehead** (fôr'ed), *n.* Forepart of the head above the eyes; brow.

**foreign** (fôr'in), *a.* 1. Belonging to another country; from abroad. 2. Not belonging to, unconnected. 3. Not appropriate.—**foreigner** (fôr'in-ēr), *n.* Native of another country. [Fr. *forain*—Low *L. foraneus*—*foras*, out of doors.]

**foreknow** (fôr-nô'), *vt.* Know beforehand; foresee.—**foreknowl'edge**, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens.

**foreland** (fôr'land), *n.* Point of land running forward into the sea.

**forelock** (fôr'lok), *n.* Lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.—*Take time by the forelock*: make prompt use of anything; let no opportunity escape.

**foreman** (fôr'man), *n.* (*pl.* fore'men) First or chief man; overseer; superintendent.

**foremast** (fôr'mäst), *n.* Mast of a ship placed in the forepart or forecastle and carrying the foresail and foretop-sail yards. [Mentioned before.]

**forementioned** (fôr-men'shund), *a.*

fâte, fat, tãsk, fãr, fãll, fãre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wolf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

**foremost** (fôr'möst), *a.* First in place; most advanced; first in rank or dignity. [A. S. *formest*.]

**forenoon** (fôr'nôn'), *n.* Part of the day before noon or mid-day.

**forenotice** (fôr'nô-tis), *n.* Notice of anything before it happens.

**forensic** (fô-ren'sik), *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature, or to public discussion and debate. [L. *forensis* — *forum*, court, forum.]

**fore-ordain** (fôr-ar-dân'), *vt.* Arrange or appoint beforehand; predestinate; predetermine. — **fore-ordina'tion**, *n.*

**forepart** (fôr'pärt), *n.* Part before the rest; front; beginning.

**fore-run** (fôr-run'), *vt.* Run or come before; precede. — **fore-run'ner**, *n.* 1. Runner or messenger sent before. 2. Sign that something is to follow.

**foresail** (fôr'säl), *n.* Sail attached to the fore-yard on the foremast.

**foresee** (fôr-sê'), *vt.* and *vi.* See or know beforehand.

**foreshadow** (fôr-shad'ô), *vt.* Signalize or typify beforehand.

**foreshorten** (fôr-shar'ten), *vt.* (In a picture) represent the shortened appearance of an object projecting forward.

**foresight** (fôr'sit), *n.* Act of foreseeing; wise forethought; prudence.

**forest** (fôr'est), *n.* 1. Large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood. — **forester**, *n.* 1. One who has charge of a forest. 2. Inhabitant of a forest. 3. Member of one of certain fraternal organizations in the U. S.

**forestall** (fôr-stäl'), *vt.* Anticipate; take possession in advance of; get ahead of. [A. S. See **STALL**.] [*clude*]

*Syn.* Preoccupy; monopolize; extort. — **forestay** (fôr'stâ), *n.* Large strong rope reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

**foretaste** (fôr-täst'), *vt.* Taste before possession; anticipate.

**fortaste** (fôr'täst), *n.* Taste beforehand; anticipation.

**foretell** (fôr-tel'), *I. vt.* Tell before; prophesy. *II. vi.* Utter prophecy. — **foreteller**, *n.*

**forethought** (fôr'that), *n.* Thought or care for the future; provident care.

**foretoken** (fôr'tô-ken), *n.* Token or sign beforehand. [*beforehand*.]

**foretoken** (fôr'tô-ken), *vt.* Signify. — **foretop** (fôr'top), *n.* Platform at the head of a foremast.

**forever** (fôr-ev'ēr), *adv.* 1. For all time to come; through eternity. 2. Always. *Syn.* Constantly; continually.

**forewarn** (fôr-warn'), *vt.* Warn beforehand; give previous notice. — **forewarning**, *n.* Warning beforehand.

**forfeit** (fôr'fit), *I. vt.* Lose the right to by some fault or crime. *II. n.* 1. That which is forfeited; penalty for a crime; fine. 2. Something deposited and redeemable. — **for'feitable**, *a.* — **for'feiture**, *n.* [Fr. *forfaire*, *forfait* — Low L. *forisfacere*, do beyond what is permitted; offend, — *foris*, out of doors, and *facere*, do.] [**FORGIVE**.]

**forgave** (fôr-gäv'), *Past tense of* **forge** (fôrj). *I. n.* 1. Furnace, esp. one in which iron is heated. 2. Smithy. 3. Place where anything is shaped or made. *II. vt.* Form by heating and hammering; form. 2. Make falsely; fabricate; counterfeit. *III. vi.* Commit forgery. — **for'ger**, *n.* One who forges or makes; one guilty of forgery. — **for'gery**, *n.* 1. Fraudulently making or altering any writing. 2. That which is forged or counterfeited. [Fr. *forge*, Prov. *farga* — L. *fabrica*.]

**forget** (fôr-get'), *vt.* [forget'ting; for'got'; for'gotten.] 1. Lose or put away from the memory. 2. Neglect. — **for'get'ful**, *a.* 1. Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; oblivious. 2. Causing forgetfulness. — **for'get'ful'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *forgitan* — *for*-, away, and *gitan*, get.]

**forget-me-not** (fôr-get'-me-not'), *n.* Small herb with beautiful blue flowers.

**forgive** (fôr-giv'), *vt.* Pardon; overlook an offence or debt. — **forgive'ness**, *n.* 1. Pardon; remission. 2. Disposition to pardon. — **forgiv'ing**, *a.* Ready to pardon; merciful; compassionate. [A. S. — *for*-, away and *gifan*, give.]

**fork** (fark). *I. n.* 1. Instrument with two or more prongs at the end. 2. One of the points or divisions of anything fork-like. *II. vi.* 1. Divide into branches, as a road or tree. 2. Shoot into blades, as corn. *III. vt.* 1. Form as a fork. 2. Pitch with a fork; throw; hand (over). — **forked** (fark't), *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; furcated. [A. S. *forc* — L. *furca*.]

**forlorn** (fôr-larn'), *a.* Wretched; forsaken. [A. S. *forlorn*.] *Syn.* Lost; deserted; abandoned; miserable; destitute; disconsolate.



Forget-me-not.

**forlorn-hope** (for-larn'-hōp), *n.* Body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger. [Dut. *verloren hoop* (heap), forlorn or lost troop.]

**form** (farm). I. *n.* 1. Shape of a body; outline of an object. 2. Model; mold. 3. Mode of arrangement. 4. Order; regularity; system, as of government. 5. Established practice; ceremony. 6. Type from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase. II. *vt.* 1. Give shape to; make; contrive. 2. Settle, as an opinion; combine; go to make up; establish. III. *vi.* Assume a form. [L. *forma-fero*, bear.]

**formal** (farm'al), *a.* 1. According to form or established mode; ceremonious; methodical. 2. Having the form only. 3. Having the power of making a thing what it is. — **formalism**, *n.* Resting in the mere external forms of religion. — **formalist**, *n.* 1. One who is content with the mere forms of religion. 2. One overattentive to forms. — **formality**, *n.* 1. Precise observance of forms or ceremonies. 2. Established order. 3. Form without substance. — **formally**, *adv.*

**formation** (farm'shun), *n.* 1. The act, process or result of forming or making. 2. Manner in which a thing is formed. 3. Substance formed. 4. In *geol.* Series of rocks referred to a common origin. [Fr.—L. *formatio*.]

**formative** (farm'a-tiv), *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; inflectional.

**former** (farm'ēr), *a.* (*comp.* of FORE.) Before in time or order; past; first mentioned. — **formerly**, *adv.* In former times; heretofore. [A. S. *forma*, first, and *comp. suffix -er*.]

**formic** (farm'ik), *a.* Pertaining to ants, as formic acid, originally obtained from ants. [L. *formica*, ant.]

**formidable** (farm'i-da-bl), *a.* Causing fear; adapted to excite fear. — **formidably**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *formido*, fear.] *Syn.* Alarming. See TREMENDOUS.

**formula** (farm'ū-lā), *n.* 1. Prescribed form. 2. Formal statement of doctrine. 3. In *math.* General expression for solving problems. 4. In *chem.* Set of symbols expressing the components of a body: — *pl.* formulæ (farm'ū-lē), and formulas, [L. Dim. of *forma*.]

**formularize** (farm'ū-lā-riz), *vt.* Reduce to a formula; formulate; express tersely and clearly in systematic form.

**formulary** (farm'ū-lār-i) I. *n.* Formula; book of formulæ or precedents. II. *a.* Prescribed; ritual; closely ad-

hering to formulas; formal. [Fr. *formulaire*—L. *formula*.]

**formulate** (farm'ū-lāt), *vt.* Reduce to or express in a clear or definite form. — **formulation**, *n.*

**fornication** (far-ni-kā'shun), *n.* Illicit sexual intercourse. [L.—*fornix*, vault, brothel.]

**forsake** (for-sāk), *vt.* [for-sā'king; forsook'; forsa'ken.] Desert; abandon. [A. S. *forsacan*. See SAKÉ.]

**forsooth** (for-sōth') I. *adv.* In truth; in fact; certainly. II. *vt.* 1. Use the word 'forsooth'. 2. Address very ceremoniously. III. *n.* Cited dandy. [A. S. *forsoth*, for truth.]

**forswear** (for-swār), *vt.* Renounce or deny upon oath.

**fort** (fōrt), *n.* Small fortress; fortification. [Fr.—L. *fortis*, strong.]

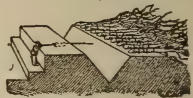
**forte** (fōrt), *n.* One's strong point; that in which one excels. [L.]

**forte** (fā'te), *adv.* In *mus.* Strongly, with emphasis, loud. [It.]

**forth** (fōrth), *adv.* Forward in place or order; onward in time; out into view; abroad. — **forthcoming**, *a.* Just coming forth; about to appear. — **forthwith**, *adv.* Immediately; without delay. [A. S.]

**fortieth** (far'ti-eth). I. *a.* The fourth tenth. II. *n.* Fortieth part. [A. S. *feowertigotha*.]

**fortification** (far'ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. The art of strengthening a military position by means of defensive works, earthwalls, ditches, an abatis, etc. 2. That which fortifies; fort.



Fortification.

**fortify** (far'ti-fi), *vt.* 1. Strengthen with forts, etc. 2. Strengthen; invigorate. 3. Confirm. [Fr. *fortifier*.]

**fortissimo** (for'tis'i-mō), *adv.* In *mus.* Very strong or loud. [It. Superl. of *forte*.]

**fortitude** (far'ti-tūd), *n.* That strength of mind which enables one to meet danger or endure pain with calmness. [L. *fortitudo*—*fortis*.]

**fortnight** (farm'nīt), *n.* Two weeks or fourteen days. — **fortnightly**, *a.* and *adv.* Once a fortnight. [Contr. of fourteen nights.]

**fortress** (farm'tres), *n.* Fortified place; defence. [Fr. *forteresse*.]

**fortuitous** (for-tū'i-tus), *a.* Happening by chance or accident. — **fortuitously**, *adv.* — **fortuitousness**, *n.* — **fortuity**, *n.* [L. *fortuitus*.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, welf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.



**fortunate** (fär'tū-nāt), *a.* 1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance. 2. Bringing some unexpected good. 3. Presaging happiness; auspicious. 4. Lucky; successful. —**for'tunate-ly**, *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily. [*L. fortunatus*. See FORTUNE.]

**fortune** (fär'tün), *n.* 1. Whatever comes by lot or chance; luck. 2. Lot that falls to one in life. 3. Success. 4. Wealth. [*L. fortuna*—*fors*, chance,—*fero*, bear.]

*Syn.* Hap; fate; accident; estate.

**forty** (fär'ti), *a.* and *n.* Four times ten. [*A.S.*—*feower*, four, and *tig*, ten.]

**forum** (fö'rüm), *n.* 1. Market place in ancient Rome; court. 2. Any tribunal of public discussion. [*L.* akin to *foras*, out of doors.]

**forward** (fär'ward), **for'wards**, *adv.* Towards the front; progressively.

**forward** (fär'ward), *I. a.* 1. Near or at the forepart; advanced. 2. Ready; too ready; bold. *II. vt.* 1. Help onward; hasten. 2. Send.—**for'wardly**, *adv.* —**for'wardness**, *n.*

**fossil** (fos'il), *I. a.* Dug out of the earth or rocks. *II. n.* Form of plant



COAL FORMATION FOSSILS.

An extinct fish (*Acanthodes*), and a fern.

or animal, occurring in stratified rocks.—**fossiliferous**, *a.* Containing fossils.—**foss'ilist**, *a.* One skilled in fossils.—**foss'ilize**, *vt.* and *vi.* Change into a fossil.—**fossiliza-tion**, *n.* [*L. fossilis*—*fodio*, dig.]

**foster** (fos'tēr), *vt.* Bring up; nurse; encourage.—**foster-brother**, *n.* Male child, fostered or brought up with another of different parents.—**foster-child**, *n.* Child nursed or brought up by one who is not its parent.—**foster-parent**, *n.* One who rears a child in the place of its parent. [*A.S. fostrian*—root of *FOOD*.]

**fought** (fāt). Past tense and pa. p. of FIGHT.

**foul** (fowl), *I. a.* 1. Filthy; loathsome; profane; impure. 2. Stormy. 3. Unfair; running against; entangled. *II. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make foul; soil. 2. Collide with; come into collision. *III. n.* Act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or pro-

gress; specifically, in a racing contest, the impeding of a competitor by collision, jostling, or the like; in baseball, a batted ball which first strikes the ground outside the lines drawn from the home base through the first and third bases.—**foul'ly**, *adv.* —**foul'ness**, *n.* —**foul-mouthed** (fowl'mowthd), *a.* Addicted to the use of foul or profane language. [*A.S. ful*.]

**found**. Past tense and pa. p. of FIND. **found** (fownd), *vt.* Lay the bottom or foundation of; establish on a basis; originate; endow.—**founda'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of founding. 2. Base of a building; ground work or basis. 3. Permanent fund for the support of anything.—**found'er**, *n.* One who founds, establishes, or originates; endower.—*fem.* found'ress. [*Fr. fonder*—*L. fundo*—*fundus*, bottom.]

**found** (fownd), *vt.* Form by melting and pouring into a mold; cast.—**found'er**, *n.* One who melts and casts metal, as a brassfounder. [*Fr. fondre*—*L. fundo*, *fusus*, pour.]

**founder** (fownd'ēr), *I. vi.* Go to the bottom; fill with water and sink. *II. vt.* Disable by injuring the feet, as of a horse. [*Fr. fondre*—*fond*—*L. fundus*, bottom.]

**founding** (fownd'ing), *n.* Metal-casting.

**foundling** (fownd'ling), *n.* Little child

**foundry** (fownd'ri) **found'ery** (fownd'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Art of founding or casting. 2. Place where founding is carried on.

**fount** (fownt), **fountain** (fownt'an), *n.* 1. Spring of water, natural or artificial. 2. Structure for a jet of water. 3. Source of anything.—**fount'ain-head**, *n.* 1. Head or source of a fountain. 2. Beginning or source of anything.—**fount'ain-pen**, *n.* Writ-



Fountain-pen.

ing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink. [*L. fons, fontis*, spring, and *fundo*, pour.]

**four** (fōr), *a.* and *n.* Two and two. [*A.S. feower*.]

**fourfold** (fōr'föld), *a.* Folded four times; multiplied four times.

**fourscore** (fōr'skōr), *a.* Four times a score—80.

**foursquare** (fōr'skwâr), *a.* Having four equal sides and angles; square.

**fourteen** (fōr'tēn), *a.* and *n.* Four and ten.

**fourteenth** (fôr'tenth), *a.* and *n.* Fourth after the tenth. [A. S. *feower-teotha*.]

**fowl** (fôrh). I. *a.* Next after the third. II. *n.* One of four equal parts. — *The Fourth*, in U. S., Independence Day, July 4th. — **fourthly**, *adv.* [A. S. *feortha*.]

**fowl** (fowl). I. *n.* 1. Bird. 2. Bird of the barnyard or poultry kind, cock or hen. 2. Flesh of fowl. — *pl.* fowls or fowl. II. *vi.* Kill fowls by shooting or snaring. — **fowler**, *n.* Sportsman who takes wild fowl. — **fowling-piece**, *n.* Light gun for small-shot, used in hunting. [A. S. *fugel*.]

**fox** (foks), *n.* 1. Carnivorous animal of the dog family, noted for cunning. 2. One notorious for cunning. — **foxy** (foks'i), *a.* Of or like foxes; cunning; crafty. 2. Having a reddish brown or fox-color.

**foyer** (fwä-yä) *n.* Lobby in theatres, opera-houses, etc. [Fr.]

**fracas** (frä'kas), *n.* Uproar; noisy quarrel. [Fr. — *fracasser*, break.]

**fraction** (frak'shun), *n.* 1. Fragment; very small piece. 2. In *arith.* One or more of the aliquot parts of a unit. — **fractional**, *a.* — *Fractional currency*, the small coins or paper-money of lower value than the monetary unit of a country.

**fractious** (frak'shus), *a.* Ready to break out in a passion; cross. — **fractiously**, *adv.* — **fractiousness**, *n.*

**fracture** (frak'tür), *n.* Breakage; rupture of a solid body; breaking of a bone. II. *vt.* Break; burst asunder; crack. [Fr. — *L. fractura*, from *frango*, *fractum*, break.]

**fragile** (fraj'il), *a.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. — **fragility** (fra-jil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. fragilis*, from *frango*, break.]

**fragment** (frag'ment), *n.* Piece broken off; unfinished portion. — **fragmental**, *a.* — **fragmentary**, *a.* Consisting of fragments or pieces; broken. [See **FRACTION**.]

**fragrant** (frä'grant), *a.* Sweet-scented. — **fragrantly**, *adv.* — **fragrance**, *n.* [*L. fragro*, smell.]

**frail** (fräl), *a.* Wanting in strength or firmness; weak. — **frailness**, *n.* — **frailty**, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; foible. [Fr. *frêle* — *L. fragilis*. See **FRAGILE**.]

**frail** (fräl), *n.* 1. Rush, from which baskets are woven. 2. Basket woven of rushes. [O. Fr. *fratel* — *L. fraellum*.]

**frame** (främ), *I. vt.* 1. Form; shape; construct by fitting the parts to each other. 2. Plan. 3. Put a border or frame on. II. *n.* 1. Form; shape;

make. 2. Skeleton; fabric. 3. Case made to inclose or support anything. 4. State; temper; mood. — **frame-house**, *n.* House consisting of a framework of timber filled in with boards or shingles. — **framer**, *n.* — **framework**, *n.* 1. Work that forms the frame. 2. Skeleton or outline. [A. S. *fremman*, be useful.]

**frame** (frangk), *n.* French silver coin of the value of 19.3 cents, American money. [Fr., from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John of England, in 1360.]

**franchise** (fran'chiz), *I. n.* 1. Privilege or right granted by municipalities to street railroad corporations, etc. 2. Right of voting. II. *vt.* Enfranchise; give one the franchise. [Fr., from *franc*, *franche*, free.]

**frangible** (fran'ji-bl), *a.* Easily broken. — **frangibility**, *n.*

**Frank** (frangk), *n.* 1. Member of the ancient German tribe or aggregate of tribes which overthrew the Roman dominion in Gaul and gave origin to the name France. 2. Native of Franconia in S. W. Germany. 3. Name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, French, English, Italians, etc.

**frank** (frangk), *I. n.* 1. Letter sent by mail free of postage. 2. That which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege. 3. Free transportation, as by an Express Company. II. *vt.* Send free of expense, as a letter.

**frank** (frangk), *a.* Candid in expression. — **frankly**, *adv.* — **frankness**, *n.* [Fr. *franc* — O. Ger. *frank*, free-man.] *Syn.* Open; sincere. See **CANDID**.

**frankincense** (frangk'in-sens), *n.* Sweet-smelling resin issuing from a tree in Arabia, and used in sacrifices. [O. Fr. *franc encens*, pure incense.]

**frantic** (fran'tik), *a.* Mad; furious; wild. — **frantically**, *adv.* [Fr. *frénétique* — Gr. *phrenetikos*, suffering from inflammation of the brain.]

**fraternal** (frä-tër'nal), *a.* Belonging to a brother or brethren; becoming brothers. — **fraternally**, *adv.* [*L. fraternalis* — *frater*, brother.]

**fraternity** (frä-tër'ni-ti), *n.* 1. State of being brethren. 2. Society formed on a principle of brotherhood. [*L. fraternitas*.]

**fraternize** (frät'ër-niz), *vi.* Associate as brothers. 2. Seek brotherly fellowship. — **fraterniza'tion**, *n.*

**fratricide** (frat'ri-sid), *n.* One who kills his brother. — **fratricidal**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. frater* and *caedo*, kill.]

**fraud** (frād), *n.* 1. Deceit. 2. Deceptive trick. 3. Trickster.—**fraudulent**, *a.* Using or containing fraud.—**fraudulently**, *adv.* [*L. fraus, fraudis.*] *Syn.* Deception; imposture; craft; sham; imposition. See CHEAT.

**fraught** (frat), *a.* Freight; laden; filled. [*Swed. frakta*, load.]

**fray** (frā), *n.* Affray.

**fray** (frā), *vt.* Wear off by rubbing. [Fr. *frayer*—*L. fricare*, rub.]

**frazzle** (fraz'l), *i. vt.* Reduce to tatters; fray or fret. *II. vi.* Fray out; ravel. [Doublet of FRIZZLE.]

**frazzle** (fraz'l), *n.* 1. Tatters. 2. Raveled or ragged edge. 3. Finish.

**freak** (frēk), *n.* 1. Sudden caprice or fancy; sport. 2. Monstrosity.—**freakish**, *a.* Capricious.—**freakishly**, *adv.* — **freakishness**, *n.* [*A. S. frecc*, bold; rash.]

*Syn.* Folly; whim; prank.

**freckle** (frēk'l), *i. vt.* Spot; color with spots. *II. n.* Yellowish spot on the skin; any small spot.—**freck'ly**, *adv.* Full of freckles. [*Icel. frecknur*, spots.]

**free** (frē). *I. a.* 1. Not bound; at liberty; not under arbitrary government; set at liberty. 2. Guiltless. 3. Frank. 4. Lavish. 5. Not attached. 6. Exempt (fol. by from). 7. Gratuitous. 8. Idiomatic, as a translation. *II. vt.* Set at liberty; deliver from what confines; rid (of).—**free'ly**, *adv.* — **free'ness**, *n.* [*A. S. freo*.]

**free-agency** (frē-ā'jen-si), *n.* State or power of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will.—**free-agent**, *n.*

**freebooter** (frē'bō-tēr), *n.* One who roves about freely in search of booty; plunderer. [See BOOTY.]

**freedman** (frēd'man), *n.* One who has been a slave, and has been freed or set free.

**freedom** (frē'dum), *n.* 1. Liberty. 2. Frankness. 3. Privileges connected with a citizenship. 4. Improper familiarity; license.

**free-handed** (frē-han'ded), *a.* Open-handed; liberal. [hearted; liberal.]

**free-hearted** (frē-hār'ted), *a.* Open.—**freehold** (frē'höld), *n.* Property in Great Britain and Ireland held free of duty except to the sovereign.—**freeholder**, *n.* One who possesses a freehold.

**freeman** (frē'man), *n.* 1. Man who is free or enjoys liberty. 2. One who holds a particular franchise or privilege.

**freemason** (frē'mā-sn), *n.* Member of a society or organization for the promotion of freemasonry.—**freemasonry**, *n.* 1. Institutions, tenets and practices of freemasons. 2. Brotherhood.



**freestone** (frē'stōn), *n.* 1. Stone composed of sand or grit. 2. Peach or other fruit, the flesh of which does not cling to the stone when ripe.

**freethinker** (frē'thing-kār), *n.* One who professes to think independently of revelation or church authority.

**free-trade** (frē-trād), *n.* Free interchange of commodities, without any customhouse duties.

**free-will** (frē-wil). *I. n.* Freedom of the will from restraint; liberty of choice. *II. a.* Spontaneous.

**freeze** (frēz). *I. vi.* [free'zing; froze; fro'zen.] Become ice or like a solid body.—*II. vt.* Harden into ice; cause to shiver as with terror. [*A. S. freosan*.]

**freight** (frāt). *I. n.* 1. Lading or cargo, esp. of a ship. 2. Merchandise, live stock and produce, transported by public carriers otherwise than by express. 3. Charge for transporting goods as freight by water or by rail. *II. vt.* Load a ship.—**freightage**, *n.* Money paid for freight.—**freighter**, *n.* [From FRAUGHT.]

**French** (french). *I. a.* Belonging to the people of France. *II. n.* 1. Language of France. 2. *pl.* People of France.

**frenzy** (fren'zi), *n.* Violent excitement approaching to madness; mania.—**frenzied**, **frenzical**, *a.* Partaking of frenzy. [*Gr. phrenitis*, inflammation of the brain.]

**frequent** (frē'kwent), *a.* Coming or occurring often.—**frequency**, *n.* — **fre'quently**, *adv.* — **fre'quentness**, *n.* [*L. frequens, frequentis, frequent*.] — **fre'quent'er**, *n.*

**frequent** (frē'kwent'), *vt.* Visit often.—**frequentative** (frē-kwen'ta-tiv), *i. a.* In *gram.* Denoting the frequent repetition of an action. *II. n.* In *gram.* Verb expressing this repetition.

**fresco** (fres'kō). *I. n.* Painting executed on plaster or mortar while wet or fresh. *II. vt.* Paint in fresco.

**fresh** (fresh), *a.* 1. In a state of activity and health; new and strong; recently produced or obtained. 2. Untried. 3. Having renewed vigor. 4. Not salt.—**fresh'ly**, *adv.* — **fresh'ness**, *n.* [*A. S. fersc*.]



**freshen** (fresh'n). I. *vt.* Make fresh; take the saltiness from. II. *vi.* Grow fresh; grow brisk or strong.  
**freshet** (fresh'et), *n.* Sudden overflow of a river from rain or melted snow.  
**freshman** (fresh'man), *n.* One in the rudiments of knowledge, esp. a university student in his first year.  
**fret** (fret), I. *vt.* [fret'ting; fret'ted.] 1. Wear away by rubbing. 2. Eat into. 3. Vex. II. *vi.* 1. Wear away. 2. Vex one's self. 3. Be peevish. III. *n.* Agitation of the surface of a liquid; irritation; ill-humor. [A. S. *fretan*, eat.]



Grecian Frets.

**fret** (fret). I. *vt.* [fret'ting; fret'ted.] Ornament with raised-work; variegate. II. *n.* In *arch.* Ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles.—**fret'ted**, *adv.* Ornamented with frets.—**fret-saw**, *n.* Scroll-saw.—**fret-work**, *n.* Work adorned with frets or perforated. [It. *ferretta*, window-grating.]  
**fret** (fret). I. *n.* Short wire or bar on the finger-board of a guitar or other instrument. II. *vt.* Furnish with frets. [Prob.—O. Fr. *frete*, ferrule.]  
**fretful** (fret'fol), *a.* Peevish.—**fret-fully**, *adv.*—**fretfulness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Cross; petulant; ill-humored; irritable; ill-natured. See CAPTIOUS.  
**friable** (fri'a-bl), *a.* Easily reduced to powder.—**friableness**, **friability**, *ns.* [Fr.—L. *friabilis*—*frio*, rub.]  
**friar** (fri'ar), *n.* Member of one of the four mendicant orders: Gray Friars, or Franciscans; Augustinians; Black Friars or Dominicans; White Friars or Carmelites.—**friary**, *n.* Monastery or residence of friars. [Fr. *frère*—L. *frater*, brother.]

**fribble** (frib'l), I. *vi.* Trifle. II. *n.* Trifler. [Fr. *frivole*—L. *frivulus*.]

**fricassee** (frik-as-sē), I. *n.* Dish made of fowls or veal, cut into pieces and cooked in sauce. II. *vt.* Dress as a fricassee. [Fr.]

**friction** (frik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. 2. In *mech.* Effect of rubbing; resistances which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.—**frie-tional**, *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction. [L. *frictio*—*frico*, rub.]

**Friday** (fri'dā), *n.* Sixth day of the week. [A. S. *Frigedæg*—*Frig*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dæg*, day.]

**friend** (frend), *n.* 1. One loving or attached to another; intimate acquaintance; favorer. 2. One not an enemy; one of the same party, nation. 3. (F) Member of a society of Friends; quaker.—**friendless**, *a.* Without friends; destitute.—**friendlessness**, *n.*—**friendly**, *a.* Like a friend; having the disposition of a friend; favorable.—**friendliness**, *n.*—**friendship**, *n.* Attachment from mutual esteem; friendly assistance.

**frieze** (frēz), *n.* Coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side.—**friezed**, *a.* Having a nap. [Fr. *frise*, prob.—Dut. *Vriesland*, Friesland, whence the cloth came.]

**frieze** (frēz), *n.* In *arch.* Part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented with figures. [Etymology doubtful.]

**frigate** (frig'at), *n.* Quick-sailing ship-of-war of second-rate power. [It. *fregata*—L. *fabricata*, built.]

**frigate-bird** (frig'at-bērd), *n.* Large tropical sea-bird, with very long wings, prob. named from its rapid flight.



Frigate.

**fright** (frīt), *n.* 1. Sudden fear. 2. Shocking sight.—**frightful**, *a.* Terrible.—**frightfully**, *adv.*—**frightfulness**, *n.* [A. S. *fyrhtu*.]  
*Syn.* Alarm; dismay; consternation; terror; affright; apprehension.

**fright** (frīt), **frighten** (frīt'n), *vt.* Make afraid; alarm suddenly; scare.

**frigid** (frij'id), *a.* 1. Frozen or stiffened with cold; cold; icy; wintry, as the frigid zone. 2. Without spirit or feeling; unanimated. 3. Forbidding in manner; chilling; impassive.—**frigidity**, *n.* Coldness; coldness of affection; want of animation.—**frig'idly**, *adv.*—**frig'idness**, *n.* [L. *frigidus*—*frigus*, cold.]

**frigorise** (frig-or-if'ik), *a.* Causing cold. [L. *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, make.]

**frill** (fril), I. *vi.* Ruffle, as a hawk's feathers, when shivering. II. *vt.* 1. Furnish with a frill. 2. Form into a frill. III. *n.* Ruffle; ruffled or crimped edging of linen; ruffle of feathers, hair, etc. [O. Fr. *friller*—L. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold.]

**fringe** (frinj). I. *n.* Loose threads or strips forming a border; extremity. II. *vt.* Adorn with fringe; border. — **frin'gy**, *a.* [Fr. *frange* — L. *frimbria*, threads, fibers.]

**frippery** (fríp-ér-i), *n.* Worn-out clothes; dowdy finery; useless trifles. [Fr. *friperte* — *friper*, waste.]

**friseur** (fri-zêr'), *n.* Hairdresser. — *fem.* **friseuse** (fri-zês'). [Fr.]

**Frisian** (friz'i-an), *n.* Inhabitant or native of Friesland.

**frisk** (frisk). I. *vi.* Gambol; leap playfully. II. *n.* Frolic. — **frisk'y**, *a.* Lively; jumping with gaiety; frolicsome. — **frisk'ily**, *adv.* — **frisk-iness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *frisque* — German root of FRESH.]

**frith** (frith), **firth** (fêrth), *n.* 1. Narrow arm of the sea; an estuary. 2. Opening of a river into the sea. [Icel. *ffjorthr*. Norw. *fjord*.]

**fritter** (frit'ér). I. *n.* 1. Piece of meat fried. 2. Kind of cake fried in hot lard. 3. Fragment. II. *vt.* 1. Break or cut into fragments. 2. Waste (away) by degrees. [Fr. *friture* — *frîre*, — L. *frigere fricium*, fry.]

**frivolity** (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* Act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity.

**frivolous** (friv'o-lus). *a.* Trifling; slight; silly. — **friv'olously**, *adv.* — **frivolousness**, *n.* [L. *frivolus*.]

**frizz**, **friz** (friz). I. *vt.* Curl; crimp. II. *n.* Curl; crimp. [Fr. *friser*.]

**frizzle** (friz'l), *vt.* Form in small short curls. [Dim. of FRIZZ.]

**fro** (frô), *adv.* From; back; backward. [Shortened form of FROM; or directly derived from Icel. *fra*, from.]

**frock** (frok). *n.* 1. Monk's outer garment, girded and with a hood. 2. Loose outer garment; smock frock; gown. [Fr. *froc*, a monk's cowl — L. *foccus*, wool.]

**frocked** (frok't), *a.* Clothed in a frock.

**frog** (frog), *n.* 1. Genus of amphibians, having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail. 2. Tender triangular growth in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot. 3. Triangular support or crossing plate of a railway track, where one line branches off from another or crosses it at an oblique angle.



Frog.

**frog** (frog). I. *n.* 1. Fastening for a frock or gown, generally in the form of a tassel, or spindle-shaped button covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop. 2. Loop of the scabbard. II. *vt.* Provide with frogs. [Port. *froco* — L. *foccus*, wool.]

**frolic** (fro'lik). I. *a.* Merry; pranky. II. *n.* 1. Wild prank. 2. Merry-making. III. *vi.* [frol'icking; frolicked.] Play wild pranks or merry tricks. — **frol'icsome**, *a.* Gay; sportive. — **frol'icsomeness**, *n.* [Dut. *vrolijk*, merry.]

**from** (from), *prep.* 1. Out of the neighborhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind. 2. Beginning at, starting at. 3. By reason of; out of; by aid of. [A. S.]

**frond** (frond), *n.* Leafy branch or stalk; combination of stem and leaf, as in the fern. [L. *frons*, *frondis*, leaf.]

**frondescence** (fron-des'ens), *n.* 1. Bursting into leaf. 2. Time when leaves unfold.

**front** (frunt). I. *n.* 1. Forehead; face. 2. Forepart; most conspicuous part. 3. Boldness; impudence. II. *a.* Of, relating to, or in the front. III. *vt.* Be in front of or opposite; oppose face to face. IV. *vi.* Stand in front or foremost; turn the front or face. — **front-age** (frunt'aj), *n.* Front linear extent of a building or lot. — **frontal** (fron'tal). I. *a.* Of, or belonging to, the front or forehead. II. *n.* 1. Front-piece; something worn on the forehead or face. 2. In *arch.* Pediment over a door or window. [Fr. — L. *frons*.]

**frontier** (frun'tér or -tér). I. *n.* That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; border. II. *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or acquired on a frontier. [Fr. *frontière*, border.]

**frontispiece** (frun'tis-pēs), *n.* Figure or engraving in front of a book. [Fr. — *frons*, and *specio*, see.]

**frontlet** (frun'tlet), *n.* 1. Frontal; browband. 2. Margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

**frost** (frast). I. *n.* 1. Temperature at which water freezes. 2. Frozen dew, also called hoar-frost. II. *vt.* Cover with frost or with anything resembling hoar-frost. — **frost-bite**, *n.* Freezing or depression of vitality in a part of the body by exposure to cold. — **frost-bitten**, *a.* Affected by frost. — **frost'ing**, *n.* 1. Composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, etc. 2. Dull icelike finish of a glass or metal surface. — **frost-work**, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs. — **frost'y**, *a.* Producing or

containing frost; chill in affection; frost-like. — **frostily**, *adv.* — **frostiness**, *n.* [A. S. *freosan*, freeze.]

**froth** (frath). I. *n.* 1. Foam on liquids caused by boiling, agitation, fermentation, etc. 2. Empty show in speech. 3. Any light matter. II. *vt.* Cause froth on. III. *vi.* Throw up froth. — **frothy**, *a.* Full of froth or foam; empty; unsubstantial. — **frothily**, *adv.* — **frothiness**, *n.* [Icel. *frodha*.]

**frou-frou** (frö-frö), *n.* Rustling, esp. of silk garments. [Fr.]

**frouzy**. See FROWZY. [*vrouw*.]

**frow** (frow), *n.* Woman, wife. [Dut.]

**froward** (frö'ward), *a.* Self-willed; perverse; unreasonable. — **frowardly**, *adv.* — **frowardness**, *n.* [A. S. *frow*, away, averse, and *ward*.]

**frown** (frown). I. *vi.* Wrinkle the brow, as in anger; look angry. II. *vt.* Repel or drive by a frown. III. *n.* Contraction of the brow in displeasure, etc.; stern look; scowl. — **frowningly**, *adv.* [O. Fr. *frogner*.]

**frowzy** (frow'zi), *a.* Slovenly; untidy; unkempt. [Etymology doubtful.]

**frozen** (frö'zn). *Pa. p.* of FREEZE.

**fructification** (fruk-ti-fi-kä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of fructifying, or producing fruit. 2. All the parts that compose the flower and fruit.

**fructify** (fruk-ti-fi). I. *vt.* Make fruitful; fertilize. II. *vi.* Bear fruit. [L. *fructifico*—*fructus*, and *facto*, make.]

**frugal** (frö'gal), *a.* 1. Consisting of fruit; plain; inexpensive. 2. Economical in the use of means; thrifty. — **frugality**, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift. [L. *frugalis*—*frux*, fruit.]

*Syn.* Saving; sparing; penurious; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly.

**frugiferous** (frö-jif'er-us), *a.* Fruit-bearing. [L. *frux*, and *fero*, bear.]

**frugivorous** (frö-jiv'ö-rus), *a.* Feeding on fruits. [L. *frux*, and *voro*, eat.]

**fruit** (fröt), *n.* 1. Produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals. 2. Part of a plant which contains the seed. 3. Offspring; product; consequence; effect; advantage. [O. Fr. *fruit* — L. *fructus* — *fruo*, enjoy. [*ly*; fruits.]

**fruitage** (fröt'aj), *n.* Fruit collective.

**fruiterer** (fröt'er-er), *n.* One who deals in fruit.

**fruitful** (fröt'fol), *a.* Producing fruit abundantly; productive. — **fruitfully**, *adv.* — **fruitfulness**, *n.*

**fruition** (frö-ish'un), *n.* Enjoyment; use or possession of anything, esp. accompanied with pleasure. [O. Fr. *fruition*—L. *fruo*, enjoy.]

**fruitless** (fröt'les), *a.* 1. Without fruit; barren. 2. Useless, vain. — **fruitlessly**, *adv.* — **fruitlessness**, *n.*

**frump** (trump), *n.* 1. Taunt; jeer. 2. Disagreeable, ill-tempered, dowdy woman or girl.

**frustrate** (frus'trät), *vt.* Make vain or of no effect; bring to nothing; defeat. — **frustration** (frus-trä'shun), [L.—*frustra*—*fraus*, fraud.]

*Syn.* Baffle; balk; foil; thwart.

**frustum** (frus'tum), *n.* 1. Part of a cone, pyramid, etc., which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base. 2. Any remainder. [L. *frustum*, fragment.]

**fry** (fri). I. *vt.* [frying; fried.] Cook food with oil or fat in a pan over the fire. II. *vt.* Undergo the action of heat in a frying-pan; simmer. III. *n.* Dish of anything fried. [Fr. *frire*—L. *frigo*, fry.]

**fry** (fri), *n.* 1. Swarm of fishes just spawned. 2. Seed, offspring, number of small things [Fr. *frai*, spawn.]

**Fuchsia** (fū'shi-a), *n.* Plant with long pendulous flowers, originally natives of S. America. [Named after Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.]

**fuchsine** (fök'sin), *n.* Beautiful aniline color; magenta. [From resembling the fuchsia in color.]

**fuddle** (fud'l), *vt.* and *vi.* Intoxicate; become intoxicated. [Etym. doubtful.]

**rudge** (tup). I. *n.* 1. Nonsense. 2. Kind of candy. II. *vt.* Botch, do clumsily.

**Fuegian** (fū-ē'ji-an). I. *n.* Belonging to Tierra Del Fuego. II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego.

**fuel** (fū'el), *n.* 1. Anything that feeds a fire. 2. Whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy. [O. Fr. *foaille*—L. *focale*—*focus*, fire-place.]

**fugitive** (fū'ji-tiv). I. *n.* Apt to flee away; uncertain; volatile; perishable; temporary. II. *n.* One who flees from duty, danger or restraint. — **fugitively**, *adv.* — **fugitiveness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *fugitivus*—*fugio*, flee.]

**fugleman** (fūgl-man), *n.* 1. File-leader. 2. Ring-leader. [Ger. *Frügelmann*.]



Fuchsia.



**fugue** (fūg), *n.* In *mus.* Composition in which several themes follow one another at certain intervals. [Fr.—*L. fuga*, flight.]

**fulcrum** (ful'krum), *n.* 1. Prop or fixed point on which a lever moves. 2. Prop; support.—*pl.* ful'crums and ful'era. [L.]

**fulfill, fulfil** (fol-fl'), *vt.* Complete; accomplish; carry into effect.—**fulfillment**, *n.* Full performance; completion; accomplishment.

**fulgent** (ful'jent), *n.* Bright; dazzling.—**fulgency**, *n.* [L.—*fulgeo*, flash.]

**full** (fol). I. *a.* 1. Having all it can contain; having no empty space. 2. Abundantly supplied or furnished. 3. Abounding. 4. Containing the whole matter; complete; perfect. 5. Strong; clear. II. *n.* 1. Complete measure. 2. Highest degree. 3. Whole. 4. Time of full-moon. III. *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; with the whole effect; completely.—**fully**, *adv.* Completely; entirely.—**fullness** or **fulness**, *n.* [A. S. *full*.]

**full** (fol), *vt.* 1. Press or pound cloth in a mill. 2. Scour and thicken in a mill.—**fuller**, *n.* [Fr. *fouler*, stamp, tread. *L. fullo*, cloth-fuller.]

**full-blown** (fol-blōn), *a.* Blown or fully expanded, as a flower.

**fuller's-earth** (fol'ēr-z-ērth), *n.* Soft earth or clay, used in fulling cloth.

**full-orbed** (fol-arbd), *a.* Having the orb or disc fully illuminated, as the full-moon; round.

**fulminate** (ful'min-āt). I. *vi.* 1. Thunder; make a loud noise. 2. Issue decrees with violence. 3. Become suddenly bright. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to explode. 2. Send forth, as a denunciation. III. *n.* Compound of fulminic acid with mercury, etc.—**fulmination**, *n.* 1. Act of fulminating, thundering, or issuing forth. 2. Denunciation. 3. Chemical explosion. [L.—*fulmen*, thunderbolt.] [detonation.]

**fulminic** (ful-min'ik), *a.* Capable of

**fulsome** (ful'sum), *a.* Cloying; nauseous; offensive; gross; disgustingly fawning.—**fulsomely**, *adv.*—**fulness**, *n.* [A. S. *fulsum*.]

**fumble** (fum'bl). I. *vi.* 1. Grope about awkwardly. 2. Do anything awkwardly. 3. Handle much. II. *vt.* Manage awkwardly.—**fumbler**, *n.* [Dut. *fommelen*, move incessantly and in jerks.]

**fume** (fūm). I. *n.* 1. Smoke; vapor. 2. Any volatile matter. 3. Heat of mind, rage. 4. Empty conceit. II. *vi.* 1. Throw off vapor. 2. Be in a rage. [Fr.—*L. fumus*, smoke.]

**fumigate** (fū'mi-gāt), *vt.* Expose to smoke or gas, esp. for disinfecting.—**fumigation**, *n.* [L. *fumigo*.]

**fumous** (fū'mus), **fummy** (fū'mi), *a.* Producing fumes.

**fun** (fun), *n.* Merriment; sport. [From Gael. *fonn*, delight.]

**function** (funk'shun), *n.* 1. Doing of a thing. 2. Duty peculiar to any office or profession. 3. Office peculiar to any part of the body or mind; power. 4. Formal social event. 5. In *math.* Quantity so connected with another that any change in the one changes the other.—**functional**, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by functions; opp. to *organic* or *structural*.—**functionally**, *adv.* [L. *functio*—*fungor*, perform.]

**functionary** (funk'shun-ār-i), *n.* 1. One who discharges a function or duty. 2. One who holds an office.

**fund** (fund). I. *n.* 1. Sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported. 2. Supply or source of money. 3. Store laid up; supply. 4. *pl.* Permanent debts due by a government and paying interest.—*Sinking fund*, fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation. II. *vt.* 1. Convert a debt into a stock charged with interest. 2. Place money in a fund. [Fr. *fond*—*L. fundus*, bottom.]

**fundament** (fun'd-a-ment), *n.* Lower part or seat of the body.

**fundamental** (fun-da-men'tal) I. *a.* Pertaining to or serving for the foundation; essential; important. II. *n.* That which serves as a foundation or ground-work; essential.—**fundamentally**, *adv.*

**funeral** (fū'nēr-al). I. *n.* Ceremony connected with burial. II. *a.* Pertaining to or used at a burial. [From *L. funus*, *funeris*, funeral procession.]

**funereal** (fū-nē're-al), *a.* Suitable for a funeral; dismal; mournful. [L. *funereus*.]

**Fungi** (fun'ji or fun'gē), *n. pl.* Large natural order of acotyledonous or cryptogamous plants, 30,000 being known, varying greatly in size, form, color, and consistence, and comprehending not only the various mushrooms, toadstools, and similar plants, but a large number of microscopic plants growing upon other plants, and many sub-



Common Mushrooms.

fāte, fat, tāsak, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

stances known as molds, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot; etc. [L. pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom.]

**fungous** (fung'gus), *a.* Of or like fungus; soft; spongy; growing suddenly; ephemeral.

**fungus** (fung'gus), *n.* 1. One of the Fungi (which see). 2. In *med.* Spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds.—**house-fungus**, the fungus which destroys timber in a house; dry rot.—**yeast-fungus**, the active principle in yeast. [L.]

**funicle** (fū'ni-kŭl), *n.* 1. Small cord or ligature; fiber. 2. Stem of a seed. [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, rope.]

**funicular** (fū-nik'ū-lar), *a.* Consisting of a funicle.

**funk** (funk). *I. n.* 1. Spark. 2. Punk. 3. Offensive smell. *II. vt.* Stifle with offensive smoke. [Ger. *funke*.]

**funk** (funk). *I. vi.* Quail; back out. *II. n.* Fright, cowardly fear. [O. Flem. *fonck*.]

**funk** (funk). *I. vt. and vi.* Kick; buck; throw. *II. n.* 1. Kick; stroke. 2. Huff, anger. [Scotch.]

**funnel** (fun'el), *n.* 1. Tube or passage for the escape of smoke, etc.; smoke-stack. 2. Instrument for pouring fluids into close vessels, as bottles, etc. [L. *infundibulum*—*fundo*, pour.]

**funny** (fun'i), *a.* Full of fun; droll.—**funny-bone**, *n.* Inner protuberance of the human upper arm-bone at the elbow. The tingling sensation at a blow is due to the nerve being unprotected.

*Syn.* Laughable; ludicrous; comic; ridiculous; amusing; diverting.

**fur** (fūr). *I. n.* 1. Short, fine hair of certain animals. 2. Skins with the hair, prepared for garments. 3. Fur-like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, etc. *II. vt.* [furr'ing; furred.] 1. Line with fur. 2. Cover with morbid fur-like matter. [O. Fr. *fouffe*—A.S. *fodder*, lining. Ger. *futter*.]

**furbelow** (fūr'be-lō). *I. n.* 1. Plait, flounce. 2. Fringed border of a gown or petticoat. 3. Any ornament. *II. vt.* Furnish with furbelows or ornaments. [Sp. *falbala*.]

**furbish** (fūr'bish), *vt.* Polish; brighten. [Fr. *fourbir*—O.H. Ger. *furban*, clean.]

**furcate** (fūr'kāt), *a.* Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.—**furcation**, *n.* [L.—*furca*, fork.]

**furcula** (fūr'kū-lā), *n.* Pair of collar-bones, grown together, in a bird, known as the wishbone or merry-thought in a fowl. [L.—small fork.]

**furious** (fū'ri-us), *a.* Full of fury;—**furiously**, *adv.*—**furiousness**, *n.* [Fr. *furieux*—L. *furiosus*.]

*Syn.* Violent; mad; frantic; frenzied.

**furl** (fūr'l), *vt.* Draw or roll up, as a sail. [Obs. *furdle*—O. Fr. *fardel*, bundle.]

**furlong** (fūr'lang), *n.* The  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile=40 rods. [A.S. *furlang*—length of a furrow.]

**furlough** (fūr'lō). *I. n.* Leave of absence. *II. vt.* Grant leave of absence. [From Dut. *verlof*, permission. Ger. *verlaub*.]

**furnace** (fūr'nās), *n.* Place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, as for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, warming a house, baking pottery or bread, etc. [Fr. *fournaise*—L. *fornax*—*furnus*, oven.]

**furnish** (fūr'nish), *vt.* Fit up or supply completely, or with what is necessary; equip.—**furnisher**, *n.*—**furnishings**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *fournir*—O. Ger. *frumjan*, perform, be useful.]

**furniture** (fūr'ni-tūr), *n.* Movables, either for use or ornament, with which a house is equipped. [Fr. *fourniture*.]

**furrier** (fūr'i-ēr), *n.* Maker of, or dealer in, furs and fur-goods.

**furring** (fūr'ing), *n.* 1. Fur; fur trimming. 2. Furlike deposit, as in a boiler, or on the tongue. 3. Nailing strips to rafters or joists, etc., to form an even surface, or to provide an air space.

**furrow** (fūr'ō). *I. n.* 1. Trench made by a plow; groove; wrinkle on the face. *II. vt.* Form furrows; groove; wrinkle. [A.S. *furh*.]

**furry** (fūr'i), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or dressed in fur.

**further** (fūr'thēr). *I. adv.* 1. To a greater distance or degree. 2. In addition. *II. a.* More distant; additional.—**furth-thermore**, *adv.* In addition to what has been said; moreover, besides.—

**furth-thermost**, *a.* Most further; most remote. [A.S. *furthur*, a comp. of *fore*, forward, with comp. suffix *thur*.]

**further** (fūr'thēr), *vt.* Help forward, promote.—**furth-therance**, *n.* [A.S.]

**furthest** (fūr'thest). *I. adv.* At the greatest distance. *II. a.* Most distant. [A superl. either of *furth* = forth, or more prob. of *fore*. See FURTHER.]

**furtive** (fūr'tiv), *a.* Stealthy; secret.—**furtively**, *adv.* [L. *furtivus*—*fur*, thief.]

**furuncle** (fūr'ung-kŭl), *n.* Boil. [L. dim. of *fur*, thief.]

**fury** (fū'ri), *n.* 1. Rage; violent passion; madness. 2. In *myth.* One of the three goddesses of vengeance. 3. Passionate, violent woman. [L. *furia* — *fureo*, be angry.]

**furze** (fūrz), *n.* Whin or gorse, a prickly evergreen bush with beautiful yellow flowers, so called from the likeness of its spines to those of the fir-tree. —

**furzy**, *a.* Overgrown with furze. [A. S. *fyrz*.]

**fuse** (fūz'), *i. vt.* Melt; liquefy by heat. *II. vi. 1.* Be melted; be reduced to a liquid. 2. Blend, combine. [L. *fundo fusum*, melt.]

**fuse** (fūz'), *n.* 1. Tube filled with combustible matter for firing mines, discharging shells, etc. 2. Any similar device, as a ribbon saturated with combustible matter, etc. 3. Strip of metal, which melts at passage of a fixed amount of electric current, thus breaking the circuit. [Abbrev. of *fusee*.] [2. Fuse.

**fusee** (fū-zē'), *n.* 1. Match or cigar light.



Fusee.

**fusee** (fū-zē'), *n.* Conical spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound, serving to equalize the varying force of the spring. [Fr. *fusée* — L. *fusos*, spindle.]

**fusel-oil** (fūzel-oil), *n.* Poisonous, nauseous oil in spirits distilled from potatoes, barley, etc. [Ger. *fusel*, bad spirits.]

**fusible** (fū'zi-bl), *a.* That may be fused or melted. — **fusibility**, *n.*

**fusil** (fū'zil), *n.* Light musket or firelock gun. [Fr. — L. *foctle*, steel (to strike fire), dim. of *focus*, fireplace.]

**fusillade** (fū'zil-ād). *I. n.* Volley of firearms. *II. vt.* Shoot down by a volley. [Fr. — *fusil*, musket.]

**fusing-point** (fū'zing-point), *n.* Temperature at which a solid substance becomes liquid.

**fusion** (fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act or state of melting. 2. State of fluidity from heat. 3. Close union of things, as if melted together; political union of parties. [See FUSE.]

**fuss** (fus). *1. n.* Bustle; tumult; unnecessary ado. haste, flurry. *II. vt.*



Furze.

and *vi.* 1. Make great ado; be busy with trifles. 2. Wrangle. — **fussy**, *a.* — **fussily**, *adv.* [A. S. *fus*, ready, prompt to find, — *fundian*, strive after, — *findan*, find.]

**fustian** (fus'ti-an). *I. n.* 1. Kind of coarse, twilled cotton cloth. 2. Pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking; bombast. *II. a.* 1. Made of fustian. 2. Bombastic. [O. Fr. *fustaine* — Low L. *fustaneum* — Fostat (a suburb of Cairo in Egypt), where first made.]

**fustigate** (fus'ti-gāt), *vt.* Beat with a stick. [L. *fustis*, club.]

**fusty** (fus'ti), *a.* Smelling of the wood of the cask, as wine; musty. — **fustiness**, *n.* [L. *fustis* cask.]

**futile** (fū'til), *a.* Useless; trifling. — **futilely**, *adv.* — **futility**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *futilis*, fit to be poured out.]

*Syn.* Vain; trivial; unavailing.

**futtock** (fut'uk),

*n.* Curved timber forming part of one of the ribs of a ship. — **futtock-hoop**,

*n.* Iron ring around a mast below the top, to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are fastened. —

**futtock-plates**, *n. pl.* Iron plates to which the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds, and the dead-eyes of the topmast rigging are fastened. — **futtock-shrouds**, *n. pl.* Short iron rods or shrouds connecting the futtock-plates and the futtock-hoop. [Perh. corrupted from foothoop.]

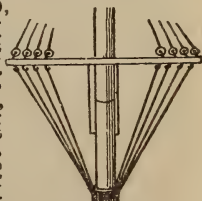
**future** (fū'tūr). *I. a.* 1. About to be; that is to come. 2. In *gram.* Expressing what will be. *II. n.* 1. Time to come. 2. Speculative deal in stocks or commodities, in which only the difference in price is paid or received. [L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *esse*, to be.]

**futurity** (fū-tū'ri-ti), *n.* 1. Time to come. 2. Event, or state of being, yet to come.

**fuzz** (fuz), *vi.* Fly off in minute particles. *II. n.* Fine light particles, as dust. — **fuzzily**, *adv.* In a fuzzy style or manner. — **fuzzy**, *a.* 1. Like fuzz; fluffy. 2. Covered with fuzz. [Etymology doubtful.]

**fy** (fi), *int.* Same as FIE.

**fyke** (fik), *n.* Large fish-trap with funnel-like entrances. [D. *fuik*.]



Futtock shrouds, etc.



**G** (*jē*), *n.* Seventh letter of the English alphabet. It has two sounds: hard, as in *gag*, and soft, as in *ginger*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable.

**gab** (gab), *n.* Hook on the end of the eccentric rod of a steam-engine, opposite the strap.

**gab** (gab). I. *vt.* [gab'bing; gabbed (gabd).] Talk volubly or idly. II. *n.* Loquacity. [Icel. *gabba*, mock.]

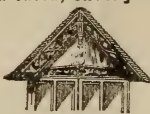
**gabardine** (gab-ar-dēn'), *n.* Coarse frock, loose upper garment. [Sp. *gabardina*.]

**gabble** (gab'l). I. *vt.* Talk inarticulately; chatter; cackle like geese. II. *n.* Noisy, unmeaning talk.—**gab'bler**, *n.*—**gab'bling**, *n.* [From GAB.]

**gabilla** (gā-bil'ā), *n.* Finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about thirty-six to forty leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas.

**gabion** (gā'bi-un), *n.* Bottomless basket of wicker-work filled with earth, for shelter from the enemy's fire, or filled with stones, in building a dam under water. [Fr.—It. *gabione*, large cage—*L. cavea*, cave.]

**gable** (gā'bl), *n.* In arch. Triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side-walls and the slopes of the roof. [O. Fr. *gable*. A. S. *geafl*, fork.]



Gable.

**gad** (gad), *n.* Wedge of steel; pointed instrument; graver; prod; stick; rod. [A. S. *gād*, goad.]

**gad** (gad), *vi.* [gad'ding; gad'ded.] Rove about restlessly, like cattle stung by the gadfly.

**Gadfly** (gad'fi), *n.* 1. Fly which pierces the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs. 2. One who is constantly going about, seeking after pleasure or gaiety; gadabout.



Gad-fly.

**Gaelic** (gā'lik). I. *a.* Pertaining to the Gaels or Scottish Highlanders. II. *n.* 1. The northern or Gadhelic branch of the Celtic family of languages, embracing the Irish, the Highland-Scottish, and the Manx; (more commonly) the Highland-Scottish dialect. 2. Language of the Gaels or Celts. [Prob. originally a Celtic word, of which the Latinized form is *Gallus*.]

**gaff** (gaf). I. *n.* 1. Boat-hook; fishing-spear. 2. Boom or spar extending the upper edge of a sail not set on stays. II. *vt.* Catch or strike with a gaff. [Fr. *gaffe*.]

**gaffer** (ga'fēr), *n.* Old man. [Contr. of gramfer, the West of England form of grandfather.]

**gaffle** (gaf'l), *n.* 1. Steel spur for game cocks. 2. Iron hook or fork [A. S. *geafl*, fork.]

**gag** (gag). I. *vt.* [gag'ging; gagged.] 1. Forcibly stop the mouth; silence. 2. Pry or hold open with a gag. 3. Cause to heave with nausea. II. *vt.* 1. Retch, come near vomiting. 2. Interpolate. III. *n.* 1. Something thrust into the mouth or put over it to enforce silence. 2. Interpolation by an actor. [From the sound.]

**gage** (gā), I. *n.* 1. Pledge; security for the fulfillment of a promise. 2. Something thrown down as a challenge, as a glove. II. *vt.* Bind by pledge or security. [Fr.—*L. vadium*. A. S. *wed*, bet. Akin to WAGE.]

**gage** (gā), *v.* Measure. See GAUGE.

**gaiety** (gā'e-ti), *n.* Merriment; finery; show. [See GAY.]

**gaily** (gā-li), *adv.* In a gay manner.

**gain** (gān). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Obtain by effort; earn. 2. Be successful in. 3. Draw to one's own party. 4. Reach. 5. Improve; increase. II. *n.* That which is gained; profit; opp. to loss.—**gain'er**, *n.* [Icel. *gagn*.]

*Syn.* Profit; win; achieve; acquire; benefit; procure.

**gainful** (gān'fol), *a.* Advantageous.—

**gain'fully**, *adv.*—**gain'fulness**, *n.*

**gainings** (gā'ningz), *n. pl.* What has been gained. [gain'lessness, *n.*

**gainless** (gān'les), *a.* Unprofitable.—

**gainsay** (gān'sā or gān-sā'). I. *vt.* Deny; dispute; contradict. II. *n.* Opposition in words; contradiction. [A. S. *gegn*, against, and SAY.]

**gairish**. See GARISH.

**gait** (gāt), *n.* Way or manner of walking. [Icel. *gata*, way.]

**gaiter** (gā'tēr), *n.* 1. Covering of cloth fitting down upon the shoe. 2. Shoe covering the ankle, generally with an elastic on each side. [Fr. *guêtre*.]

**gala** (gā'la), *n.* 1. Festive show or attire; holiday dress. 2. Festivity, as gala day. [It.]

**galaxy** (gal'aks-i), *n.* 1. Milky Way, the luminous band of stars stretching across the heavens. 2. Any splendid assemblage. [Gr. *galaxias*—*gala*, milk.]

**gale** (gāl), *n.* 1. Strong wind between a stiff breeze and a storm. 2. Continued state of high excitement or merriment. [Norw. *galea*, raging.]

**galeated** (gā'le-ā-ted), *a.* Helmeted; having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's hood. [L. *galeatus*—*galea*, helmet.]

**galena** (ga-lē'na), *n.* Native lead sulphide. [L. *galena*, lead-ore.]

**galimatias** (gal-i-mā'shi-as), *n.* Glibberish; nonsensical mixture. [Etymology doubtful.]

**galiot** (gal'i-ot), *n.* Small swift galley or brigantine propelled by both sails and oars.

**galipot** (gal'i-pot), *n.* Unrefined kind of turpentine. [Fr.]

**gall** (gal), *n.* 1. Greenish-yellow fluid secreted from the liver; bile. 2. Gall bladder. 3. Bitterness; malignity. 4. Impudence. [A. S. *gealla*—root of **YELLOW**.]

**gall** (gal), *I. vt.* Fret or hurt the skin by rubbing; annoy; enrage. *II. n.* Wound caused by rubbing. [O. Fr. *galle*—root of **CALLOUS**.]

**gall** (gal), **gall-nut** (gal'-nut), *n.* Light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the oak-tree, used in dyeing; oak apple. [Fr. *galle*—L. *galla*.]

**gallant** (gal'ant), *a. I.* Gay; splendid. *2.* Brave; noble.—**gallantly**, *adv.*—**gallantless**, *n.* [Fr. See **GALA**.]

*Syn.* Intrepid; undaunted. See **BOLD**.

**gallant** (ga-lant'), *I. a.* Courteous or attentive to ladies; like a gallant or brave man. *II. n. 1.* Man of fashion. *2.* Ladies' man. *3.* Lover; suitor. *III. vt.* Attend or wait on (a lady.)

**gallantry** (gal'ant-ri), *n. 1.* Bravery; intrepidity. *2.* Attention or devotion to ladies; intrigue.

**galleon** (gal'i-un), *n.* Large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern. [Sp.]

**gallery** (gal'ēr-i), *n. 1.* Balcony surrounded by rails. *2.* Long passage. *3.* Upper floor of seats in a church or theater. *4.* Room for the exhibition of works of art. *5.* Passage cut through the earth or masonry. [Fr. *galerie*, perhaps from **GALA**.]

**galley** (gal'i), *n. 1.* Long, low-built ship with one deck, propelled by oars. *2.* Kitchen on a ship; caboose. *3.* Frame which receives the type from the composing-stick.—**galley-slave**, *n.* One condemned for crime to work like a slave at the oar of a



Galiot.

galley.—**galley-stick** (gal'i-stik), *n.* Long tapering stick, the breadth of which is less than the height of types, placed beside a column of type in a galley, in order that the type may be locked up or wedged in place by quoins. [O. Fr. *galée*.]

**Gallie** (gal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France. [L. *Gallicus*—*Gallia*, Gaul.]

**Gallicanism** (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* Spirit of nationalism in the French church.

**Gallicism** (gal'i-sizm), *n.* Mode of speech peculiar to the French; French idiom.

**galligaskins** (gal-i-gas'kinz), *n. pl.* Large open hose or trousers; leggings worn by sportsmen. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. *Greguesques*, Grecians.]

**gallinaceous** (gal-in-ā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to the order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, etc., belong. [L. *gallina*, hen.]

**gallipot** (gal'i-pot), *n.* Small glazed pot for containing medicine, pomatum, etc. [O. Dut. *gleyppot*, glazed pot.]

**gallon** (gal'un), *n.* U. S. standard measure of capacity = 4 quarts.

**galloon** (gal-lōn'), *n. 1.* Kind of lace. *2.* Narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted, or of both. *3.* Tape sewn along a seam, etc. [Sq. *galon*—*gala*, finery.]

**gallop** (gal'up), *I. vi.* Leap in running; ride at a galloping gait. *II. n.* The pace at which a horse runs when the forefeet are lifted together and the hindfeet together. [Fr. *galoper*. A. S. *gæleapan*, leap.]

**galloes** (gal'ōz), *n.* Structure on which criminals are executed by hanging. [A. S. *galga*.]

**galoche, galosh** (ga-losh'), *a.* Shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather. [Fr.]

**galop** (gal'up), *n.* Lively dance. [Fr.]

**galvanic** (gal-van'ik), *a.* Belonging to or exhibiting galvanism.

**galvanism** (gal'-van-izm), *n.* Branch of the science of electricity, which treats of electric currents produced by chemical agents. [From Galvani of Bologna, the discoverer, 1780.]

**galvanize** (gal'-van-iz), *vt.* Affect with galvanism.

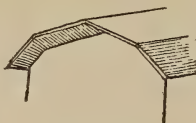
**galvanometer** (gal-van-om'-et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the strength of galvanic currents.

**gamble** (gam'bl), *I. vt.* Play for money in games of chance. *II. vt.* Squander by gaming (away).—**gam'bler**, *n.*

**gamboze** (gam-bōj' or gam-bōj'), *n.* Yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and in medicine. [From *Cambodia* in Asia, where it is obtained.]

**gambol** (gam'bul). I. *vi.* Leap; skip; frisk or dance in sport. II. *n.* Skipping; playfulness. [Fr. *gambade* — *gambe*, leg.]

**gambrel** (gam'brei), *n.* 1. Hind-leg of a horse. 2. Stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals while dressing them. — **gambrel roof**, *n.* Roof with a slope broken at an obtuse angle. [From It. *gamba*, leg.]



Gambrel roof.

**game** (gām), *n.* 1. Sport of any kind; exercise or contest for amusement. 2. Stake in a game. 3. Trick; scheme. 4. One match in a series. 5. Wild animal hunted by sportsmen. II. *vi.* Play at game; play for money; gamble.

III. *a.* Defying, unyielding. — **gaming**, *n.* Practice of playing for money. [A. S. *gamen*, play.] [to fight.]

**gamecock** (gām'kok), *n.* Cock trained **game-keeper** (gām'kē-pēr), *n.* One who has the care of game.

**game-laws** (gām'laz), *n. pl.* Laws relating to the protection of certain wild animals.

**gamesome** (gām'sum), *a.* Playful.

**gamester** (gām'stēr), *n.* One addicted to playing for money; gambler.

**gamin** (gam'in or gām'ang'), *n.* Neglected street boy; Arab of the streets. [Fr.] [From GODMOTHER.]

**gammer** (gam'er), *n.* Old woman.

**gammon** (gam'un). I. *n.* Leg or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried. II. *vt.* Cure, as bacon. [O. F. *gambon*. Fr. *jambon*, ham.]

**gammon** (gam'un). I. *n.* Hoax; non-sense. II. *vt.* Hoax, impose upon. [A. S. *gamen*, game.]

**gamut** (gam'ut), *n.* 1. Musical scale. 2. Scale or compass of wind instruments. [Gr. *gamma*, which stood first in the scale invented by Guy of Arezzo, and thus gave its name to the whole scale; and L. *ut*, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.] [A. S. *gandra*.]

**gander** (gan'dēr), *n.* Male of the goose.

**gang** (gang), *n.* Number of persons going together or associated for a certain purpose, usually in a bad sense. [A. S. — *gangan*, go.]

**gangboard** (gang'bōrd), *n.* Board or plank on which passengers may go or walk into or out of a ship; gangplank.

**ganglion** (gang'gh-un), *n.* 1. Tumor in the sheath of a tendon. 2. Natural

enlargement in the course of a nerve. — *pl.* gang'lia or gang'lions. [Gr.]

**gangrene** (gang'grēn). I. *n.* Loss of vitality in some part of the body; first stage in mortification. II. *vt.* Mortify. III. *vi.* Become putrid. — **gangrenous**, *a.* [Fr. — Gr. *gangraina* — *graino*, gnaw.]

**gangway** (gang'wā), *n.* 1. Passage or way into or out of any place, esp. a ship. 2. Narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side. [A. S. *gang*, and *way*.]

**gannet** (gan'et), *n.*

Web-footed fowl found in the northern seas. [A. S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl — root of GANDER.]



Gannet.

**gant'let**, *n.* Glove.

Same as GAUNTLET.

**gantlet** (gant'let), *n.*

1. Military punishment, in which the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to pass between two files of men, and each man gave him a stroke. — *Run the gantlet*. Undergo the punishment of the gantlet; go through much and severe criticism, controversy or ill-treatment. 2. Arrangement of two railroad-tracks, by which the two inner rails cross each other and run close to the opposite outer rail. [Sw. *gatlopp* — *gata*, lane, and *lopp*, run.]

**gaol**, **gaoler**. See JAIL, etc.

**gap** (gap). I. *vt.* 1. Notch; jag; cut into teeth like those of a saw. 2. Make a break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like. II. *n.* Opening made by rupture or parting; cleft; passage. [From GAPE.]

**gape** (gäp or gāp). I. *vi.* Open the mouth wide; be open, like a gap. II. *n.* 1. Act of gaping. 2. Width of the open mouth. 3. Fit of yawning. — **gaping-stock**, *n.* Object of open-mouthed wonder. — **gap-toothed**, *a.* Having gaps between the teeth. [A. S. *geapan*.]

*Syn.* Yawn; stare; gaze.

**gar** (gär), **garfish** (gär'fish), *n.* Long fish with pointed head. [A. S. *gar*, dart.]

**garage** (gar'aj) [Fr. *gar-äzh*], *n.* Place where automobiles are stored repaired or hired. [Fr. *garé*.]

**garb** (gärb). I. *n.* 1. Fashion of dress. 2. External appearance. II. *vt.* Dress; clothe. [O. Fr. — O. Ger. *garawi*, preparation, dress. Akin to GEAR.]

**garbage** (gär'bij), *n.* Refuse; offal.

**garble** (gär'bl), *vt.* Select out of a book or writing what may serve the purpose, in a bad sense; mutilate; corrupt. [O. Fr. — Sp. *garbillar*, sift.]



**garden** (gär'dn). I. *n.* Piece of ground on which flowers, etc., are cultivated. II. *vt.* Work in a garden; practice gardening. — **gardening** (gär'dning), *n.* Art of laying out and cultivating gardens. — **gardener**, *n.* One who cultivates or has charge of a garden. [O. Fr. *gardin*, Fr. *jardin*, from root of Ger. *garten*, A. S. *geard*, E. *yard*.]

**gargle** (gär'gl). I. *vt.* Make a liquid gurgle or bubble in the throat, without swallowing it; wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it. II. *n.* Preparation for washing the throat. [Fr. *gargouiller* — *gargouille*, throat.]

**gargoyle** (gär'göyl), *n.* Projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof-gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures. [Fr. *gargouille*, throat.]



Gargoyle.

**garish** (gär'ish), *a.* Showy; gaudy. — **garishly**, *adv.* — **garishness**, *n.* [O. E. *gare*, stare.]

**garland** (gär'land). I. *n.* Wreath of flowers or leaves. II. *vt.* Deck with a garland. [O. Fr. *garlande*.]

**garlic** (gär'lik), *n.* Bulbous-rooted plant having a strong odor and a pungent taste, used as seasoning. — **garlicky**, *adj.* Like garlic. [A. S. *garleac*—*gar*, spear, and *leac*, leek.]

**garment** (gär'ment), *n.* Article of clothing. [O. Fr. *garniment*—*garnir*, furnish.]

**garner** (gär'nēr). I. *n.* Granary or place where grain is stored up. II. *vt.* Store as in a garner. [Fr. *grenier*—L. *granaria*, granary—*granum*, grain.]

**garnet** (gär'net), *n.* 1. Precious stone resembling the grains or seeds of the pomegranate. 2. Deep red color. [Fr. *grenat*—L. (*pomum*) *granatum*, grained (apple), pomegranate—*granum*, grain.]

**garnish** (gär'nish), *vt.* Furnish; adorn; surround with ornaments. — **gar-nisher**, *n.* [Fr. *garnir*, fortify. Akin to WARN.]

**garnish** (gär'nish), *n.* That which garnishes or embellishes; ornament.

**garnishee** (gär-ni-shē), *vt.* In law, cause money due to the defendant by a third person to be paid over to the plaintiff.

**garret** (gar'et), *n.* Room next the roof of a house. [O. Fr. *garite*, place of lookout.]

**garrison** (gar'i-sn). I. *n.* 1. Body of soldiers stationed in a town or fortress. 2. Fortified place. II. *vt.* 1. Furnish a fortress with troops. 2. Defend by fortresses manned with troops. [Fr. *garnison*—*garnir*, furnish.]

**garrote** (gar-röt'). I. *n.* 1. Spanish mode of strangling criminals, originally with a cord placed over the neck and twisted tight by a stick. 2. Brass collar used in strangling. II. *vt.* 1. Strangle by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow. 2. Render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then rob. [Sp. *garrote*, cudgel.]

**garrulous** (gar'ö-lus), *a.* Talkative. — **garrulity** (gar'ö-li-ti), **gar'ulousness**, *ns.* [L. *garrulus*—root of *garria* chatter.]

*Syn.* Loquacious; chattering; noisy. **garter** (gär'tēr). I. *n.* 1. Band used to hold up the stocking. 2. Badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter. II. *vt.* Fasten up with a garter. [Norm. Fr. *gartier*.]

**gas** (gas), *n.* 1. In popular language, coal gas. 2. In chem. Any elastic aeriform fluid. — **gas-fitter**, *n.* One who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting. — **gas-meter**, *n.* Instrument through which the gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet which are consumed in a given time. [A word coined by Van Helmont, a chemist of Flanders, 1577-1644, probably from Flem. *geest*, Ger. *geist*, spirit.]

**gasconade** (gas-kon-äd'). I. *n.* Boasting or bragging like a Gascon; bravado. II. *vt.* Brag or boast. [From Gascony, a province of France, whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.]

**gaseous** (gas'e-us), *a.* In the form of gas or air.

**gash** (gash). I. *vt.* Make a deep hack or cut, esp. into flesh. II. *n.* Deep, open wound. [Etymology doubtful.]

**gasify** (gas'i-fi), *vt.* Convert into gas. — **gasification**, *n.* [E. GAS, and L. *facio*, make.]

**gasolene** or **gasoline** (gas' o-lēn), *n.* Volatile fluid distilled from naphtha. [E. GAS, and L. *oleum*, oil.]

**gasometer** (gas-om'et-ēr), *n.* 1. Instrument for measuring gas. 2. Reservoir for gas.

**gasp** (gasp). I. *vi.* Gape in order to catch breath; breathe laboriously or convulsively. II. *n.* Act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; painful catching of the breath. [Icel. *geispa*. Akin to GAPE.]

**gastric** (gas'trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—*Gastric juice*, thin pellucid liquor, secreted by the glands of the stomach, the principal agent in digestion, containing pepsin as its characteristic compound. In the empty stomach it is neutral, but during digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free hydrochloric acid. [From Gr. *gaster*, stomach.]

**gastronomy** (gas-tron'om-i), *n.* Art or science of good eating; pleasure of the table; epicurism. [Gr. *gaster*, and *nomos*, rule.]

**gate** (gät), *n.* 1. Passage into a city, inclosure, or large building. 2. Movable frame in the entrance into any inclosure, serving to close it.—**gateway**, *n.* Way through a gate; gate. [A. S. *geat*, opening.]



Ancient city gate.

**gather** (gath'ër), *v.* 1. Collect; acquire. 2. Plait. 3. Learn by inference. II. *vt.* 1. Assemble; muster. 2. Increase. 3. Suppurate. III. *n.* Plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through.—**gatherer**, *n.* One who collects; gleaner.—**gathering**, *n.* 1. Crowd or assembly. 2. Tumor or collection of matter. [A. S. *gaderian*, fit, join.] [ward. [Fr.]

**gauche** (gösh), *a.* Left-handed; awkward. **gaudy** (ga'di), *a.* Showy; gay.—**gaudily**, *adv.*—**gaudiness**, *n.* Showiness. [M. E. *gaude*, ornament—L. *gaudium*, joy.]

**gauge** (gäj), *v.* 1. Measure; ascertain the contents or capacity. 2. Take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate. II. *n.* 1. Standard of measure; instrument to determine the dimensions or capacity of anything; measure; means of estimating.—**gauger**, *n.* Excise officer whose business it is to gauge or measure the contents of casks. [O. F. *gauger*.]

**Gaul** (gal), *n.* 1. Name of ancient France. 2. Inhabitant of Gaul.—**Gaulish**, *a.* [L. *Gallia*.]

**gaunt** (gänt), *a.* 1. Thin; of a pinched appearance. 2. Hungry; famishing.—**gauntly**, *adv.*—**gaunt'ness**, *n.* [Norw. *gand*.]

**gauntlet** (gänt'let), *n.* 1. Iron glove of armor, formerly thrown down in challenge. 2. Long glove covering the wrist. [Fr. *gantlet*.]

**gauze** (gäz), *n.* Thin, transparent fabric, orig. of silk.—**gauzy**, *a.* Like gauze. [Fr. *gaze*—*Gaza* in Palestine, whence it was first brought.]

**gave** (gäv), *past tense of GIVE.*

**gavel** (gav'l), *n.* 1. Mallet used by a presiding officer. 2. Mason's mallet. [O. Fr. *gavelle*.]

**gavotte** (ga-vot'), *n.* 1. Vivacious, dignified French dance. 2. Music in the rhythm of this dance.

**gawk** (gak), *n.* 1. Cuckoo. 2. Simpleton; tall, awkward fellow.—**gawk'y**, *a.* Awkward. [A. S. *geac*, cuckoo.]

**gay** (gä), *a.* Lively; bright; sportive; merry; showy.—**gaily** or **gayly**, *adv.* [Fr. *gai*, prob. from root of Ger. *jahe*, sudden.]

**gayety** (gä'e-ti), *n.* Same as GAIETY.

**gaze** (gäz), *v.* 1. Look fixedly. II. *n.* Fixed look. [Swed. *gasa*, stare.]

*Syn.* Stare;

gape; gloat.

**gazelle** (gä-zel'), *n.* Small graceful species of antelope, with beautiful dark eyes, in Arabia and N. Africa. [Ar. *ghazal*.]



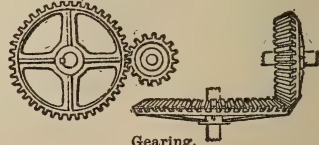
Gazelle.

**gazette** (gä-zet'),

*n.* 1. Newspaper.

2. British or Continental official newspaper. II. *vt.* Publish in a gazette. [Fr.—It. *gaz-zetta*.]

**gazetteer** (gaz-et-tär'), *n.* 1. Writer for a gazette. 2. Geographical dictionary. **gear** (gër), *n.* 1. Dress; harness; tackle. 2. Connection by means of toothed wheels. II. *vt.* Put in gear, as machinery. [A. S. *gearwe*, preparation—*gearu*, ready.]



Gearing.

**gearing** (gër'ing), *n.* 1. Harness. 2. Train of toothed wheels and pinions, or other working parts of a machine.

**gecko** (gek'ö), *n.* Wall-lizard.

**gee** (jê), *int.* Turn to the right!

**gelatin, gelatine** (je'l'a-tin), *n.* Animal substance which dissolves in hot water and forms a jelly when cold.—**gelatinous** (je-lat'in-us), *a.* Resembling or formed into jelly. [Fr.—L. *gelo*, freeze.]

**geld** (geld), *vt.* 1. Emasculate. 2. Deprive of anything essential. — **geld'ing**, *n.* Castrated animal, especially a horse. [Icel. *gelda*.] [*gelidus*.]

**gelid** (jel'id), *a.* Icy cold; cold. [L. **gem** (jem). I. *n.* 1. Bud. 2. Precious stone, esp. when cut. 3. Anything extremely valuable or attractive. 4. Small, round cake. II. *vt.* [gem'ming; gemmed.] Adorn with gems. [L. *gemma*.]

**gemination** (jem-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Doubling. 2. Repetition.

**Gemini** (jem'i-nī), *n.* Constellation of the Zodiac, representing the twins Castor and Pollux. [L. = twins.]

**gemmate** (jem'āt), *a.* Having buds. — **gem'mation**, *n.* 1. Act or time of budding. 2. Arrangement of buds on the stalk.

**gendarme** (zhāng-därm'), *n.* 1. Member of the armed police of France. 2. Formerly, knight, cavalryman. [Fr. — *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.]

**gender** (jen'dēr), *vt.* Reget. [Abbrev. of ENGENER.]

**gender** (jen'dēr), *n.* 1. Kind. 2. Sex. 3. In *gram*. Formal distinction of words (nouns, etc.) in three classes, masculine, feminine and neuter, according to sex. [Fr. *genre*—L. *genus*, *generis*, kind, kin.]

**genealogy** (jen-e-al'o-ji), *n.* 1. History of the descent of families. 2. Pedigree of a particular person or family. 3. Progeny; offspring; generation.—**genealog'ical**, *a.* — **genealog'ically**, *adv.* — **genealog'ist**, *n.* [Gr. *genealogia*—*genea*, birth, descent, and —*logos*, science.]

**genera**. See GENUS.

**general** (jen'er-al). I. *a.* 1. Relating to a whole class; not special. 2. Viewed as a whole. 3. Not restricted in scope, as *general agent*. 4. Common; prevalent; usual. 5. Loose; vague. II. *n.* 1. Whole or chief part. 2. Officer who is head over a whole department. 3. Military officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade. 4. Chief commander of an army in service. [Fr.—L. *generalis*—*genus*.]



Gemini. (II)

**generalissimo** (jen'er-a-tis'i-mō), *n.* Chief commander of an army or of separate armies. [It.]

**generality** (jen'er-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being general. 2. Main part; greatest part. 3. Vague statement or principle. [Fr.—L. *generalitas*.]

**generalization** (jen'er-a-lī zā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of comprehending under a common name several objects resembling each other in some part of their nature. 2. Deduction of a general principle from particulars.

**generalize** (jen'er-a-līz), *vt.* Make general; reduce to or include under a general term; infer from one or a few the nature of a whole class. [Fr. *généraliser*—*général*.]

**generally** (jen'er-a-lī), *adv.* 1. In general; commonly. 2. Extensively; most frequently. 3. In a general way; without detail. 4. Collectively; together.

**generalship** (jen'er-al-ship), *n.* 1. Office or skill of a general or military officer. 2. Diplomatic or strategic skill.

**generate** (jen'er-āt), *vt.* Produce; bring into life; originate. [L. *genero*—*genus*, kind.]

**generation** (jen'er-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Producing or originating. 2. That which is generated. 3. Single stage in natural descent. 4. People of the same age or period. 5. Age of a generation; average lifetime.

**generative** (jen'er-ā-tiv), *a.* Having the power of generating or producing; prolific.

**generator** (jen'er-ā-tūr), *n.* Begetter; producer.

**generic** (je-ner'ik), **generic** (je-ner'i-kal), *a.* Marking or comprehending a genus. — **gener'ically**, *adv.* [Fr. *générique*.]

**generosity** (jen'er-os'i-ti), *n.* Nobleness or liberality of nature. [Fr. *générosité*—L. *generositas*.]

**generous** (jen'er-us), *a.* 1. Of a noble nature; well-born. 2. Courageous. 3. Liberal. 4. Invigorating in its nature, as wine. 5. Abundant; full. — **gen'erosly**, *adv.* — **gen'erosness**, *n.* [O. Fr.—L. *generosus*—*genus*, birth.]

**genesis** (jen'e-sis), *n.* 1. Generation, creation, or production. 2. Manner of producing. 3. Theory of the origin of something. 4. (G.) First book of the Old Testament. [Gr.]

**genet** (je-net'), *n.* Kind of civet-cat, found around the Mediterranean. [Ar. *jarnait*.]

**genethliac** (je-neth'li-ak), *a.* Pertaining to the birthday. [Gr.]



**genial** (jē'nī-al), *a.* Cheering; merry; kindly; sympathetic; healthful. —

**geniality**, **genialness**, *n.* Quality of being genial; gaiety; cheerfulness. —

**genially**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. genialis*—*genius*, the spirit of social enjoyment.]

**genital** (jen'i-tal), *a.* Belonging to generation, or the act of producing; reproductive.

**genitive** (jen'it-iv), *n.* In *gram.* Case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, etc., expressing source, origin, possession, and the like; possessive case. [*L.—gigno, gentium*, beget.]

**genius** (jē'nī-us), *n.* Good or evil spirit, supposed by the ancients to preside over every person, place, and thing, and esp. to preside over a man's destiny from his birth. —*pl.* Genii (jē-nī-i). 2. Special inborn faculty of an individual; special taste or disposition qualifying for a particular employment. 3. Superior inborn power of mind. 4. One having such power of mind. —*pl.* Geniuses (jēn'yus-ez). [*L.* See *GENUS*.]

**genre-painting** (zhong'r-pānt'ing), *n.* Composition with figures that is not specifically landscape or historical painting. [Fr. *genre*, kind, sort.]

**genteel** (jen-tēl'), *a.* 1. Well-bred. 2. Graceful in manners or in form. 3. Fashionable. — **genteelly**, *adv.* — **genteelness**, *n.* [Fr. *gentil*.]

**gentian** (jen'shan), *n.* Plant of many species, some beautiful, some medicinal.

**Gentile** (jen'til'), *n.* 1. One not a Jew. 2. One neither a Jew nor a Christian. — *a.* Belonging to any nation but the Jews. [*L. gentilis*—*gens*, nation.]

**gentility** (jen-til'i-tl), *n.* Good birth or extraction; good breeding; politeness of manners.

**gentle** (jen'tl), *a.* Well-born; mild and refined in manners; mild in disposition; soft, not strong; amiable; soothing. — **gently**, *adv.* — **gentleness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. gentilis*. See *GENTEEL*.]

**gentlefolks** (jen'tl-fōks), *n. pl.* Persons of good family or above the vulgar. [See *FOLK*.]

**gentleman** (jen'tl-man), *n.* 1. Man of gentle or good birth; above the yeoman. 2. Man of refined manners and good behavior. — **gentlemanlike** (jen'tl-man-lik), **gentlemanly** (jen'tl-man-li), *a.* Well-bred, refined, generous. — **gentlemanliness**, *n.* — *pl.* gentlemen. — *fem.* gentlewoman.



Fringed  
gentian.

**gentry** (jen'tri), *n.* 1. Class of people between the nobility and the yeomanry. 2. Educated and well-bred people.

**genuflection**, **genuflexion** (jen-ū-flek'shun), *n.* Act of bending the knee, esp. in worship. [*L.—genu, knee*, and *—flecto, flexum*, bend.]

**genuine** (jen-ū-in), *a.* Natural, not spurious or adulterated; real; pure. — **genuinely**, *adv.* — **genuineness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. genuinus*, inborn.]

*Syn.* Native; true; authentic; unalloyed; intrinsic; trustworthy.

**genus** (jē'nus), *n.* [*pl.* *genuses* or *genera* (jē'nus-ez, jen'e-ra).] Class of a greater extent than species, subordinate to tribe and family. [*Gr. genos*.]

**geodesy** (je-od'e-si), *n.* Survey of large portions of the earth's surface, taking into account its curvature, elevations, etc. — **geodetic**, *a.*

**geography** (jē-og'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Science which describes the surface of the earth and its inhabitants. 2. Book containing a description of the earth. — **geographer** (jē-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One who is versed in, or who writes on, geography. — **geographic** (jē-o-graf'ik), **geographical**, *a.* — **geographically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*ge, earth*, and *grapho*, write.]

**geology** (jē-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science of the structure and history of the earth. — **geological** (jē-o-loj'i-ka), *a.* Pertaining to geology. — **geologically**, *adv.* — **geologist**, *n.* One versed in geology. — **geologize**, *vi.* Study geology. [Gr.—*ge, earth*, and *logos*, science.]

**geometry** (jē-om'e-tri), *n.* Branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude of space and its relations. — **geometric**, **geometrical**, *a.* [Gr.—*ge, earth*, and *metreo*, measure.]

**georgic** (jar'jik), *n.* 1. A poem relating to agriculture or rural affairs, as the *Georgics* of Virgil. II. *a.* Relating to agricultural affairs.

**geranium** (je-rā'nī-um), *n.* Plant with seed-vessels like a crane's bill. [Gr.—*geranos*, crane.]

**germ** (jērm), *n.* 1. Rudimentary form of a new plant or animal. 2. Origin; first principle. — *Germ theory.* Theory that zymotic diseases are caused by presence of living organisms in the body. [*L. germen*, bud.]



Consump-  
tion      Grip  
GERMS.

**german** (jēr'man), **germane** (jēr-mān'), *a.* 1. Of the first degree, as cousins-german. 2. Closely allied; relevant. [Fr.—*L. germanus*, prob.—*germen*, bud, origin.]

**German** (jēr'man). *I. n.* 1. Native of Germany.—*pl.* Ger'mans. 2. German language. *II. a.* Of or from Germany.—**High-German**, language, or dialect, of central and southern Germany.—**Low-German**, language, or dialect, of northern Germany.—The Anglo-Saxons were Low Germans. The literature of Germany is chiefly High German. [*L. Germani*, from their Gallic name of uncertain meaning.]

**German-silver** (jēr'man-sil'vēr), *n.* Alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, white like silver, and first made in Germany.

**germicide** (jēr'mi-sid), *n.* Substance used for destroying the germs of a disease. [to a germ.]

**germinal** (jēr'min-al), *a.* Pertaining to **germinate** (jēr'min-āt), *vi.* Spring from a germ; begin to grow.—**germination**, *n.* [*L. germino*.]

**gerrymander** (ger'i-man-dēr), *n.* Arbitrary arrangement of the election districts of a state, so as to give one party an unfair advantage. [From Gerry, Gov. of Massachusetts. 1881.]

**gerund** (jer'und), *n.* 1. Part of the Latin verb used as a noun. 2. Similar form of the verb in other languages, as in English *dancing* in *dancing-master*.—**gerundial**, *a.* [*L. gerundium*—*gero*, carry on.]

**gestation** (jes-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Carrying the young in the womb. 2. Carrying; exercise by being carried, as on horseback. [*L. gesto*, carry.]

**gesticulate** (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *vi.* Make gestures or motions when speaking; play antic tricks.—**gesticulation**, *n.* [*L. gesticulo*—*gero*, carry.]

**gesture** (jes'tūr), *n.* Position, or movement of the body, expressive of sentiment or passion. [From fut. p. of *L. gero*, carry.]

**get** (get). *I. vt.* [get'ting; got; got'ten.] 1. Obtain. 2. Beget. 3. Learn. 4. Persuade; cause. 5. Take; betake. 6. Carry; bring. *II. vi.* Arrive; put one's self in a place, state or condition; become.—*Get at*, reach.—*Get off*, escape.—*Get on*, proceed; advance.—*Get over*, surmount.—*Get through*, finish.—*Get up*, arise, ascend. [*A. S. gitan*.]

**gewgaw** (gū'gā). *I. n.* Shoy; bauble; showy trifle. *II. a.* Showy without value. [*M. E. givogave*, trifling gift—root of *GIVE*.]

**geyser** (gēs'ēr), *n.* Spring which throws out hot water, mud, etc. [*Icel.*—*geysa*, gush.]

**ghastly** (gāst'li), *a.* Deathlike; hag-gard; hideous.—**ghastliness**, *n.* [*A. S. gæstlic*, terrible. See AGHAST.]

**ghat**, **ghaut** (gāt), *n.* 1. Mountain-pass. 2. Mountain-range. 3. Landing place. [*India*.]

**gherkin** (gēr'kin), *n.* Small cucumber used for pickling. [*Dut. agurkje*.]

**ghetto** (get'tō), *n.* Quarter of an Italian city in which formerly the Jews were compelled to live.

**ghost** (gōst), *n.* 1. Breath, spirit. 2. Soul of a dead person. 3. Unearthly apparition; spirit. 4. Mere shadow.—*Holy Ghost*, third person in the Trinity.—*The ghost walks*, the salary is paid. (Stage term).—**ghostlike**, *a.*—**ghostly** (gōst'li), *a.* 1. Spiritual. 2. Pertaining to apparitions; supernatural.—**ghostliness**, *n.* [*A. S. gast*. Ger. *geist*.]

**ghoul** (gōl), *n.* 1. Demon supposed to feed on the dead; ogre. 2. Grave-robbler. [*Pers. ghol*.]

**giant** (jī'ant), *n.* 1. Man of extraordinary size. 2. Person of extraordinary powers.—*fem. gi'antess*. [*Fr. géant*—Gr. *gigas*.]

**giaour** (jowr), *n.* Infidel, term applied by the Turks to all who are not of their own religion. [*Pers. gawr*.]

**gibber** (gib'ēr), *vi.* Jabber.—**gibberish** (gib'ēr-ish). *I. n.* Rapid, gabbling talk; unmeaning words. *II. a.* Unmeaning. [Imitation of the sound.]

**gibbet** (jib'et). *I. n.* 1. Gallows. 2. Projecting beam of a crane. *II. vt.* Expose on a gibbet; execute; expose to scorn. [*Fr. gibet*.]

**gibbon** (gib'un), *n.* Long-armed, tailless ape, native of the East Indies.



Gibbon.

**gibbous** (gib'us), *a.* 1. Hump-backed. 2. Swelling, convex, as the moon when nearly full.—**gibbously**, *adv.*—**gibbousness**, *n.*

**gibe** (jib). *I. vt.* Sneer at; taunt; mock. *II. n.* Scoff; contempt.—**gibingly**, *adv.* [*Icel. geipa*, talk nonsense.]

**giblets** (jib'lets), *n. pl.* 1. Eatable internal parts of a fowl. 2. Tatters; shreds. [*O. Fr. gibelet*.]

**gid** (gid), *n.* Staggers in sheep, caused by the presence in the brain of the larva of the dog's tapeworm.

**giddy** (gid'ī), *a.* 1. Foolish, frivolous, inconstant, thoughtless. 2. Dizzy. 3. That causes giddiness. 4. Whirling. —**giddily**, *adv.* —**giddiness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Unsteady. See FICKLE.

**gift** (gift), *i. n.* 1. Thing given. 2. Quality bestowed by nature. 3. Act or right of giving. *II. vt.* Endow with a power. [See GIVE.]

*Syn.* Talent. See PRESENT. [nature.

**gifted** (gift'ed), *a.* Well endowed by

**gig** (gig), *i. n.* 1. Light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. 2. Long, light boat. 3. Any light, quickly moving thing. 4. Fun; sport. 5. Silly girl. *II. vt. and vi.* 1. Move up and down; wriggle; spin. 2. Catch fish by jerking a set of hooks through a school of them. [Icel. *gigja*, fiddle. Fr. *gigue*, lively dance.]

**gigantic** (ji-gan'tik), *n.* Suitable to or like a giant; enormous. —**gigan'tically**, *adv.* [See GIANT.]

**giggle** (gig'l), *i. vt.* Laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner. *II. n.* Laugh of this kind. —**giggler**, *n.* [From the sound.]

**gild** (gild), *vt.* [gild'ing; gild'ed or gilt.] 1. Cover or overlay with gold. 2. Adorn with luster; give a splendid, deceptive appearance. [A. S. *gylðan*. See GOLD.]

**gilding** (gild'ing), *n.* 1. Art or trade of a gilder. 2. Gold laid on a surface for ornament.

**gill** (gil), *n.* 1. Breathing organ in fishes and certain other aquatic animals. 2. Wattle of a fowl. —**gill-net**, *n.* Net hung vertically in the water, so that the fish catch their gills in its meshes. [Dan. *giælle*.]

**gill** (gil), *n.* Measure of liquids = ¼ pint. [O. Fr. *gelle*.]

**gillie, gilly** (gil'ī), *n.* Youth; manservant. [Scotch.]

**gillyflower** (jil'ī-flōw-ēr), *n.* 1. Popular name for stock, wallflower, etc., so called from its clove-like smell. 2. Kind of apple. [Fr. *giroflée*—Gr. *karyophyllon*, clove-tree, —*karyon*, nut, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

**gilt** (gilt), *i. a.* Gilded. *II. n.* Gild.

**gimbals** (jim'balz), *n. pl.* Two rings for suspending the mariner's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. [L. *gemelli*, twins.] [mechanism.]

**gimcrack** (jim'krak), *n.* Toy; trivial

**gimlet** (jim'let), *n.* Small tool for boring holes. [Fr. *gibélet*, —Teut. root of WIMBLE.]

**gimp** (gimp), *n.* Kind of trimming,

etc., of silk, woollen, or cotton twist.

[Fr. *gimpe* — O. Ger. *wimpal*, light robe. See WIMPLE.]

**gin** (jin), *n.* Liquor distilled from grain, flavored with juniper berries. [From D. *jenever*, juniper.]

**gin** (jin), *i. n.* 1. Trap; snare. 2. Machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. *II. vt.* 1. Catch in a trap. 2. Clear cotton of its seeds by means of the cotton-gin. [From ENGINE.]

**ginger** (jin'jēr), *n.* Root of a plant in the E. and W. Indies, with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being shaped like a horn. [Gr. *zingiberis*.]

**gingerbread** (jin'jēr-bred), *n.* Sweet cake flavored with ginger.

**gingerly** (jin'jēr-lī), *adv.* With soft steps; timidly. [From root of Swed. *gingla*, walk gingerly.]

**gingham** (ging'am), *n.* Kind of cotton cloth. [Fr. *guingan*—Guinamp, a town in Brittany, where made.] [Jap.]

**gingko** (ging'kō), *n.* Maiden-hair tree.

**ginseng** (jin'seng), *n.* Chinese plant used as a panacea, recently cultivated in U. S. for export to China. [Chin. = wonder of the world.]

**gipsy, gypsy** (jip'sī), *n.* 1. One of a wandering race, orig. from India. 2. One with a dark complexion. 3. Sly woman or playful girl. [Corr. from EGYPTIAN.]

**giraffe** (jī-raf'), *n.* Ruminant animal of Africa, the only species of its genus and family. A full-grown male reaches the height of 18 to 20 feet. It feeds upon the leaves of trees. [Fr. —Ar. *zurafa* = long-necked.]

**girandole** (jir'an-dōl), *n.* 1. Chandelier. 2. Revolving jet of water or fireworks. [It. See GYRATE.]

**girasol** (jir'ā-sōl), *n.* Kind of opal. [It. —L. *girare*, turn, and *sol*, sun.]

**gird** (gērd), *vt.* [gird'ing; girded or girt.] 1. Bind round; make fast by binding. 2. Surround; clothe. [A. S. *gyrdan*. Akin to YARD.]



Ginseng.



Giraffe.



**gird** (gêrd). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Strike; upbraid; gibe; dash. II. *n.* Stroke; twinge; taunt. [From root of *yard*, rod.]

**girder** (gêrd'êr), *n.* 1. One who girds. 2. Simple or compound beam sustaining a weight, and supported at ends.

**girdle** (gêrd'l). I. *n.* That which girds or encircles, esp. a band for the waist. II. *vt.* 1. Bind, as with a girdle. 2. Inclose. 3. Make a circular incision, as through the bark of a tree to kill it. [A. S. *gyrdel*—*gyrdan*, gird.]

**girl** (gêrl), *n.* Female child; young woman. — **girlhood**, *n.* State of being a girl. — **girlish**, *a.* Of or like a girl. — **girlishly**, *adv.* — **girlishness**, *n.* [From root of Low Ger. *gœr*, child.]

**girt** (gêrt), **girth** (gêrth), *n.* 1. Belly-band of a saddle. 2. Measure round **girth** (gêrt), *vt.* Gird. [the waist.]

**gist** (jist), *n.* Main point or pith of a matter. [From an O. Fr. proverb: "I know where the hare lies (*gist*)."]

**give** (giv). I. *vt.* [giving; gave; given (giv'n).] Bestow; impart; yield; grant; permit; afford; furnish; pay or render, as thanks; pronounce, as a decision; show, as a result; apply, as one's self; allow or admit. II. *vi.* Yield to pressure; begin to melt; grow soft. — **giver** (giv'êr), *n.* One who gives or bestows. [A. S. *gifan*.]

**gizzard** (giz'ard), *n.* Muscular second stomach of a bird or insect, in which grain and other food is ground. [Fr. *gésier*—L. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.]

**glabrous** (glā'brus), *a.* Having no hairs or any unevenness. [L. *glaber*, smooth.]

**glacial** (glā'shī-əl), *a.* 1. Icy; frozen. 2. Pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers. [L.—*glacies*, ice.]

**glacier** (glā'shêr or glās'i-êr), *n.* Slowly moving river of ice, in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains. [Fr.—L. *glacies*, ice.]

**glacis** (glā'sis or glā-sēs'), *n.* Gentle slope. [Fr.=slide.]

**glad** (glad). I. *a.* [glad'der; glad'dest.] 1. Pleased; cheerful; bright. 2. Giving pleasure. II. *vt.* [glad'ding; gladd'ed.] Make glad. — **gladly**, *adv.* — **gladness**, *n.* [A. S. *glæd*, smooth, slippery.]

*Syn.* Happy; joyful; joyous; gratifying; delighted; pleasing; gratified.

**gladden** (glad'n), *vt.* Make glad; cheer.

**glade** (glād), *n.* 1. Open space in a wood. 2. Patch of smooth ice or blue sky. [Root of GLAD. Norw. *glette*, patch of blue sky.] [L. *gladius*, sword.]

**gladiolate** (glad'i-āt), *a.* Sword-shaped.

**gladiator** (glad'i-ā-tûr), *n.* Professional combatant with men or beasts in an arena. [L.=swordsmen.]

**gladiolus** (glā-dī'ô-lus), *n.* Sword-lily. [L.]

**gladsome** (glad'sum), *a.* Glad; joyous; gay. — **glad-somely**, *adv.* — **glad-someness**, *n.*

**glair** (glâr). I. *n.* 1. White of an egg used as varnish. 2. Any viscous, transparent substance. II. *vt.* Varnish with white of egg. — **glairy**, *a.* [Fr. *glaire*. Akn to CLEAR.]

**glamour** (glam'ûr). I. *n.* Influence of a charm on the eyes; enchantment. II. *vt.* Bewitch; charm. [Sc.—*gramer* (GRAMMAR), magic.]

**glance** (glāns). I. *n.* Sudden shoot of light. 2. Darting of the eye; momentary view. 3. Deflected motion. II. *vt.* 1. Dart a ray of light or splendor. 2. Snatch a momentary view. 3. Fly off obliquely. 4. Make a passing allusion. III. *vt.* Dart suddenly or obliquely. — **glancingly**, *adv.* [Swed. *glans*, luster.]

**gland** (glānd), *n.* 1. Fleishy organ of the body which secretes some substance from the blood. 2. Small cellular organ of a plant which secretes oil or aroma. [L. *glans*, acorn.]

**glanders** (glāndêrz), *n.* Contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of horses. [From GLAND.]

**glare** (glâr). I. *n.* 1. Clear, dazzling light; overpowering luster. 2. Fierce stare. II. *vt.* 1. Shine with a dazzling light. 2. Look with piercing eyes. [A. S. *glær*, amber; akin to GLASS.]

**glaring** (glâr'ing), *a.* 1. Bright and dazzling. 2. Barefaced; bold. 3. Plainly discernible. — **glaringly**, *adv.* — **glaringness**, *n.*

**glass** (glās). I. *n.* 1. Hard, brittle, transparent substance. 2. Anything made of glass, esp. a drinking vessel, a mirror, etc. — *pl.* Spectacles. 3. Quantity of liquid a glass holds. 4. Barometer. II. *a.* Made of glass. III. *vt.* Case in glass; glaze. [A. S. *glæe*, akin to GLOW, GLANCE, etc.]

**glassy** (glās'i), *a.* Made of or like glass. — **glassily**, *adv.* — **glassiness**, *n.*

**glaucous** (glā'kus), *n.* 1. Light green, passing into bluish-gray. 2. Covered with fine powder, as a plum.

**glaze** (glāz). I. *vt.* 1. Furnish with glass. 2. Give a glassy surface to. II. *n.* 1. Glassy coating put upon pottery. 2. Any material for giving a shining exterior.



Gladiator.

**glazier** (glā'zhēr), *n.* One who sets glass in window-frames, etc. [For *glaz-er*, as *law-y-er* for *law-er*.]

**glazing** (glā'zing) *n.* 1. Act or art of setting glass. 2. Art of covering with a vitreous substance. 3. Semi-transparent color put thinly over another.

**gleam** (glēm), *I. v.* Glow; shine; flash. *II. n.* Small ray of light; beam; brightness. — **gleam'y**, *a.* Casting beams or rays of light. [A.S. *glæm*.]

**glean** (glēn), *vt.* Gather the corn left by the reapers; collect what is thinly scattered. — **glean'er**, **glean'ing**, *n.* [O. Fr. *glener* — A.S. *gelm*, handful.]

**glebe** (glēb), *n.* 1. Clod of earth; sod. 2. Land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. [Fr. — L. *gleba*, clod, soil.]

**glee** (glē), *n.* 1. Joy; mirth; gaiety. 2. Song for three or more solo voices. —

**gleeful** (glē'fōl), *a.* Merry. [A.S. *gleo*, mirth.]

**gleet** (glēt), *I. n.* Glairy discharge from a mucous surface. *II. vt.* Flow slowly. [O. Fr. *glete*, fleur. [gleann].]

**glen** (glēn), *n.* Narrow valley. [Gael.

**glengarry** (glēn-gar'i), *n.* Scotch woolen cap, growing lower toward the back, where two ribbons hang down. [From valley of Glengarry.]

**glib** (glīb), *a.* 1. Slippery. 2. Moving easily. — **glib'ly**, *adv.* — **glib'ness**, *n.* [Dut. *glibberig*, slippery.]

*Syn.* Flippant; fluent; voluble.

**glide** (glīd), *I. vt.* Slide smoothly and easily; flow gently. *II. n.* Act of gliding. — **glid'ingly**, *adv.* [A.S. *glidan*.]

**glimmer** (glīm'ēr), *I. vt.* 1. Burn or shine faintly. 2. Be extinguished. *II. n.* 1. Faint light; feeble rays of light. 2. Mica. [From root of GLEAM.]

**glimmering** (glīm'ēr-ing), *n.* 1. Glimmer. 2. Slight idea.

**glimpse** (glīmps), *I. n.* 1. Weak light; transient luster. 2. Hurried view. 3. Fleeting enjoyment. 4. Faint resemblance. *II. vt.* Glance. *III. vi.* Appear by glimpses. [From root of GLIMMER.]

**glint** (glīnt), *I. vt.* Gleam; flash; peep. *II. n.* Glance; flash. [Akin to GLITTER.]

**glisten** (glis'n), **glister** (glis'tēr), *vt.* Glitter, sparkle with light; shine. [Akin to GLITTER.]

**glitter** (glit'ēr), *I. vt.* Glisten; sparkle with light; be splendid; be showy. *II. n.* Luster; brilliancy. — **glit'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Icel. *glitra*.]

**gloaming** (glōm'ing), *n.* 1. Twilight; dusk; fall of the evening. 2. Gloominess. [Scotch variety of GLOOM.]

**gloat** (glōt), *vi.* Look eagerly with wicked satisfaction; view with evil joy. [Icel. *glotta*. Ger. *glotzen*.]

**globe** (glōb), *n.* 1. Round body, ball, sphere. 2. Earth. 3. Sphere representing the earth (terrestrial globe), or the heavens (celestial globe). [Fr. — L. *globus*.]

**globose**

glō-bō's)

**globous**

(glō'būs),

**globular**

(glōb'ū-lar),

**globular**

**u-lous**

(glōb'ū-lus),

*a.* Like a globe;

spherical.

**globeule**

(glōb'ūl),

*n.* Little globe, round particle.

**glomerate**

(glōm'ēr-āt),

*a.* Gathered in a ball or cluster. [L. *glomus*, ball.]

**gloom** (glōm), *I. n.* 1. Partial darkness; cloudiness. 2. Sadness. *II. vt.*

1. Be sullen or dejected. 2. Be cloudy or obscure. — **gloom'y**, *a.* Dark; dismal; sad. — **gloom'ily**, *adv.* —

**gloom'iness**, *n.* [A.S. *glom*, gloom.]

*Syn.* Shade; dimness; melancholy; obscurity; depression; dejection.

**glorify** (glō'ri-fi), *vt.* 1. Make glorious; honor; exalt to glory or happiness. 2. Ascribe honor to; worship. —

**glorification**, *n.* [L. — *gloria*, and *facio*, make.]

**glorious** (glō'ri-us), *a.* Noble, splendid; conferring renown. — **glō'riously**, *adv.* — **glō'riousness**, *n.* [L. *gloriosus*.]

**glory** (glō'ri), *I. n.* 1. Renown; honor.

2. Occasion of praise. 3. Object of pride. 4. Excellency; splendor; brightness. 5. Presence of God; heaven. *II. vt.* Take delight. [L. *gloria*.]

**gloss** (glōs), *I. n.* Brightness or luster, as from a polished surface; external show. *II. vt.* 1. Give a superficial luster to. 2. Render plausible; palliate. [Icel. *glossi*, brightness. Akin to GLASS.]

**gloss** (glōs), *I. n.* Explanatory remark; comment. *II. vt.* Make explanatory remarks. [L. *glossa*, unexplained word.]

**glossary** (glōs-a-ri), *n.* 1. Collection of glosses. 2. List of words or passages requiring special explanation.

**glossy** (glōs'i), *a.* Smooth and shining; highly polished. — **glōss'ily**, *adv.* —

**glōss'iness**, *n.*



Terrestrial globe.

**glottis** (glot'is), *n.* Opening of the larynx; entrance to the windpipe. [Gr. *glossa*, tongue.]

**glove** (gluv). I. *n.* Cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger. II. *vt.* Cover with or as with a glove. — **glover** (gluv'ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves. [A. S. *glof*. Icel. *lofi*, palm of the hand.]

**glow** (glō). I. *vi.* *n.* 1. Shine with an intense heat. 2. Feel great heat of body; be flushed. 3. Feel the heat of passion; be ardent. II. *n.* 1. Shining, red or white, heat. 2. Unusual warmth. 3. Brightness of color. 4. Vehemence of passion. [A. S. *glowan*.]

**glower** (glow'ēr), *vi.* Look intently; stare angrily. [From GLARE.]

**glow-worm** (glō-wŭrm), *n.* Female, or larva, of a certain insect, which glows or shines in the dark.

**gloze** (glōz). I. *vi.* 1. Give a false meaning to. 2. Flatter; wheedle. II. *vt.* Palliate by specious explanation. [From GLOSS.]

**glucose** (glō'kōz), *n.* 1. Peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits. 2. Sugar syrup obtained when starch is changed to sugar by sulphuric acid.]

**glue** (glō). I. *n.* Substance obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. II. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Join with glue. 2. Fasten; adhere firmly. — **glue'y**, *a.* Containing glue; sticky; viscous. [Fr. *glu*.]

**glum** (glum), *a.* Frowning; sullen. — **glum'ly**, *adv.* [Akin to GLOOM.]

**glume** (glōm), *n.* Husk or bract covering of grain and grasses. [L. *gluma*—*glubo*, peel off bark.]

**glut** (glut). I. *vt.* [glut'ting; glut'ted]. 1. Swallow greedily. 2. Feast to satiety. 3. Supply in excess. II. *n.* 1. That which is gorged. 2. Over-abundance. 3. Anything that obstructs the passage. [L. *glutito*, swallow.]

**gluten** (glō'ten), *n.* Grayish, viscid, nitrogenous, nutritious substance which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. [L. Akin to GLUE.]

**glutinate** (glō'tin-āt), *vt.* Unite, as with glue. — **glutination**, *n.* [L.]

**glutinous** (glō'tin-us), *a.* 1. Gluey; tenacious. 2. Covered with sticky moisture.

**glutton** (glut'n), *n.* 1. One who eats to excess. 2. Wolverine, a carnivorous mammal. — **gluttonous** (glut'n-us), **gluttonish** (glut'n-ish), *a.* Given to, or consisting in, gluttony. — **glut-tonously**, *adv.* — **gluttony** (glut'n-i), *n.* Excessive indulgence of the appetite for food. [Fr. *glouton*—L. *gluto*.]

**glycerine, glycerin** (glis'e-rin), *n.* Transparent colorless viscous liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from natural fats by saponification with alkalies or by the action of superheated steam. [From Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

**gnarl** (nār'l). I. *vi.* Snarl, growl. II. *n.* Growl, snarl. [Freq. of GNAR.]

**gnarl** (nār'l), *n.* 1. Twisted knot in wood. 2. Rough irregular growth on a tree; roughness. — **gnarled**, **gnarly**, *a.* Knotty, twisted. [Teut. root KNAR.]

**gnarling** (nār'ling), *n.* Milling, as on the edge of a thumb-screw. [From *gnarl*, roughness.]

**gnash** (nash), *vt.* and *vi.* Strike (the teeth) together in rage or pain; grind the teeth. [From the sound.]

**gnat** (nat), *n.* Small two-winged fly as the mosquito, the midge, etc. The larvæ and pupæ live in water. [M.E. and Icel. *gnit*.]

**gnaw** (nā). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Cut small bits off something hard with the teeth. 2. Bite off by degrees. 3. Use the teeth. 4. Corrode. [A.S. *gnagan*.]

**gneiss** (nis), *n.* Species of stratified rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. — **gneiss'ic**, **gneiss'oid**, *a.* [Ger.]

**gnome** (nōm), *n.* 1. Kind of sprite, said to preside over the inner parts of the earth and its treasures; dwarf, goblin. 2. Small owl found in the Western U.S. [Gr. *gnomon*, custodian.]

**gnomon** (nō'mon), *n.* 1. Pin or triangle of a sun-dial, whose shadow points to the hour. 2. Index of the hour-circle of a globe. 3. Remainder of a parallelogram, after a similar parallelogram has been cut out at one corner. [Gr.=indicator, guide.]

**Gnostic** (nos'tik), *n.* One of a sect in the first centuries of the Christian Era, whose views were very rationalistic.

**gnu** (nō), *n.* Kind of antelope in S. Africa, resembling the horse and ox. [Hottentot.]

**go** (gō), *vi.* [gō'ing; went; gone (gan), 1. Pass from one place to another. 2. Be in motion; proceed. 3. Depart from. 4. Extend. 5. Be about to do. 6. Pass in report



Gnu.



or in payment; be accounted in value.  
 7. Happen in a particular way; turn out. 8. Fare. [A. S. *gan, gangan.*]  
**goad** (gōd), *n.* 1. Sharp-pointed stick, for driving oxen; stimulus. II. *vt.* Drive with a goad; urge. [A. S. *gād.*]  
*Syn.* Prick; rouse; irritate.  
**goal** (gōl), *n.* 1. Mark set up to bound a race; winning-post. 2. End, aim. [Fr. *gaule*, pole.]  
**goat** (gōt), *n.* Hollow-horned quadruped, allied to the sheep. [A. S. *gat.*]  
**goatee** (gō-tē'), *n.* Pointed beard on the chin.  
**gob** (gob), *n.* Mouthful; lump.  
**gobble** (gob'l), *I. vt.* Swallow in lumps; swallow hastily. II. *vi.* Make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. III. *n.* Noise made by the turkey.—**gobbler**, *n.* Turkey-cock. [From the sound.]  
**goblet** (gob'let), *n.* Large drinking cup without a handle. [Fr. *gobelet*—root of CUP.]  
**goblin** (gob'lin), *n.* Frightful phantom; fairy. [Fr. *goblin*—L. L. *gobelinus*—Gr. *kobalos*, mischievous spirit.]  
**go-by** (gō-bi), *n.* Going by without notice; escape; intentional disregard.  
**go-cart** (gō-kärt), *n.* 1. Cart or contrivance for teaching children to walk. 2. Small baby-carriage.  
**God** (god), *n.* 1. Supreme Being; Creator and Preserver of the world. 2. (g) Object of worship; idol.—**god-dess**, *n. fem.* [A. S.—Orig. unknown.]  
**go-devil** (gō'cev-l), *n.* Pointed iron dropped into a drill hole to explode a cartridge at the bottom.  
**godfather** (god'fä-thēr), *n.* Man who, at a child's baptism, becomes sponsor for its religious training.—**god-mother**, *n. fem.*—*Similarly*, **god-child**, **god-daughter**, **god-son**.  
**godhead** (god'hed), *n.* 1. State of being a god; deity; divine nature. 2. (G.) Supreme Being.  
**godless** (god'les), *a.* Living without God; impious; atheistical.—**god-lessly**, *adv.*—**god'lessness**, *n.*  
**godlike** (god'lik), *a.* and *adv.* Like God; divine.  
**godly** (god'li), *a.* Like God in character; pious; according to God's law.—**god'liness**, *n.*  
**godmother**. See GODFATHER.  
**godsend** (god'send), *n.* Unexpected piece of good-fortune in time of need.  
**Godspeed** (god'spēd), *n.* Prosperity; good luck. [Cf. A. S. *god-spēdig*, successful. From GODSPEED YOU.]  
**godwit** (god'wit), *n.* Bird with a long bill curved upward and long slender legs, that frequents marshes.

**goggle** (gog'li), *n.* 1. Affected rolling of the eye; stare. 2. *pl.* Spectacles with projecting eye-tubes. [Gael. *gog*, nod.]  
**goiter**, **goitre** (goi'tēr), *n.* Morbid enlargement of one of the glands on the forepart of the throat.  
**gold** (göld), *n.* 1. Most precious metal used for coin. 2. Money, riches. 3. Yellow, gold color. [A. S.]  
**gold-beater** (göld-bē'tēr), *n.* One whose trade is to beat gold into gold-leaf.—**gold-beat'ing**, *n.*  
**gold-dust** (göld'-dust), *n.* Gold in dust or very fine particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers.  
**golden** (göld'n), *a.* Made of gold; of the color of gold; bright; most valuable; happy; highly favorable.  
**goldfinch** (göld'finch), *n.* Singing-bird with gold-colored wings.  
**goldfish** (göld'fish), *n.* Small gold-colored fish, native to China, kept in glass globes and ponds.  
**gold-foil** (göld'foil), *n.* Sheets of gold, thicker than gold-leaf, used by dentists.  
**gold-leaf** (göld'lēf), *n.* Gold beaten extremely thin, or into leaves, and used for gilding.  
**goldsmith** (göld'-smith), *n.* A smith or worker in gold and silver.  
**golf** (golf), *n.* Game played with a set of clubs and a ball. [Dut. *kolf*, club.]  
**Golgotha** (gol'gō-thā or gol'go-thā), *n.* Calvary, where Christ was crucified. [Heb.]  
**gondola** (gon'do-la), *n.* Long, narrow pleasure boat used at Venice. [It.]  
**gondolier** (gon-do-lēr'), *n.* One who rows a gondola.  
**gone**. Pa. p. of GO.  
**gong** (gāng), *n.* 1. Music. Playing golf. 2. An instrument of circular form, made of bronze, producing, when struck with a wooden mallet, a loud sound. 3. Flat kind of stationary bell struck by a mechanic device, as in a clock. [Malay.]  
**goniometer** (gō-ni-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring angles. [Gr.—*gonia*, angle, and *metron*, measure.]  
**goober** (gō'br), *n.* Peanut. [So. U. S.]  
**good** (gōd), *a.* [bett'er; best.] 1. Having qualities, whether physical or moral, desirable or suitable to the end proposed; promoting success, welfare, or happiness; proper; fit; beneficial; serviceable; competent. 2. Virtuous; pious; kind; benevolent.



8. Valid; sound. 4. Real, as in *good earnest*. 5. Not small, considerable, as in *good deal*. 6. Full, complete, as measure. 7. Unblemished, honorable, as in *good name*. II. *n.* 1. That which promotes happiness, success, etc.:—opposed to *evil*. 2. Prosperity; welfare; advantage, temporal or spiritual. 3. Virtue. 4. *pl.* Household furniture; movable property; merchandise. [From a root meaning *fit*.]

**good-by, good-bye** (gōd'bi'), *int.* and *n.* Farewell. [From GOD BE WITH YOU.]

**Good-Friday** (gōd-frī'dā), *n.* Fast in memory of Christ's crucifixion, held on the Friday of the Passion-week.

**goodly** (gōd'li), *a.* Good-looking; desirable; stately.—**goodliness**, *n.*

**goody** (gōd'i), **goody-goody**. I. *a.* Mawkishly well intentioned. II. *n.* 1. Mawkishly good or pious person. 2. Kernel of a nut; sweetmeat.

**goorka, ghoorka** (gōr'ka), *n.* One of a stalwart race in Nepal, India.

**goose** (gōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese.] 1. Waterfowl larger than a duck. 2. Tailor's sad iron. 3. Stupid silly person.—**goose flesh**, **goose skin**, *ns.* Rough skin, caused by cold, fright, etc. [A. S. *gos*.]

**gooseberry** (gōz'ber-i), *n.* Hairy fruit of a thorny shrub.

**gopher** (gō'fēr), *n.* Name of several species of American burrowing animals, as the ground squirrel. [Fr. *goufre*, honey-comb.]

**Gordian** (gār'di-an) **knot**, *n.* Inextricable knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, and cut by Alexander the Great with his sword. [A. S. *gor*.]

**gore** (gōr), *n.* Clotted blood; blood. **gore** (gōr). I. *n.* 1. Triangular piece let into a garment to widen it. 2. Triangular piece of land. II. *vt.* 1. Shape like or furnish with gores. 2. Pierce as with a spear or horns. [A. S. *gara*, a pointed triangular piece of land.]

**gorge** (gārj), I. *n.* 1. Throat. 2. Narrow pass among hills. 3. Obstructing mass. 4. Heavy meal. 5. Disgust, indignation. II. *vt.* Swallow greedily; glut. [Fr.—L. *gurgus*, whirlpool.]

**gorgeous** (gār'jus), *a.* Showy; splendid.—**gorgeously**, *adv.*—**gorgeousness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gorgius*.]

**Gorgon** (gār'gon), *n.* Female monster, called Medusa, whose aspect turned the beholder into stone. [Gr.]



Gooseberries.

**gorilla** (gō-ril'a), *n.* Largest ape, found on the west coast of tropical Africa. [African word.]

**gormand**. See GOURMAND.

**gormandize** (gār'man-diz), *vi.* Eat greedily.—**gormandizer**, *n.*

**gorse** (gārs), *n.* Prickly shrub growing on waste places; furze; whin. [A. S. *gorst*.] [bloody]

**gory** (gōr'i), *a.* Covered with gore; goshawk (gos'hak), *n.* Large short-winged hawk, once used for hunting wild-geese and other fowl. [A. S. *gos*, goose, and *hafuc*, hawk.]

**gosling** (goz'ling), *n.* Young goose. [A. S. *gos*, goose, and *-ling*.]

**Gospel** (gos'pel), *n.* 1. Christian revelation. 2. Narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. 3. System of religious truth. 4. Last of the Eucharistic lessons in all liturgies. 5. Truth. [A. S. *godspell*.] God-story—*god*, and *spell*, narrative.]

**gossamer** (gos'a-mēr), *n.* 1. Very fine spider-threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes. 2. Fine gauze fabric. 3. Thin water-proof overgarment. [M. E. *gossomer*, goose-summer.]

**gossip** (gos'ip). I. *n.* 1. One who runs about telling and hearing news. 2. Idle talk. II. *vi.* Run about telling idle tales; talk much. chat.—**gossipy**, *a.* (A. S. *godsib*, sponsor in baptism, god-relation.)

**got, gotten**. See GET.

**Goth** (goth), *n.* One of an ancient Germanic nation who overran the Roman empire. [L. *Gothi*. Goth. *Guthans*.]

**Gothamite** (gōth'a-mīt), *n.* 1. Simpleton; wiseacre. [Orig. "man of Gotham," a village of Nottinghamshire, Eng., with a reputation for foolish blundering.] 2. Citizen of New York City.]

**Gothic** (goth'ik), *n.* 1. Belonging to the Goths or their language; barbarous; romantic. 2. Of a style of architecture with high-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc.—**Gothic type**, type face with strokes all of uniform width.

This line is in Gothic type.

**gouge** (gowj), I. *n.* Chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves or holes. II. *vt.* Scoop out, as with a gouge; force out, as the eye with the thumb. [Fr.]

**gourd** (gōrd), *n.* 1. Large fleshy fruit. 2. Kind of a gourd used as a drinking-cup. 3. Gourd plant. [Fr. *cougourde*—L. *cucurbita*.]

**gourmand**(gôr'mand), *n.* 1. One addicted to choice food and drink; epicure. 2. One who eats greedily. [Fr.]

**gourmet**(gôr-mâ'), *n.* Inordinately nice feeder; epicure.

**gout**(gowt), *n.* Disease with inflammation of the smaller joints, and esp. of the great toe. — **gouty**, *a.* Relating to gout; diseased with or subject to gout. — **goutiness**, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*—*L. gutta*, drop.]

**gout**(gö), *n.* Taste; relish. [Fr.—*L. gustus*, taste.]

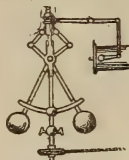
**govern**(güv'ern). *I. vt.* 1. Rule with authority. 2. In *gram.* Require, as a mood, tense, or case of. *II. vi.* Administer the laws.—**governable**, *a.* [Fr. *gouverner*—*L. gubernare*, steer.]

*Syn.* Control; supervise; manage; direct; influence; regulate.

**governess**(güv'er-nes), *n.* Lady who has charge of the instruction of young ladies; tutoress. [O. Fr. *gouvernesse*.]

**government**(güv'ern-ment), *n.* 1. Ruling or managing; control. 2. System of governing. 3. Persons authorized to administer the laws. 4. Territory over which sovereign power extends. 5. In *gram.* Power of one word in determining the form of another.—**governmental**, *a.*

**governor**(güv'ern-ür), *n.* 1. Chief executive officer of a state; ruler. 2. Tutor. 3. In *machinery*. Regulator, or contrivance for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance.—**governorship**, *n.*



Governor of an engine.

**gown**(gown), *n.* 1. Woman's upper garment. 2. Long loose robe worn by professional men. — **gowned**(gown'd), *a.* Dressed in a gown. [W. *gwn*.]

**grab**(grab), *vt.* [grab'bing; grabbed.] Seize or grasp suddenly. [Sw. *grabba*, grasp.]

**grace**(gräs). *I. n.* 1. Easy elegance in form or manner. 2. What adorns and commends to favor; adornment, embellishment. 3. Favor; mercy; pardon. 4. Undeserved kindness and mercy of God; divine influence; eternal life or salvation. 5. Short prayer at meat. *II. vt.* Mark with favor; adorn. — *Days of grace*, three days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after being due. — **graceful**(gräs'fol), *a.* Elegant and easy. — **gracefully**, *adv.* — **grace-**

**fulness**, *n.* — **graceless**(gräs'les), *a.* Wanting grace. [Fr.—*L. gratia*.]

**gracious**(gräs'hush), *I. a.* 1. Abounding in grace or kindness. 2. Proceeding from divine favor. 3. Acceptable. *II. interj.* Expresses surprise. — **graciously**, *adv.* — **graciousness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Benevolent; condescending; benignant; favorable; kind; merciful.

**gradation**(gra-dä'shun), *n.* 1. Rising step by step; progress from one degree or state to another. 2. Arrangement in ranks. 3. Degree or rank. [Fr.—*L. gradatio*—*gradus*, step.]

**grade**(gräd). *I. n.* 1. Degree or step in rank or dignity. 2. Degree of slope on a road. *II. vt.* 1. Arrange according to proficiency, size, etc. 2. Reduce to an even degree of slope, or to a level. [Fr.—*L. gradus*, step.]

**gradient**(grä'di-ent). *I. a.* Gradually rising; rising with a regular slope. *II. n.* 1. Degree of slope on a road or railway. 2. Difference in the height of the barometer between one place and another place at some distance. 3. Incline.

**gradual**(grad'ü-al), *a.* Advancing by grades or degrees; regular and slow. — **gradually**, *adv.*

**graduate**(grad'ü-ät). *I. vt.* 1. Divide into regular intervals. 2. Admit to a degree at the end of a course of study. *II. vt.* 1. Pass or change by degrees. 2. Pass through a college course and receive a degree. *III. n.* One admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society. — **graduation**, *n.* [Low *L. graduatus* — *L. gradus*, step.]

**graft**(gräft). *I. n.* 1. Small branch used in grafting. 2. Unlawful perquisite; petty boodle. *II. vt.* 1. Make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small branch of another. 2. Add to a thing something not belonging to it. *III. vt.* Insert cuttings into a tree. [O. Fr. *graffe*—*L. graphium*, pencil.]



Grafts.

**graffer**(gräf'tër), *n.* One who takes bribes.

**grail**(gräl), *n.* In *medieval legend*, the Holy Cup in which Christ celebrated the Lord's Supper. [O. F. *grail*, possibly—*L. cratella*, bowl.]

**grain**(grän), *n.* 1. Single small hard seed. 2. (Collectively) the seeds of certain plants which form the chief food of man. 3. Minute particle; very small quantity. 4. Unit of



apothecaries' weight (5,760 gr. = 1 pound). 5. Red dye obtained from the kermes or coccus-insect. 6. Arrangement of the particles or fibres, as in stone or wood; texture. II. *vt.* 1. Paint in imitation of wood. 2. Form into grains, as sugar. 3. Free a skin of hair; raise the grain of leather, etc.—*In grain*, in fast colors.—*Against the grain*, against nature. [Fr.—L. *granum*.]

**grallatorial** (gral-a-tōr'i-al), *a.* Of or relating to the grallatores or wading birds, as the crane, stork, etc. [L.—*grallæ*, stilts.]

**gram**, **gramme** (gram), *n.* French or Metric System unit of weight, equal to 15.432 grains. [Gr. *gramma*, letter, small weight.]

**gramineal** (gra-min'e-al), **gramineous** (gra-min'e-us), *a.* Like or pertaining to grass; grassy. [L. *gramen*, grass.]

**graminivorous** (gram-in-iv'o-rus), *a.* Feeding or subsisting on grass and herbs. [L.—*gramen*, grass, and *voro*, eat.]

**grammar** (gram'ar), *n.* 1. Science of the right use of language. 2. Book which teaches grammar. 3. Elementary work. — **grammarian** (gram-mā'ri-an), *n.* One versed in, or who teaches, grammar. [Fr. *grammaire*—Gr. *gramma*, letter—*grapho*, write.]

**grammatic** (gram-mat'ik), **grammatical** (gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to, or according to, the rules of grammar. — **grammatically**, *adv.*

**grampus** (gram'pus), *n.* Large voracious fish of the dolphin family. [Through It., Port., or Sp.—L. *grandis piscis*, great fish.]

**granary** (gran'a-ri), *n.* Storehouse for grain. [L. *granaria*—*granum*.]

**grand** (grand), *a.* 1. Of imposing size; splendid. 2. Chief, as in *grandmaster*. 3. Of the second degree of parentage or descent, as in *grandfather*. — **grand-jury**, *n.* Jury that decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial. — **grandly**, *adv.* — **grandness**, *n.* [Fr. *grand*—L. *grandis*, great.]

*Syn.* Illustrious; noble; sublime; great; magnificent; august; stately; exalted; majestic; lofty; great.

**grandam** (gran'dam), *a.* Old dame or woman. [GRAND and DAM, mother.]

**grandee** (gran-dē), *n.* Spanish nobleman of the first rank. [L. *grandis*, great.] [splendor; loftiness. [Fr.]]

**grandeur** (gran'dür), *n.* Vastness;

**grandiloquent** (gran-dil'o-kwent) *a.* Speaking bombastically; pompous —

**grandiloquently**, *adv.* — **grandiloquence**, *n.* [L. — *grandis*, and *loquor*, speak.] [imposing, noble. [F.]] **grandiose** (gran-di-ös'), *a.* Grand. **grandsire** (grand'sir), *n.* Grandfather; ancestor.

**grange** (grānj), *n.* 1. Granary. 2. Farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, barns, etc. 3. Society of farmers for the promotion of agricultural interests. — **granger** (grānj'er), *n.* 1. Member of a farmers' grange. 2. Farmer. [Fr. *grange*, barn — Low L. *granea* — L. *granum*, grain.]

**granite** (gran'it), *n.* Igneous crystalline rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and of whitish, grayish, or reddish color. — **graniteware**, *n.* 1. Kind of iron-stone china. 2. Kind of enameled iron kitchenware, very durable. — **granitic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, or like granite. [It. *graniot*, grained — L. *granum*, grain.]

**granivorous** (gra-niv'o-rus), *a.* Eating grain; feeding on seeds. [L. *granum*, and *voro*, eat.]

**grant** (grānt), *v.* 1. Bestow; give. 2. Admit as true what is not yet proved; concede. II. *n.* 1. Bestowing. 2. Something bestowed; allowance; gift. 3. Transfer or conveyance by deed or writing. [L. *credo*, believe.] *Syn.* Confer; convey; yield; allow.

**grantee** (grānt-ē), *n.* Person to whom a grant, gift or conveyance is made.

**grantor** (grānt'ar), *n.* Person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

**granular** (gran'ü-lar), **granulary** (gran'ü-lar-i), *a.* Consisting of or like grains. — **granularly**, *adv.*

**granulate** (gran'ü-lāt), *v.* 1. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Form or break into grains or small masses. 2. Make or become rough on the surface. — **granulation** (gran-ü-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of forming into grains. 2. *pl.* Grain-like bodies which form in sores when healing.

**granule** (gran'ül), *n.* Little grain. [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*.]

**granulous** (gran'ü-lus), *a.* Full of grains or particles.

**grape** (grāp), *n.* 1. Fruit of the vine. 2. Grapeshot. [O. Fr. *grappe*, cluster of grapes.]

**grape-shot** (grāp'shot), *n.* Missile discharged from a cannon, intermediate between case-shot and solid shot.

**graphic** (graf'ik), **graphical** (graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to writing, describing, or delineating. 2. Picturesquely described. — **graphically**, *adv.* [Gr. *graphikos*—*grapho*, write.]

**graphite** (gră'fīt), *n.* Mineral, commonly called blacklead or plumbago (though containing no lead) largely used in making pencils. [Gr. *grapho*, write.]

**graphophone** (grăf'ō-fōn), *n.* Form of phonograph. [Gr. *grapho*, write, and *phone*, sound.]



Graphophone.

**grapnel** (grăp'nĕl), *n.* Small anchor with several claws or arms; grappling-iron. [O. Fr. *grap-pil*; from root of GRAPPLE.]

**grapple** (grăp'l). I. *vt.* Gripe; seize; lay fast hold of. II. *vi.* Contend in close fight. [Dim. of GRAB.]

**grappling-iron** (grăp'ling-ī'rŭn), *n.* Large grapnel formerly used for seizing hostile ships in naval engagements.

**grasp** (grăsp). I. *vt.* Seize and hold by claspings with the fingers or arms; understand. II. *vi.* Endeavor to seize; catch at. III. *n.* 1. Grip of the hand. 2. Reach of the arms. 3. Power of intellect. [M. E. *graspen*.]

**grass** (grăs), *n.* 1. Common herbage. 2. Order of plants with long, narrow leaves, and tubular stem, including wheat, oats, etc. — **grasshopper** (grăs'hop-ĕr), *n.* Hopping insect, allied to the locust. — **grassy** (grăs'i), *a.* 1. Covered with or resembling grass. 2. Green. — **grassiness**, *n.* [A. S.]

**grate** (grăt), *n.* Framework composed of bars with interstices, esp. one of iron bars for holding coals while burning. [Low L. *grata*—L. *crates*, hurdle. See CRATE.]

**grate** (grăt), *vt.* 1. Rub hard or wear away with anything rough. 2. Make a harsh sound. 3. Irritate or offend. —

**grater** (grătĕr), *n.* Instrument with a rough surface for grating or rubbing down a body. [Fr. *gratter*—O. Ger. *chrazon* (Ger. *kratzen*), scratch.]

**grateful** (grăt'fōl), *a.* 1. Causing pleasure; acceptable; delightful. 2. Thankful; having a due sense of benefits. — **gratefully**, *adv.* — **gratefulness**, *n.*

**gratification** (grăt-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Pleasing; indulging. 2. That which gratifies; delight. 3. Gratuity; bonus. **gratify** (grăt'i-fī), *vt.* Please; soothe. [L. *gratificor*—*gratus*, and *facio*, make.]

*Syn.* Delight; humor; indulge; gladden; satisfy; recompense.

**grating** (grăt'ing), *n.* Frame of bars.

**grating** (grăt'ing), *a.* Rubbing hard on the feelings; harsh; irritating. — **gratingly**, *adv.*

**gratis** (grăt'is), *adv.* For nothing; without payment or recompense. [L. Contr. of *gratius*, ablative pl. of *gratia*, favor.]

**gratitude** (grăt'i-tūd), *n.* Warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor; thankfulness. [Fr.—Low L. *gratitudo*.]

**gratuitous** (grăt'ū-i-tus), *a.* Not required; not called for by the circumstances; voluntary; without reason, ground, or proof. — **gratuitously**, *adv.* [L. *gratuitus*—*gratus*.]

**gratuity** (grăt'ū-i-ti), *n.* Present; acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [Fr.—Low L. *gratuitus*—*gratus*.] [late.]

**gratulate** (grăt'ū-lăt), *vt.* Congratulate. **grave** (gräv). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Carve or cut, on a hard substance; engrave. II. *n.* 1. Pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead; place of burial. 2. Death; destruction. [A. S. *grafan*.]

**grave** (gräv), *a.* 1. Weighty. 2. Not gay. 3. In *mus.* Not acute; low. — **gravely**, *adv.* — **graveless**, *n.* [L. *gravis*.] *Syn.* Important; momentous; sober; serious; solemn; sedate; demure.

**gravel** (grăvel), *n.* 1. Small stones often intermixed with sand. 2. Small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder. II. *vt.* 1. Cover with gravel. 2. Puzzle. — **gravelly**, *a.* [O. Fr. *gravelle*—W. *gro*, pebbles.]

**graver** (grăvĕr), *n.* 1. Engraver. 2. Tool for engraving on hard substances.

**gravitate** (gräv'i-tăt), *vi.* 1. Be acted on by gravity; tend towards the earth. 2. Tend towards some object. [From L. *gravis*, heavy.]

**gravitation** (gräv-i-tăt'shun), *n.* Act of tending to a center of attraction, as the earth.

**gravity** (gräv'i-ti), *n.* 1. Weightiness; importance. 2. Sobriety. 3. Tendency of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight. 4. State of being grave or sober. 5. In *mus.* Lowness of a note. [Fr. *gravité*—L. *gravis*—*gravis*, heavy.]

**gravy** (grăvi) *n.* 1. Juices that issue from meat while cooking. 2. Liquid dressing for food. [From GREAVES.]

**gray, grey** (gră). I. *a.* 1. Of a white color mixed with black; ash-colored. 2. Aged. II. *n.* 1. Gray color. 2. Animal of a gray color, as a horse. — **grayness**, *n.* [A. S. *græg*.]

**graybeard** (gră'bĕrd), *n.* One with a gray beard; old man.

**grayish** (grā'ish), *a.* Somewhat gray.  
**grayling** (grā'ling), *n.* Silver gray fish of the salmon family.

**graze** (grāz), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Eat or feed on grass; feed with grass. 2. Pass lightly along the surface. [From GRASS.]

**grazier** (grā'zhēr), *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market.

**grease** (grēs). I. *n.* 1. Soft thick animal fat; oily matter of any kind. 2. Inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by a swelling, etc. II. *vt.* (grēs or grēz). Smear with grease. [Fr. *graisse* — *gras*, fat — *L. crassus*, gross, thick.]

**greasy** (grē'zī or grēs'ī), *a.* Of or like grease or oil; smeared with grease; smooth; fat. — **greas'ily**, *adv.* — **greas'iness**, *n.*

**great** (grāt), *a.* 1. Large. 2. Long-continued. 3. Superior; distinguished; highly gifted; noble; mighty; sublime; of high rank. 4. Chief. 5. Weighty. 6. Indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as *great-grandfather*. — **great'ly**, *adv.* — **great'ness**, *n.* [A.S.]

**greave** (grēv). Armor for the leg below the knee. [O. Fr. *greves*.]

**greaves** (grēvz), *n. pl.* Remainder of pork or tallow tried out; scraps. [Ger. *grieben*.]

**grebe** (grēb), *n.* Aquatic bird, having a long conical beak, short wings, and no tail. [Fr. *grebe*.]

**Grecian** (grēs'han), I. *a.* Pertaining to Greece. II. *n.* 1. Native of Greece. 2. One well versed in the Greek language and literature.

**Grecism** (grēs'izhm), *n.* Idiom of the Greek language.

**greed** (grēd), *n.* Eager desire or longing; covetousness. — **greed'y**, *a.* Having a voracious appetite; covetous; eagerly desirous. — **greed'ily**, *adv.* — **greed'iness**, *n.* [A.S. *grædig*.]

**Greek** (grēk). I. *a.* Pertaining to Greece; Grecian. II. *n.* 1. Grecian. 2. Language of Greece. [Gr. *Graikos*.]

**Greek-fire** (grēk'fir), *n.* Combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.

**green** (grēn). I. *a.* 1. Of the color of growing plants. 2. Growing; vigorous. 3. New; unripe; inexperienced; young. II. *n.* 1. The color of growing plants. 2. Small green or grassy

plat. 3. *pl.* Fresh leaves; wreaths; leaves of green vegetables used for food, etc. — **green'ness**, *n.* [A.S. *grene*, from root of *GROW*.]

**greenback** (grēn'bak), *n.* U. S. legal tender note, first issued in 1862.

**greengage** (grēn'gāj), *n.* Green variety of the plum, named after Sir William Gage, about 1725.

**greengrocer** (grēn'grō-sēr), *n.* One who retails greens, or fresh vegetables and fruits.

**greenhorn** (grēn'harn), *n.* 1. Raw, inexperienced person. 2. Immigrant recently arrived.

**greenhouse** (grēn'howz), *n.* House to shelter tender plants from cold weather. [of apple.]

**greening** (grēn'ing), *n.* Green variety

**greenish** (grēn'ish), *a.* Somewhat green. — **green'ishness**, *n.*

**green-room** (grēn'rōm), *n.* Room near the stage in a theater to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

**greet** (grēt), *vt.* Salute or address with kind wishes; send kind wishes to; congratulate. [A.S. *gretan*.]

**greeting** (grēt'ing), *n.* 1. Expression of kindness or joy. 2. Salutation.

**gregarious** (grē-gā'ri-us), *a.* Associating or living in flocks or herds. — **greg'ariously**, *adv.* — **greg'ariousness**, *n.* [*L. greg*, flock.]

**grenade** (grē-nād'), *n.* Small shell of iron or glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand. [So called from its resembling a pomegranate.]

**grenadier** (grēn-a-dēr'), *n.* 1. Soldier who threw grenades. 2. Soldier peculiarly equipped.

**grew** (grō). Past tense of *GROW*.

**grey** (grā). Same as *GRAY*.

**greyhound** (grā'-

hownd), *n.* Swift hunting hound, of slender form, great length of limb and muzzle, and great keenness of sight. [Etym. doubtful.]

**griddle** (grid'l), *n.* Shallow iron pan for baking cakes. [W. *greidell*.]

**gride** (grid), *n.* I. *n.* Harsh grinding sound. II. *vi.* Grate harshly. [From root of *GRIND*.]

**gridiron** (grid'i-ŭrn), *n.* Frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire. [M. E. *gridire*, griddle.]

**grief** (grēf), *n.* 1. Heaviness of heart; sorrow; regret; mourning. 2. Cause of sorrow; affliction. [Fr.]



Grebe.



Greyhound.



**grievance** (grē'vans), *n.* Cause of grief; burden; hardship; injury.

*Syn.* Affliction; complaint.

**grieve** (grēv), *I. vt.* Cause grief or pain of mind to. *II. vi.* Feel grief.

**grievous** (grē'vus), *a.* Causing, or full of, grief; burdensome; painful; heinous; atrocious; hurtful.—**grievously**, *adv.* — **grievousness**, *n.*

**griffin** (grif'in), **griffon** (grif'un), *n.* Fabled animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the beak and wings of an eagle. [Fr. *griffon* — Gr. *gryps*, hook-nosed.]

**grill** (gril), *vt.* 1. Broil on a gridiron. 2. Torment. — **grill-room**, restaurant where steaks, etc., are broiled to order. [Fr. *griller* — *gril*, gridiron.]

**grim** (grim), *a.* Of forbidding aspect; ferocious; ghastly; horrible.—**grimly**, *adv.* — **grimness**, *n.* [A. S.]

**grimace** (grī-mās'), *n.* Distortion of the face, in jest, etc.; smirk. [Fr.]

**grimalkin** (grī-mal'kin), *n.* Old cat. [GRAY and MALKIN, dim. of Moll or Mary.]

**grime** (grim), *I. n.* Ingrained dirt. *II. vt.* Soil deeply.—**grimy**, *a.* [From root of Dan. *grim*, soot.]

**grin** (grin), *I. vt.* [grin'ing; grinned.] Set the teeth together and withdraw the lips; show the teeth. *II. vt.* Express by grinning. *III. n.* Act of grinning. [A. S. *grennian*.]

**grind** (grind), *I. vt.* [grind'ing; ground.] 1. Reduce to powder by friction. 2. Wear down or sharpen by rubbing. 3. Rub together. 4. Oppress or harass. *II. vi.* Be moved or rubbed together.—**grinder**, *n.* 1. He who or that which grinds. 2. Double or jaw tooth.—**grindstone**, *n.* Circular revolving stone for grinding or sharpening tools. [A. S. *grindan*.]

**grip** (grip), *n.* 1. Grasp or firm hold with the hand, etc. 2. Instrument or appliance for grasping. 3. Satchel.

**gripe** (grip), *vt.* 1. Grasp with the hand; seize and hold fast; squeeze. 2. Give pain to the bowels.—**griping**, *a.* Avaricious. 2. Catching or seizing acutely. [A. S. *gripan*.] [Fr.]

**grippe**, **grip** (grip), *n.* Influenza. **grisly** (griz'li), *a.* Frightful; hideous. [A. S. *gryslīc*.]

**grist** (grist), *n.* Grain for grinding at one time; supply; profit.—**grist-mill**, *n.* Mill in which grain is ground for small customers. [A. S.]

**gristle** (gris'tl), *n.* Soft, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage. [A. S. *gristel*.]

**gristly** (gris'tli), *a.* Consisting of or like gristle.

**grit** (grit), *n.* 1. Coarse part of meal. 2. Gravel. 3. Kind of hard sandstone.

4. *pl.* Oats coarsely ground, groats. 5. Pluck; courage; endurance. *II. vt.* Grind; grate.—**gritty**, *a.* 1. Consisting of or having grits or hard particles. 2. Plucky.—**grittiness**, *n.* [A. S. *greot*, *grytt*, sand. Akin to GROUT.]

**grizzle** (griz'l), *n.* Gray. [Fr. *gris*.]

**grizzled** (griz'ld), *n.* Gray, or mixed with gray.

**grizzly** (griz'li), *a.* Of a gray color.—**grizzly bear**, *n.* Large ferocious bear, of the Western U. S.

**groan** (grōn), *I. vt.* Utter a moaning sound in distress. *II. n.* 1. Deep moaning sound as of distress. 2. Sound of disapprobation.—**groaning** (grōv'ing), *n.* 1. Deep moan as of pain. 2. Low rumbling sound. [A. S. *granian*.]

**groat** (grōt), *n.* 1. Old Eng. coin = 4d. 2. Trifle. [Low Ger. *grot*, large coin.]

**groats** (grōts), *n. pl.* Grain deprived of the husks and crushed. [A. S. *grut*.]

**grocer** (grō'sēr), *n.* Dealer in household supplies, such as tea, sugar, etc. [Fr. *grossier*, wholesale dealer.]

**grocery** (grō'sēr-i), *n.* Store or shop kept by a grocer. The articles he deals in are termed *groceries*.

**grog** (grog), *n.* 1. Mixture of spirit and cold water. 2. Strong drink.—**groggery**, *n.* Grogshop. [Derived from "Old Grog," a nickname given by British sailors to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it, because he used to wear a program cloak.]

**groggy** (grog'i), *a.* 1. Intoxicated. 2. Staggering.

**program** (grog'ram), **grosgrain** (grō'grān), *n.* Coarse cloth made of silk and mohair. [O. Fr. *gros-grain*.]

**groin** (groin), *n.* 1. Depression between the thigh and abdomen. 2. In *arch*. Angular curve formed by crossing of two arches. [Icel. *grein*, division.]

**groom** (grōm), *I. n.* 1. One who has the charge of horses. 2. Title of several officers of a royal household. 3. Bridegroom. *II. vt.* Tend, as a horse.—**groomsman**, *n.* Attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage. [Etym. doubtful.] African Dutch.]

**groote** (grōt), *n.* Great, large. [So.]

**groove** (grōv), *n.* 1. Furrow; long hollow; rut. 2. Fixed routine of thought or action. *II. vt.* Grave or cut a groove or furrow in. [A. S. *grof* — *grafan*, dig.]

**grope** (grōp), *vi.* Gripe or feel with the hands; search.—**gropefully**, *adv.* In a groping manner. [A. S. *grapan*.]

**gross** (grōs), *I. a.* Coarse; rough; dense; palpable. 2. Whole. 3. Coarse

fāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, noā mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

in mind; stupid; sensual; obscene. **II. n.** 1. Main bulk; whole taken together. 2. *sing.* and *pl.* Twelve dozen. —*great gross*, twelve gross. —**grossly**, *adv.* — **grossness**, *n.*

[Fr. *gros*—*L. grossus*.]

**grossbeak** (grōs'bēk), *n.* Finch with a thick strong convex beak. [GROSS and BEAK.]



Grossbeak.

**grot** (grōt), **grotto** (grō'tō), *n.* Cave; artificial cave, built for pleasure. — *pl.* grotts, grottos. [Fr. *grotte*. *It. grotto*—*L. crypta*.]

**grotesque** (grō-tesk'), *a.* Extravagantly formed; ludicrous. — **grotesquely**, *adv.* — **grotesqueness**, *n.* [Fr.—*It. grottesco*. Grottos were commonly adorned with quaint figures.]

**grotto**. See GROT.

**grouchy** (growch'i), *a.* Gruff; morose. **ground** (grōund), *n.* 1. Surface of the earth; land; field; floor, etc. 2. Position; field of action. 3. That on which something is raised; foundation; reason. 4. In *art*, surface on which the figures are represented. 5. In *electr.* Connection with the earth. 6. *pl.* Dregs, sediment. **II. vt.** 1. Fix on a foundation or principle; instruct in first principles. 2. Place or run on the ground. 3. Connect with the earth. **III. vi.** Strike the bottom and remain fixed. — **groundless**, *a.* [A. S. *grund*.]

**ground-hog** (grōund'hog), *n.* 1. American marmot; woodchuck. 2. South African aardvark.

**ground-plan** (grōund'plan), *n.* Plan of the horizontal section of the lowest or ground story of a building.

**group** (grōp), *n.* Number of persons or things together. **II. vt.** Form into a group or groups. [Fr. *groupe*, from Teut. root of CROP.]

**grouse** (growz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A game bird, specially in the United States that known as *sage-cock*; ptarmigan; moorhen. [O. Fr. *grièche*=gray.]

**grout** (growt), *n.* Coarse meal; sediment of liquor. [A. S. *grut*.]

**grouty** (grow'ti), *a.* 1. Rolly. 2. Surly. [A. S. *graf*.]

**grove** (grōv), *n.* Cluster of shade-trees.



Male and female grouse.

**grovel** (grōv'el), *vi.* 1. Crawl on the earth. 2. Be mean, low, deprivileged. —**groveler**, *n.* [Icel. *grufta*.]

**grow** (grō), *v.* [growing; grew (grō); grown.] 1. Become enlarged by a natural process. 2. Advance towards maturity; develop. 3. Thrive. 4. Become; pass from one state to another. **II. vt.** Cause to grow; raise. —**grower**, *n.* [A. S. *growan*.]

*Syn.* Expand; extend; cultivate; increase; accrue; flourish; produce.

**growl** (growl), *v.* 1. Utter a deep guttural sound, like an angry dog. 2. Grumble surlily. **II. n.** Snarling sound. —**growler**, *n.* [Ger. *grollen*, be angry; roar.]

**growth** (grōth), *n.* 1. Gradual increase; progress; development. 2. That which has grown; product.

**grub** (grub), *v.* [grubbing; grubbed.] 1. Dig in the dirt. 2. Be occupied meanly. 3. Eat. **II. vt.** Dig or root out of the ground. **III. n.** 1. Larva of an insect. 2. Food. —**grubber**, *n.* [From Ger. *graben*, dig.]

**grudge** (gruj), *v.* 1. Look upon with envy. 2. Give or take unwillingly. **II. vi.** Show discontent. **III. n.** 1. Secret enmity or envy. 2. Old cause of quarrel. [O. Fr. *groucher*, murmur.]

**grudgingly** (gruj'ing-li), *adv.* Unwillingly.

**gruel** (grō'el), *n.* Thin porridge, made by boiling meal in water. [O. F.]

**gruesome** (grō'sum), *a.* Horrible; fearful. [Low Ger. *grusam*, cruel.]

**gruff** (gruf), *a.* Rough; abrupt in manner; churlish. —**gruffly**, *adv.* — **gruffness**, *n.* [Dut. *grof*.]

**grumble** (grum'bl), *vi.* Murmur with discontent; growl; rumble. —**grumbler**, *n.* —**grumbling**, *a.* and *n.* [O. Ger. *grummeln*.] [blood. [O. Fr. *grume*.]

**grume** (grōm), *n.* Thick fluid; clot of **grumpish** (grum'pish), **grumpy** (grum'pi), *a.* Surly; cross. [From root of GRUMBLE.]

**grunt** (grunt), *v.* 1. Make a sound like a pig. **II. n.** Short, guttural sound, as of a hog. —**grunter**, *n.* [From the sound.]

**guano** (gwā'nō), *n.* Excrement of sea-birds in a decomposed state. [Peruv. *huanu*, dung.]

**guarantee** (gar-an-tē'), **guaranty** (gar'an-ti), *n.* 1. Contract to see performed what another has undertaken. 2. Person who makes such a contract. **II. vt.** 1. Undertake that another shall perform certain engagements. 2. Make sure. [O. Fr. *garantie*.]

**guarantor** (gar-an-tar'), *n.* One who guarantees or warrants.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**guard** (gärd). I. *vt.* 1. Protect from danger. 2. Keep watch over. II. *n.* 1. That which guards from danger. 2. Man or body of men stationed to protect. 3. One who has charge of a coach or railway-train. 4. State of caution; posture of defence. 5. Part of the hilt of a sword. 6. Frog or other device on watch-chain. 7. *pl.* Troops attached to the person of a sovereign or other official.—**guard'ed, a.** Cautious.—**guard'edly, adv.**—**guard'edness, n.** [O. Fr. *garder*. See WARD.] [secure.]

*Syn.* Keep; defend; watch; shield;  
**guardian** (gärdi-an). I. *n.* 1. One who guards or takes care of. 2. One who has the care of an orphan minor. II. *a.* Protecting.—**guard'ian-ship, n.** [of the guards.]

**guardsman** (gärd'smān), *n.* Soldier  
**guava** (gwä'va), *n.* Genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America, with yellow, pear-shaped fruit which is made into jelly. [Sp. *guayaba*, of W. Indian origin.]

**guanaco** (gwā-nä'kō), *n.* Large kind of llama. [So. American.]

**gubernatorial** (gū-bēr-na-tō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a governor or to his office. [L. *gubernator*, governor.]

**gudgeon** (guj'un), *n.* 1. Small freshwater fish, easily caught. 2. Any one easily cheated. [Fr. *goujon*.]

**guerdon** (gēr'dun), *n.* Reward. [O.Fr.]

**guerrilla** (ger-ril'ä), I. *n.* Member of an irregular band of soldiers. II. *a.* Pertaining to irregular or petty warfare. [Sp. dim. of *guerra*, war.]

**guess** (ges). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Form an opinion on uncertain knowledge. 2. Conjecture rightly. II. *n.* Estimate at random. [M. E. *gessen*.]

*Syn.* Think; reckon; suppose; surmise; imagine; fancy; suspect.

**guest** (gest), *n.* Visitor received and entertained. [A.S. *gaest*.]

**guffaw** (guf-fä'), *n.* Loud laugh. [From the sound.] [government.]

**guidance** (gid'dans), *n.* Direction;

**guide** (gid). I. *vt.* 1. Lead; direct. 2. Regulate; influence. II. *n.* He who or that which guides.—**guide'book, n.** Book of information for tourists.—**guide'post, n.** Post erected at a road-fork, to guide the traveler. [Fr. *guide*.]

**guidon** (gid'don), *n.* 1. Little flag or standard of a troop of cavalry. 2. Flag used to direct the movements of infantry or to signal at sea. 3. Flag of a guild or fraternity. 4. One who bears a guidon; standard-bearer. [Fr.—*guider*, guide.]

**guild** (gild), *n.* Ancient trade organization. [A. S. *gild*, tribute.]

**guile** (gil), *n.* Artfulness; trickery. [From root of WILE.]

**guillotine** (gil'ō-tēn). I. *n.* Instrument for beheading by the fall of a heavy axe. II. *vt.* Behead with the guillotine. [Named after Guillotin, a Paris physician, its inventor, 1789.]

**guilt** (gilt), *n.* State of having broken a law; crime.—**guilt'less, a.** Free from crime; innocent.—**guilt'lessly, adv.**—**guilt'lessness, n.**—**guilt'y, a.** Justly chargeable with a crime;

**guimpe** (gimp), *n.* Chemisette; a garment worn with low-necked dress. (F.)

**guinea** (gin'i), *n.* English gold coin, no longer used=21s., first made of gold brought from Guinea in Africa.

**guinea-fowl** (gin'-i-fowl), **guinea-hen** (gin'i-hen), *n.* Fowl of a dark gray color, with white spots, originally from Guinea, in Africa.



Guinea-fowl.

**guinea-pig** (gin'i-pig), *n.* Small So. American animal. [Prob. for *Guiana-pig*.]

**guipure** (gē-pūr'), *n.* 1. Imitation of antique lace. 2. Kind of gimp. [Fr.]

**guise** (giz), *n.* 1. Manner; behavior; external appearance. 2. Dress; garb. [Fr. *guise*. See WISE.]

**guitar** (gi-tär'), *n.* Musical stringed instrument like the violin in shape, but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr. *guitare*—L. *cithara*.]

**gulch** (gulch), *n.* Deep ravine. [Etymology doubtful.]

**gulf** (gulf), *n.* 1. Large bay or indentation in the sea-coast. 2. Deep place in the earth; abyss. [Fr. *golfe*—Gr. *kolpos*.]

**gull** (gul), *n.* Web-footed, long-winged sea-fowl, with a hoarse cry. [Bret. *gwelan*—*gwela*, cry.]



Gull.

**gull** (gul). I. *vt.* Beguile; deceive. II. *n.* 1. Trick. 2. One easily cheated. [Same word as GULL, sea-fowl, the bird being thought stupid.]

**gullet** (gul'et), *n.* Passage by which food is conveyed from the pharynx into the stomach; esophagus. [Fr. *goulet*—O. Fr. *goule*—L. *gula*, throat.]

**gullible** (gul'i-bl), *a.* Easily gulled or deceived.—**gullibility, n.**



**gully** (gul'i). I. *n.* Gullet or channel worn by running water. II. *vt.* Wear a gully or channel in.

**gulp** (gulp). I. *vt.* Swallow eagerly or in large draughts. II. *n.* 1. Single act of swallowing. 2. As much as can be swallowed at one time. [Dut. *gulpen*.]

**gum** (gum), *n.* Flesh of the jaws which surrounds the teeth. [A. S. *goma*.]

**gum** (gum). I. *n.* Substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface. — *Chewing-gum*, preparation containing resin or paraffine. — *Gum-arabic*, essential part of mucilage. II. *vt.* [gumm'ing; gummed] Smear, stiffen, close or unite with gum. III. *vi.* Become gummy; form gum. [Gr. *kommī*.]

**gumbo** (gum'bō), **gombo** (gom'bō), *n.* 1. Okra (ochra) plant and its pods. 2. Soup made with these pods.

**gumption** (gump'shun), *n.* Quick judgment. [A. S. *gyman*, observe.]

**gumptions** (gump'shus), *a.* 1. Quick of perception. 2. Conceited.

**gun** (gun). I. *n.* 2. Weapon from which balls or other projectiles are discharged, usually by means of gunpowder; firearm; rifle; cannon. II. *vt.* [gun'ning; gunned.] Shoot or hunt with a gun. [Probably from O. Fr. *mangonne*, catapult.] [gun.]

**gun-barrel** (gun'bar-el), *n.* Tube of a gun. **gun-boat** (gun'bōt), *n.* Small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

**gun-cotton** (gun'kot-n), *n.* Highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton, or other vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry.

**gunner** (gun'ēr), *n.* One who tends a gun or cannon. [artillery.]

**gunnery** (gun'ēr-i), *n.* Science of gunnery (gun'i), *n.* Strong coarse cloth manufactured in India from jute, and used as sacking. [Hind. *ganni*, bag.]

**gunpowder** (gun'pow-dēr), *n.* Explosive mixture of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal, used for guns and firearms.

**gunshot** (gun'shot). I. *n.* Distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun. II. *a.* Caused by the shot of a gun.

**gunsmith** (gun'smith), *n.* One who makes or repairs guns or small-arms.

**gunwale** (gun'wal or gun'l), *n.* Upper edge of a ship's side. [See WALE.]

**gurgle** (gūr'gl). I. *vi.* Flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle; make a bubbling sound. II. *n.* Gurgling sound. [From the sound. See GARGLE.]

**gurnet** (gūr'net), **gurnard** (gūr'nērd), *n.* Sea-fish with spiny head and mailed cheeks, that utters a growl when taken out of the water. [Ger. *knurrhahn*, growling cock.]

**gush** (gush). I. *vi.* 1. Flow out with violence or copiously. 2. Make a silly display of affection or sentiment. II. *n.* That which flows out; violent issue of a fluid. [Icel. *gusa*, gush.]

**gushing** (gush'ing), *a.* 1. Rushing forth with violence; flowing copiously. 2. Effusive; foolishly sentimental.

—**gushingly**, *adv.*

**gusset** (gus'et), *n.* Piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit; angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment. [Fr. *gousset*, armpit.]

**gust** (gust), *n.* Sudden blast of wind; violent burst of passion. — **gusty** (gust'i), *a.* Stormy; tempestuous. — **gustiness**, *n.* [Icel. *gustr*.]

**gusto** (gustō), *n.* Relish; gratification; taste. — **gustatory**, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to please, the taste. [L. *gustus*, taste.]

**gut** (gut). I. *n.* 1. Intestinal canal. 2. Material made of the entrails of an animal. II. *vt.* [gutt'ing; gutted.] 1. Take out the bowels of; plunder. 2. Destroy the interior of. [A.S.—*geotan*, pour. Akin to GUTTER.]

**gutta-percha** (gut'a-pērch-a), *n.* Solidified juice of various trees in the Malayan islands resembling caoutchouc. [Malay—*guttah*, gum, and *percha*, tree producing it.]

**gutter** (gut'ēr). I. *n.* Channel at the eaves of a roof, or in the street, for carrying off the rain-water. II. *vt.* Cut or form into small hollows. III. *vi.* Become hollowed; run down in drops, as a candle. [Fr. *gouttière*—L. *gutta*, drop.]

**guttural** (gut'ūr-a), I. *a.* Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. II. *n.* In gram. Letter pronounced in the throat. — **gutturally**, *adv.* [L. *guttur*, throat.]

**guy** (gi), *n.* Rope to guide or steady a suspended weight. [Sp. *guia*, guide.]

**guy** (gi). I. *n.* 1. Effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the day of the gunpowder plot. 2. Odd figure; person of ludicrous appearance. II. *vt.* Mock, make sport of.

**guzzle** (guz'l), *vi.* Drink with haste and greediness. — **guzzler**, *n.* [O. Fr. *des-gouzziller*, swallow down.]

**gymnasium** (jim'nā'zi-um), *n.* 1. Place for athletic exercise. 2. School for the higher branches of literature and science.—*pl.* **gymnasias** (jim'nā'zi-ā). [Gr. *gymnazo*, exercise naked.]

**gymnast** (jim'nast), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastics.

**gymnastic** (jim-nas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercise. — **gymnastics**, *n. pl.* Athletic exercises; art or science of athletic exercise.

**gymnotus** (jim-nō'tus), *n.* Genus of fish, including the electric eel.

**gypseous** (jip'se-us), *a.* Of or resembling gypsum.

**gypsum** (jip'sum), *n.* Hydrous sulphate of lime. When calcined it is plaster of Paris. [L.—Gr *gypsos*, chalk.]

**gypsy**. See **GIpsy**.

**gyral** (jī'ral), *a.* Having a whirling motion. [See **GYRATE**.]

**gyrate** (jī'rāt), *vt.* Whirl round a central point; move spirally. — **gyration**, *n.* — **gy'ratory**, *a.* Moving in a circle. [L. *gyro*.]

**gyrfalcon, gierfalcon** (jēr'fā-kn), *n.* Large falcon, found in the arctic regions. [Ger. *geier* — O. Ger. *giri*, voracious, vulture, and *falke*, falcon.]

**gyroscope** (jī'ro-skōp), *n.* Apparatus, consisting of a fly-wheel mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in rings rotating in different ways, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies. [Gr. *gyros*, circle, and *skopeo*, view.]

**gyrus** (jī'rus), *n.* [*pl.* gyri.] One of the round ridges of the brain.

**gyve** (jiv), *n.* Fetter, esp. for the legs — commonly used in pl. [W. *gefyn*.]



Gyroscope.



**h** (āch), *n.* Eighth letter of the English alphabet. It represents a mere expiration of breath, as in *harm*, *hear*, *inhale*; or is silent, as in *heir*, *hour*; or indicates a change in the value of the preceding character as in *ch*, *gh*, *th*.

**ha** (hā), *interj.* Denotes surprise or joy. — **habeas-corpus** (hā'be-as kār'pus), *n.* Writ to bring a prisoner before a court. [L.=Have the body!]

**haberdasher** (hab'ēr-dash-ēr), *n.* 1. Seller of small-wares, as ribbons, tape, etc. 2. Dealer in men's articles of dress. — **hab'erdashery**, *n.* Small wares. [Etymology doubtful.]

**habilitment** (ha-bil'i-ment), *n.* Garment. — *pl.* Clothing, dress. [Fr. *habillement* — *habiller*, dress.]

**habit** (hab'it), *n.* 1. Ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency. 2. Practice; custom. 3. Outward appearance; dress, esp. a tight-fitting dress, worn by ladies on horseback. [Fr.—L. *habitus*, dress.]

*Syn.* Manner; mode; fashion; tendency; usage; behavior; attire.

**habitable** (hab'it-a-bl), *a.* That may be dwelt in. — **hab'itableness**, *n.* [Fr.]

**habitat** (hab'it-at), *n.* Natural locality of an animal or plant. [L.=it dwells.]

**habitation** (hab-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. State of inhabiting or dwelling. 2. Dwelling, residence. [L.—*habito*, dwell.]

**habitual** (ha-bit'ū-al), *a.* Formed or acquired by habit or frequent use; customary. — **habit'ually**, *adv.*

**habituate** (ha-bit'ū-āt), *vt.* Cause to acquire a habit; accustom. [L.—*habitus*, held in a state or condition.]

**habitude** (hab'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Usual manner. 2. Relation. 3. Familiarity. [L. *habitudo* — *habeo*.]

**habitué** (ā-bē-to-ā'), *n.* Habitual frequenter of a place. [Fr.]

**hack** (hak), *I. vt.* Cut; chop, or mangle. *II. n.* Cut; notch. — *Hacking* cough, broken, troublesome cough. [A. S. *haccan*.]

**hack** (hak), *I. n.* 1. Hackney, esp. a poor and jaded one. 2. Person overworked on hire; literary drudge. 3. Four-wheeled close carriage. *II. a.* Hackneyed; hired. *III. vt.* 1. Offer for hire. 2. Use roughly. [Contr. of HACKNEY.]

**hackle** (hak'l), *I. n.* 1. Instrument with hooks or iron teeth for dressing hemp or flax. 2. Flimsy substance unspun. *II. vt.* 1. Dress with a hackle, as flax. 2. Tear rudely asunder. [Dut. *hekel*, dim. of *haak*, hook.]

**hackney** (hak'ni), *I. n.* Horse for general use, esp. for hire. *II. vt.* 1. Carry in a hackney-coach. 2. Use much; make commonplace. [Fr. *haquenée*, ambling or pacing nag.]

**hackney** (hak'ni), **hackneyed** (hak't-nid), *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use. 2. Much used.

**haddock** (had'-uk), *n.* Sea-fish of the cod family.

**Hades** (hā'dēz), *n.* Neither world; abode of the dead. [Gr. = The Unseen, — *a* priv. and *idein*, see.]



Haddock

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mīt; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; māto, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**haft** (háft), *n.* Handle. [A. S. *hæft*.]  
**hag** (hag), *n.* Repulsive or vicious old woman; witch. [A. S. *hægtesse*, witch. Ger. *hex*—*haga*, hedge.]

**haggard** (hag'ard), *a.* Lean; hollow-eyed. [From Hag.]

**haggle** (hag'gl), *i. vt.* Cut unskillfully; mangle. *ii. vi.* Be slow and hard in making a bargain; stick at trifles. —

**hag'gler**, *n.* [Freq. of HACK, cut.]

**hail** (háil), *i. vt.* Greet; call to, at a distance; address one passing. *ii. n.* or *interj.* Expresses a wish of happiness. [Abbrev. from HAIL TO YOU. Akin to HALE.]

**hail** (háil), *i. n.* Frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds. *ii. vi.* Rain lumps of ice. [A. S. *hagal*.]

**hail-fellow** (háil'fel-lō), *n.* Genial companion. [or ball of hail.]

**hailstone** (háil'stōn), *n.* Single piece

**hair** (hār), *n.* 1. Filament growing from the skin of an animal. 2. Whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body. 3. Minute hairlike processes on the cuticle of plants. 4. Anything very small and fine.—**hair'less**, *a.* [A. S. *hær*.]

**hairbreadth** (hār'bredth), **hair's-breadth** (hār'z'bredth), *n.* Very small distance or dimension.

**hair-cloth** (hār'kloth), *n.* Cloth made partly or entirely of hair.

**hair-pencil** (hār'pen-sil), *n.* Artist's brush made of a few fine hairs.

**hair-splitting** (hār'splīt'ing), *n.* Art or act of making minute distinctions.

**hairspring** (hār'spring), *n.* Fine spring on the balance-wheel of a watch.

**hair-trigger** (hār'trig-ēr), *n.* Trigger which discharges a gun or pistol by a hairlike spring.

**hairy** (hār'i), *a.* Of or resembling hair; covered with hair.—**hair'iness**, *n.*

**halberd** (hal'bērd), *n.* Weapon consisting of a combined axe and spear.

—**halberdier** (hal'bēr-dēr), *n.* One armed with a halberd. [Fr. *hallebarde* — O. Ger. *halm*, handle, *barte*, axe.]

**halcyon** (hal'si-un), *i. n.* Kingfisher, a bird that was once believed to make a floating nest on the sea, which remained calm while it was hatching. *ii. a.* Calm; peaceful; happy. [L. — Gr. *alkyon*.]

**hale** (háil), *a.* Healthy, robust; sound of body. [M. E. *heil*—Icel. *heil*.]



Halberds.

**hale** (háil), *vt.* Drag, haul.

**half** (hálf), *i. n.* [pl. halves, (hävz).] 1. *n.* One of two equal parts. *ii. a.* 1. Having or consisting of one of two equal parts. 2. Being in part; incomplete. *iii. adv.* In an equal part or degree; in part; imperfectly. [A. S. *healf*. Akin to HELP.]

**half-blood** (hálf'blud), *n.* Relation between those who are of the same father or mother, but not of both.

**half-breed** (hálf'brēd), *n.* Offspring of parents not of the same race.

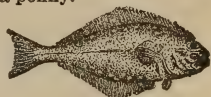
**half-brother** (hálf'bruth'ēr), **half-sister** (hálf'sis'tēr), *n.* Brother or sister by one parent only.

**half-caste** (hálf'kást), *n.* Person one of whose parents belongs to a Hindu caste, while the other is a European.

**half-moon** (hálf'mōn), *n.* 1. Moon at the quarters when but half of it is illuminated. 2. Any semicircular

**halfpenny** (hálf'pen-i), [pl. halfpence (hálf'pens or hā'pens).] *n.* 1. British copper coin worth half a penny. 2. Value of half a penny.

**halibut** (hal'i-but), *n.* Largest kind of flat fishes.



Halibut.

**hall** (hal), *n.* 1. Passage at the entrance of a house. 2. Large room; large chamber for public business. 3. Large building. [A. S. *heal*, roof]

**halleluiah, hallelujah** (hal-e-lō'ya), *n.* Expression of praise. [Heb.]

**hall-mark** (hal'märk), *n.* Mark made on plate at Goldsmith's Hall, in London, to show its purity.

**halloo** (hal-lō'), *interj.* and *n.* Hunting cry to draw attention. *ii. vi.* 1. Cry after dogs. 2. Raise an outcry. *iii. vt.* Encourage or chase with shouts.

**hallow** (hal'ō), *vt.* Make holy; set apart for religious use; hold sacred. [A. S. *halgian*—*halig*, holy.]

**halloween** (hal-ō-ēn'), *n.* Evening before All-Hallows or All-Saints-Day.

**hallucination** (hal-lō-sin-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Wandering of the mind. 2. Delusion; perception of things that do not exist. [L.]

**halo** (há'lō), *n.* 1. Luminous circle round the sun or moon. 2. Bright ring represented round the heads of holy persons; nimbus; glory. [Gr.]

**halt** (hált), *i. vt.* Cause to cease marching. *ii. vi.* 1. Stop from going on; stop in a march. 2. Limp; hesitate. *iii. a.* Lame. *iv. n.* 1. Stop in marching or action. 2. Lameness. [Ger.]



**halter** (halt'ēr). I. *n.* 1. Head-rope or strap for holding and leading a horse. 2. Rope for hanging criminals. II. *vt.* Catch, bind or hang with a rope. [A. S. *healfster*.]

**halve** (hāv), *vt.* Divide into halves or two equal parts.

**halyard** (hal'yard), *n.* Rope by which yards, sails, etc., are hauled or hoisted. [HALE and YARD.]

**ham** (ham), *n.* 1. Inner bend of the knee. 2. Thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog, salted and dried. [A. S. from a root meaning *bend*.]

**hame** (hām), *n.* One of two curved pieces fitted to a horse's collar to support the traces. [Dut. *haam*.]

**hamlet** (ham'let), *n.* Cluster of houses in the country; small village. [A. S. *ham*, dwelling. akin to HOME.]

**hammer** (ham'ēr). I. *n.* 1. Tool for driving nails; anything similar, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell. 2. Machinery used for forging, etc. II. *vt.* Drive, shape or forge with a hammer. [A. S. *hamor*.]

**hammock** (ham'uk), *n.* Piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed. [Sp. *hamaca*, from an American Indian word, meaning a net.]

**hamper** (ham'pēr). I. *vt.* Impede or perplex; shackle. II. *n.* Chain or fetter. [A. S. *hamelian*, maim.]

**hamper** (ham'pēr). I. *n.* Large basket for conveying goods. II. *vt.* Put in a hamper. [Contr. from HANAPER — A. S. *hnaepp*, bowl.]

**hamstring** (ham'string). I. *n.* String or tendon of the ham. II. *vt.* Lame by cutting the hamstring.

**hand** (hand). I. *n.* 1. Extremity of the arm below the wrist. 2. That which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock. 3. Measure of four inches. 4. An operative or workman. 5. Performance; power or manner of performing; skill. 6. Possession; control. 7. Style of handwriting. 8. Side; direction. 9. Cards dealt to a player. II. *vt.* 1. Give with the hand. 2. Lead or conduct. 3. Furl, as sails. [A. S.]

**hand-barrow** (hand'bar-ō), *n.* Barrow without a wheel, carried by the hands of men.

**handbill** (hand'bīl), *n.* Advertising circular; dodger.

**handbook** (hand'bok), *n.* 1. Manual; book of reference. 2. Small guide book.

**handcart** (hand'kārt), *n.* Small cart drawn by hand.

**handcuff** (hand'kuf). I. *n.* Fetter for the hand; manacle. II. *vt.* Put handcuffs on. [A. S. *handcops*, modified by confusion with CUFF.]

**handful** (hand'fol), *n.* 1. As much as fills the hand. 2. Small number or quantity. — *pl.* hand'fuls.

**handicap** (hand'i-kap). I. *n.* Race in which the horses carry different weights, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, so that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning. II. *vt.* Hinder; place at a disadvantage. [Ety. doubtful.]

**handicraft** (hand'i-kraft), *n.* Trade, or work performed by the hand.

**handiwork** (hand'i-würk), *n.* Work done by the hands. [A. S. *handgeworc*.]

**handkerchief** (hang'kēr-chīf), *n.* 1. Piece of cloth for wiping the nose, etc. 2. Neckerchief. [HAND and KERCHIEF.]

**handle** (hand'l). I. *vt.* 1. Touch, hold, or use with the hand. 2. Treat; use. 3. Manage. 4. Discuss. 5. Deal in. II. *n.* 1. That part of anything held in the hand. 2. One who or that which is used as a tool.

**handsome** (hand'sum or han'sum), *a.* 1. Good-looking. 2. Liberal. 3. Ample. — **hand'somely**, *adv.* — **hand'someness**, *n.* [HAND and SOME.]

*Syn.* Pretty; attractive; generous.

**handwriting** (hand'ri-ting) *n.* 1. Style of writing peculiar to a person. 2. Manuscript; writing.

**handy** (hand'i), *a.* 1. Dexterous. 2. Ready to the hand; convenient; near.

**hang** (hang), *vt.* [hang'ing; hanged or hung.] 1. Hook or fix to some high point; suspend. 2. Put to death by suspending and choking. 3. Droop. II. *vi.* 1. Be suspended so as to allow swinging motion. 2. Lean, or rest for support. 3. Drag; linger. 4. Hover, **hangar** (häng'gär or häng'gär), *n.* Shed for storing airships. [Fr.]

**hanger** (hang'ēr), *n.* 1. That on which anything is hung. 2. Short sword, curved near the point. 3. One who places wall paper, as paper-hanger. 4. Something made to hang, as an advertising-card. [*a.* Mean, low,

**hangdog** (hang'dog). I. *n.* Sneak. II.

**hanging** (hang'ing), *n.* 1. Act of suspending; state of being suspended. 2. Death by the halter. 3. That which is hung, as drapery. [cuttioner.

**hangman** (hang'man), *n.* Public ex-  
**hank** (hangk), *n.* Bunch of two or more skeins of yarn tied together. [Icel. *hanki*.]

**hanker** (hang'kēr) *vi.* 1. Long; yearn; crave. 2. Linger. [From HANG.]

**hansom-cab** (han'sum-kab), *n.* Light two-wheeled cab or carriage with the driver's seat raised behind. [From the name of the inventor.]

**hap** (hap), *n.* Chance; fortune; accident. [Icel. *happ*, good-luck.]



Hansom-cab.

**hap-hazard** (hap-haz'ard), *n.* That which happens by hazard; chance; accident. [happy.—**hap'lessly**, *adv.*

**hapless** (hap'les), *a.* Unlucky; unhappily (hap'li), *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident; perhaps; it may be.

**happen** (hap'n), *vt.* Fall out; take place.

**happy** (hap'i), *a.* 1. Lucky; successful; possessing or enjoying pleasure or good; secure of good; furnishing enjoyment. 2. Dexterous; timely. — **happily**, *adv.* — **hap'piness**, *n.* [See HAP.]

**hara-kiri** (här'ä kē'ri), *n.* Suicide by disembowelment. [Jap. *hara*, abdomen, and *kiri*, cut.]

**harangue** (ha-rang'), *I. n.* Loud speech addressed to a multitude; popular, pompous address. *II. vt.* Deliver a harangue. *III. vt.* Address by a harangue. — **harang'uer**, *n.* [Fr.—O. Ger. *hring*, a ring of people.]

**harass** (har'as), *vt.* Fatigue; annoy; torment. [Fr. *harasser*.]

**harbinger** (här'bin-jēr), *I. n.* 1. One who travels ahead to bespeak lodging. 2. Forerunner. *II. vt.* Precede. [O. Fr. *herberge*. See HARBOR.]

**harbor** (här'būr), *I. n.* Refuge; shelter; port for ships. *II. vt.* 1. Lodge; entertain. 2. Possess; indulge; as thoughts. *III. vi.* Take shelter. [M. E. *herberwe*—O. Fr. *herberge*—O. Ger. *hereberga*, military encampment—*heri*, army, and *bergan*, shelter.]

**hard** (här'd), *I. a.* 1. Not easily penetrated; firm; solid. 2. Difficult to understand or accomplish. 3. Difficult to bear; painful; unjust. 4. Difficult to please. 5. Unfeeling; severe; stiff; constrained. *II. adv.* 1. With urgency. 2. With difficulty. 3. Close, near, as in hard by; hard-a-lee, i. e. close to the lee-side, etc. 4. Earnestly; forcibly.—*Die hard*, die only after a desperate struggle for life. [A. S. *heard*.]

**harden** (här'd'n), *I. vt.* Make hard or harder; make firm; strengthen; confirm in wickedness; make insensible.

*II. vi.* Become hard or harder. — **hardened** (här'd'nd), *a.* Made hard; unfeeling.

**hard-hearted** (här'd'härt-ed), *a.* Having a hard or unfeeling heart; cruel. — **hard-heartedness**, *n.*

**hardihood, hardiness.** See HARDY. **hardly** (här'd'li), *adv.* 1. With difficulty. 2. Scarcely; not quite. 3. Severely; harshly. [tion, toil, injury.]

**hardship** (här'd'ship), *n.* Severe affliction. **hardtack** (här'd'tak), *n.* Large baked cracker, used in army and navy.

**hardware** (här'd'wär), *n.* Articles made of the baser metals, such as iron or copper.

**hardy** (här'd'i), *a.* 1. Daring, brave, resolute. 2. Requiring boldness and endurance. 3. Capable of resisting hardship, cold, exposure, or fatigue. — **hard'ily**, *adv.* — **hardihood, n.** — **hard'iness**, *n.* [Fr. *hardi*—root of HARD.]

**hare** (här), *n.* Common timid animal, with divided upper lip and long hind-legs, which runs swiftly by leaps. [A. S. *hara*.] [bell-shaped flowers.]

**harebell** (här'bel), *n.* Plant with blue bell-shaped flowers. **harebrained** (här'bränd), *a.* Giddy; heedless. [hare's.]

**harelip** (här'lip), *n.* Lip split like a hare. **harem** (hä'rem), *n.* 1. Portion of a Mohammedan house allotted to females. 2. Women in one Turkish household. [Ar.=forbidden.]

**haricot** (har'i-kō), *n.* 1. Kind of mutton stew. 2. Kidney-bean. [Fr.]

**hark** (härk), *interj.* Hearken! listen! [Contr. of HARKEN.] [EN.]

**harken** (härk'n), *vi.* Same as HEARKEN. **harlequin** (här'le-kwin or -kin), *n.* Clown; buffoon. [Fr.]

**harlot** (här'lut), *n.* Prostitute. [O. Fr.]

**harm** (härm), *I. n.* Injury. *II. vt.* Injure.—**harm'ful**, *a.*—**harm'fully**, *adv.* — **harm'fulness**, *n.* — **harm'less**, *a.* 1. Innocuous. 2. Unharmful. — **harm'lessly**, *adv.* — **harm'lessness**, *n.* [A. S. *hearm*.] *Syn.* Wrong; mischief; evil.

**harmonic** (här-mon'ik), **harmonic'ally** (här-mon'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to harmony; musical; recurring periodically. — **harmon'ically**, *adv.*

**harmonica** (här-mon'i-ka), **harmonicon** (här-mon'i-kon), *n.* Mouth organ, consisting of free reeds inclosed in a case in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another. [Gr.]

**harmonics** (här-mon'iks), *n. pl.* 1. Science of musical sounds. 2. (as *pl.*) Consonances, or component sounds included in what appears to the ear to be a single sound.

**harmonious** (här-mō'ni-us), *a.* Having harmony; symmetrical; concordant.—**harmoniously**, *adv.*—**harmoniousness**, *n.* [reed organ.]

**harmonium** (här-mō'ni-um), *n.* Small **harmonize** (här-mō-niz), *v.* Agree; be in harmony. *II. vt.* Cause to agree.

*Syn.* Coincide; concur; accord; correspond; comport; resemble; suit; tally; fit; match.

**harmony** (här'mo-ni), *n.* 1. Fitting together of parts so as to form a connected whole. 2. Combination of accordant sounds heard at the same time; concord. 3. Book with parallel passages regarding the same event. [Gr.—*harmos*, fitting—*aro*, fit.]

**harness** (här'nes), *n.* 1. (formerly) Armor of a man or horse. 2. Equipments of a horse. *II. vt.* 1. Equip with armor. 2. Put the harness on a horse. [Fr. *harnais*—Bret. *houarn*, iron.]

**harp** (härp), *n.* Musical instrument with strings struck by the fingers. *II. vt.* 1. Play on the harp. 2. Dwell tediously.—**harper** (härp-ēr), **harpist** (härp'ist), *n.* Player on the harp.

**harpoon** (här-pōn'), *n.* Dart for striking and killing whales. *II. vt.* Strike with the harpoon. [Fr. *harpon*—root of **HARPY**.]

**harpsichord** (härp-si-kard), *n.* Old-fashioned keyed musical instrument, shaped like a piano. [O. Fr. *harpechorde*.]

**harpy** (här'pi), *n.* 1. Fabled rapacious monster, half bird and half woman. 2. Short winged American eagle. 3. Extortioner. [Gr. *harpypia*—*harpazo*, seize.]

**harridan** (här'i-dän), *n.* Hag. [O. Fr. *haridelle*.]

**harrier** (här'i-ēr), *n.* Dog with a keen smell, for hunting hares. [From **HARE**.]

**harrier** (här'i-ēr), *n.* Kind of hawk, so named from its harrying (destroying) small animals.

**harrow** (har'ō), *n.* Frame toothed with spikes for leveling ploughed soil. *II. vt.* 1. Draw a harrow over. 2. Harass; tear.—**har'rowing**, *a.* Acutely distressing to the mind.—**har'rowingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *hyrwe*.]



Harp



Harpy eagle.

**harry** (har'i), *vt.* Plunder; destroy; harass. [A. S. *hergian*—*here*, army.]

**harsh** (härsh), *a.* Rough; bitter; jarring; severe.—**harsh'ly**, *adv.*—**harsh'ness**, *n.* [Ger. *harsch*, hard.]

**hart** (härt), *n.* Stag; male deer. [A. S. *heort*, horned animal.]

**hartshorn** (härts'harn), *n.* Solution of ammonia, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn.

**harvest** (här'vest), *n.* 1. Time of gathering in the crops or fruits. 2. Crops gathered in; fruits. 3. Product of any labor; consequences. *II. vt.* Reap and gather in. [A. S. *haerfest*.]

**harvester** (här'vest-ēr), *n.* 1. One who reaps. 2. Self-binding reaping machine.

**harvest-home** (här'vest-höm), *n.* Feast held at the bringing home of the harvest. [HAVE.]

**has** (haz), 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of

**hash** (hash), *v.* Hack; mince; chop small. *II. n.* 1. Mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces. 2. Mixture and preparation of old matter. [Fr. *hacher*—Ger. *hacken*; same root as **HACK**.]

**hashish** (hash'esh), *n.* Strongly intoxicating preparation made from the leaves of Indian hemp. [Ar.]

**haslet** (has'let), *n.* Entrails of an animal, as the liver, heart, etc., used for human food. [O. Fr. *hastelet*.]

**hasp** (håsp), *n.* Metal strap used as a clasp of a padlock. *II. vt.* Fasten with a hasp. [A. S. *hæpse*.]

**hassock** (has'uk), *n.* 1. Upholstered footstool. 2. Tussock. [W. *hesg*, sedge, rushes.] [HAVE.]

**hast** (hast), 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of **haste** (häst), *n.* Speed; expedition; vehemence. *II. vt.* Hurry on. [Ger. *hast*.]

*Syn.* Hurry; dispatch; precipitance; quickness; urgency; rashness; precipitation; bustle; rapidity.

**hasten** (hås'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Hurry; urge; bring on quickly.

**hasty** (hås'ti), *a.* 1. Speedy; quick. 2. Rash; eager; passionate.—**has'tily**, *adv.*—**has'tiness**, *n.* Hurry; rashness; irritability. [A. S. *hæt*.]

**hat** (hat), *n.* Covering for the head.

**hatch** (hach), *n.* 1. Door with an opening over it; half door. 2. Wicket or door made of cross bars; covering of a hatchway. [A. S. *hæc*.]

**hatch** (hach), *v.* 1. Produce, especially from eggs, by incubation; originate; plot. *II. vi.* Produce young; be advancing towards maturity. *III. n.* 1. Act of hatching. 2. Brood hatched. [Etymology doubtful.]



**hatch** (hach), *vt.* Shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving.—**hatch'ing**, *n.* Mode of so shading. [Fr. *hacher*, chop. See **HASH**.]

**hatchel** (hach'el), *n.* Same as **HACKLE**.

**hatchet** (hach'et), *n.* Small axe. [Fr. *hachette*—*hacher*, chop.]

**hatchway** (hach'wä), *n.* Opening in a ship's deck into the hold, or from one deck to another.

**hate** (hät), *1. vt.* Dislike intensely. *II. n.* Extreme aversion.—**hate'ful**, *a.* 1. Exciting hate. 2. Feeling or showing hate.—**hate'fully**, *adv.*—**hate'fulness**, *n.* [A. S. *hatan*. Akin to **CHASE**.]

*Syn.* Abhor; detest; loathe; abominate; despise.

**hath** (hath), *Old form of HAS.*

**hatred** (hät'red), *n.* Extreme dislike; enmity; malignity. [sells hats.]

**hatter** (hat'ér), *n.* One who makes or **haughty** (hə'til) *a.* Proud; disdainful.

—**haught'ily**, *adv.*—**haught'iness**, *n.* [Fr. *hautain*—*L. altus*, high.]

*Syn.* Arrogant; supercilious; contemptuous; insolent; overbearing.

**haul** (həl), *1. vt.* Drag; pull. *II. n.* Pulling; draught as of fishes; gain. [A. S. *holian*, get.]

**haunch** (hänch), *n.* Part between the last rib and the thigh; hip. [Fr. *hanche*—*O. Ger. ancha*. Akin to **ANKLE**.]

**haunt** (hānt), *1. vt. and vi.* Frequent; follow importunately; inhabit or visit as a ghost. *II. n.* Place much resorted to. [Fr. *hanter*.]



Hautboy.

**hautboy** (hō'boi), *n.* High-toned wooden wind-instrument, of a tapering tube, and having holes and keys; oboe. [Fr. *hautbois*—*haut*, high, and *bois*, wood.]

**have** (hav), *vt.* [having; had.] 1. Own; possess; hold. 2. Regard. 3. Obtain. 4. Bear or beget. 5. Be affected by. 6. Be obliged (to). [A. S. *habban*.]

**havelock** (hav'e-lok), *n.* Cloth covering for a soldier's cap and neck. [After an Eng. general.]

**haven** (häv'n), *n.* 1. Inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage. 2. Place of safety; asylum. [A. S. *hæfene*.]

**haversack** (hav'ér-sak), *n.* Bag of strong linen, or case, for a soldier's provisions. [Fr. *havresac*—*Ger. habersack*—*haber*, oats, and **SACK**.]

**havoc** (hav'uk), *n.* General waste or destruction. [Etymology doubtful.]

**haw** (hə), *interj.* Turn to the left! (call to oxen; opp. of *gee*).

**haw** (hə), *n.* 1. Hedge; inclosure. 2. Berry of the hawthorn. [Dut. *haag*, hedge.]

**haw** (hə), *1. vt.* Speak with a haw or hesitation. *II. n.* Hesitation in speech. [From the sound.]

**Hawaiian** (hä-wi'yan), *1. a.* Belonging to Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a U. S. possession. *II. n.* 1. Native of Hawaii. 2. Language of Hawaii.

**hawk** (hak), *1. n.* Short winged bird of prey allied to the falcons. *II. vt. and vi.* 1. Hunt birds with trained hawks. 2. Attack on the wing.—**hawk'er**, *n.* [A. S. *hafoc*.]

**hawk** (hak), *1. vt.* Force up matter from the throat noisily. *II. n.* Noisy raising of phlegm from the throat. [W. *hochi*, from the sound.]

**hawk** (hak), *vt.* Carry about for sale; cry for sale.—**hawk'er**, *n.* Peddler. [From root of *Ger. hucke*, bent back.]

**hawse** (həz), *n.* 1. Situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow when she has two anchors out forward. 2. Distance forward to which cables extend. [Icel. *halse*, neck.]

**hawser** (hə'zér), *n.* Small cable; large towline. [O. Fr. *haulserree*—*haulser*, raise.]

**hawthorn** (hə'thərn), *n.* Shrub with shining leaves and small red fruit called haws.

**hay** (hä), *n.* Grass cut down and cured.—**haycock** (hä'kok), *n.* Pile of hay in the field.—**hay-fever** (hä'fē'vēr), *n.* Irritation of the nose and throat in spring and summer. [up in a barn.]

**haymow** (hä'mow), *n.* Mass of hay laid

**hayrick** (hä'rik), **haystack** (hä'stak), *n.* Pile of hay in the open air.

**Haytian** (hä'ti-an), *1. a.* 1. Belonging to the island of Hayti or San Domingo. 2. Belonging to the republic of Hayti, which occupies the western part of the island. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Hayti.

**hazard** (həz'ard), *1. n.* 1. Complicated game at dice. 2. Chance; accident. 3. Risk. *II. vt.* Expose to chance; risk.—**hazardous**, *a.* Dangerous; perilous; uncertain. [Fr.—*Ar. al zar*, the die.] [Etymology doubtful.]

**haze** (hāz), *n.* Light vapor; obscurity.

**haze**, **hase** (hāz), *vt.* 1. Harass with labor; punish with unnecessary work. 2. Play shameful tricks on.

**hazel** (hä'zəl), *1. n.* Well-known shrub. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to the hazel. 2. Of a light-brown color, like the hazelnut.—**haz'el-nut**, *n.* [A. S. *hæsel*.]

**hazy** (hä'zi), *a.* 1. Thick with haze. 2. Dim.—**haziness**, *n.*

**he** (hē). I. *pron.* 1. Male person indicated before. 2. Any one. II. *a.* Male. [A. S. *he* (hā).]

**head** (hed). I. *n.* 1. Uppermost or foremost part of an animal's body. 2. Brain; understanding. 3. Chief; leader. 4. Place of honor or command; front. 5. Individual. 6. Topic or chief point of a discourse. 7. Source; spring. 8. Highest point; cape. 10. Pressure; fall. 11. Headway. 12. Strength. 13. Anything resembling the human head in shape. II. *vt.* 1. Act as a head to; lead; govern. 2. Go in front of; stop; prevent. 3. Commence. 4. Be contrary. III. *vi.* 1. Grow to a head. 2. Originate. 3. Tend or point. [A. S. *heafod*.] [head.]

**headache** (hed'āk), *n.* Pain in the **heading** (hed'ing), *n.* 1. Being a head or at the head. 2. That which stands at the head. 3. Material for heads of barrels, etc.

**headland** (hed'land), *n.* 1. Cape. 2. Strip of unplowed land. [head.]

**headless** (hed'les). I. *a.* Without a **headlong** (hed'lang), *i. adv.* With the head first; rashly; precipitately. II. *a.* Rash; precipitate. [HEAD and -LING.] [vanced.]

**headmost** (hed'mōst), *a.* Most ad-  
**headquarters** (hed'kwār-tērz), *n.* 1. Residence of a commander-in-chief. 2. Center of authority; principal place of business or resort. [tioner.]

**headman** (hedz'mān), *n.* Execu-  
**headstall** (hed'stal), *n.* Part of a bridle round the head.

**headstone** (hed'stōn), *n.* 1. Chief stone. 2. Stone at the head of a grave.

**headstrong** (hed'strōng), *a.* Violent. *Syn.* Self-willed. See **STUBBORN**.

**headway** (hed'wā), *n.* 1. Way or distance gone ahead or advanced. 2. Motion of an advancing ship. 3. Clear space in height, as over a stair.

**headwind** (hed'wind), *n.* Wind blowing from the front.

**heady** (hed'i), *a.* 1. Affecting the head or brain; intoxicating. 2. Inflamed; rash. 3. Impetuous.—**head-iness**, *n.*

**heal** (hēl). I. *vt.* Make healthy; cure; restore to soundness. II. *vi.* Grow sound again.—**healer**, *n.* [A. S. *hælan* — *hal*, whole. Akin to **HALE**, **WHOLE**.]

**health** (helth), *n.* 1. Soundness; freedom from sickness or pain. 2. Wish of prosperity; toast.—**healthful**, *a.* 1. Full of or enjoying health. 2. Indicating health. 3. Wholesome; salutary.—**healthfully**, *adv.*—**health-fulness**, *n.*

**healthy** (helth'i), *a.* 1. In a state of good health. 2. Conducive to health.—**healthily**, *adv.*—**healthiness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Healthful; hale; sound; vigorous; salubrious; salutary; wholesome.

**heap** (hēp). I. *n.* 1. Pile. 2. Collection. II. *vt.* 1. Throw in a heap or pile. 2. Pile above the top. [A. S.]

**hear** (hēr). I. *vt.* [hear'ing; heard (hērd).] 1. Perceive by the ear; listen to. 2. Grant; obey; answer favorably. 3. Try judicially. II. *vi.* 1. Have the sense of hearing. 2. Listen. 3. Be told. —**hear'er**, *n.* [A. S. *hyran*.]

**hearing** (hēr'ing), *n.* 1. Act of perceiving by the ear. 2. Sense of perceiving sound. 3. Opportunity to be heard. 4. Reach of the ear.

**hearken** (här'k'n), *vi.* Hear attentively; listen; grant. [A. S. *hyrcnian*.]

**hearsay** (här'sä), *n.* Rumor; report.

**hearse** (hērs), *n.* Carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. [Fr. *herse* — C. Fr. *herce*, harrow.]

**heart** (härt), *n.* 1. Organ that circulates the blood. 2. Vital, inner or chief part; core. 3. Seat of the affections, passions, etc., esp. love, courage, vigor. 4. Secret meaning or design. 5. That which resembles a heart.—*pl.* One of a suit of playing cards marked with the conventional figure, or figures, of a heart. [A. S. *heorte*.]

**heartache** (härt'āk), *n.* Sorrow; anguish.

**heart-breaking** (härt-brä'king), *a.* Crushing with grief or sorrow.

**heart-broken** (härt-brō'kn) *a.* Intensely afflicted or grieved.

**heartburn** (härt'būrn), *n.* Burning, acrid feeling in the esophagus, caused by the decomposition of undigestible food in the stomach.

**heartburning** (härt'būrn-ing), *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

**heartfelt** (härt'felt), *a.* Felt deeply.

**hearth** (härt), *n.* 1. Part of the floor, or structure, on which the fire is made. 2. Fireside; house; home. [A. S. *heorth*.]

**heartless** (härt'les), *a.* Without heart, courage, or feeling. — **heart-lessly**, *adv.* — **heartlessness**, *n.*

**heart-rending** (härt'rend-ing), *a.* Deeply afflictive; agonizing.

**heart's-ease** (härts'ēz), *n.* Pansy.

**heart-sick** (härt'sik), *a.* Deeply grieved.—**heart-sickness**, *n.*



Heart.

**heartwhole** (hărt'höl), *a.* Not in love; unmoved in the affections or spirits.

**heartily** (hărt'i), *a.* Full of, or proceeding from the heart; sound; full. — **heartily**, *adv.* — **heartiness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Cordial; earnest; warm; eager; vigorous; abundant. See **SINCERE**.

**heat** (hêt), *I. n.* 1. Form of energy, manifested in fire, sun rays, etc. 2. Sensation produced in man by this energy. 3. High temperature. 4. Color of a body when heated. 5. Excitement. 6. Single match in a series. 7. Warmest part. *II. vt.* Make hot; agitate. *III. vt.* Become hot. — **heater**, *n.* One who or that which heats. [A. S. *hæto* — *hat*, hot.]

**heath** (hêth), *n.* 1. Small evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers; heather. 2. Land that produces only heather. [A. S. *hæth*.]

**heathen** (hêthn), *I. n.* Inhabitant of an unchristian country; pagan; irreligious person. *II. a.* Pagan, irreligious. — **heathendom** (hêthn-dum) *n.* 1. Part of the world where heathenism prevails. 2. Heathenism. — **heathenish** (hêthn-ish), *a.* Rude; uncivilized; cruel. — **heathenism** (hêthn-izm), *n.* Religious system of the heathens; paganism. [Lit. *a dweller on the heath*. A. S. *hæthen*.]

**heather** (heth'êr), *n.* Small evergreen shrub, growing on heaths.

**heat-unit** (hêt'û-nit), *n.* Amount of heat required to make one pound of water warmer by one degree.

**heave** (hêv), *I. vt.* [heav'ing; heaved or hove.] 1. Lift up; throw. 2. Cause to swell. 3. Force from the breast. *II. vi.* 1. Be raised. 2. Rise and fall. 3. Try to vomit. *III. n.* Effort upward; throw; swelling; effort to vomit. — *pl.* Disease of horses characterized by difficult and laborious breathing. [A. S. *hebban*.]

**heaven** (hev'n), *n.* 1. Arch of sky overhanging the earth; air. 2. Dwelling place of the Deity and the blessed. 3. Supreme happiness. — **heavenly**, **heavenliness**, *a.* — **heavenward**, *a. and adv.* [A. S. *heofon*.]

**heavy** (hev'i), *a.* 1. Weighty; not easy to bear; oppressive. 2. Afflicted; burdened. 3. Inactive; inclined to slumber. 4. Violent; loud. 5. Not easily digested, as food. 6. Having strength, as liquor. 7. Dark with clouds; gloomy. — **heavily**, *adv.* — **heaviness**, *n.* [A. S. *hefig* — *hebban*, have.]

**hebdomadal** (heb-dom'a-dal), *a.* 1. Occurring every seven days; weekly. 2. Consisting of seven days. [L.—Gr. *hebdomas*, seven days — *hepta*, seven.]

**Hebraic** (he-bră'ik), *a.* Relating to the Hebrews, or to their language.

**Hebrew** (hêbr'ô). *I. n.* 1. One of the descendants of Abraham; Israelite; Jew. 2. Language of the Hebrews. *II. a.* Relating to the Hebrews. [Heb. *ibhri*, stranger from the other side of the Euphrates.]

**hecatomb** (hek'a-tôm), *n.* 1. Among the Greeks and Romans, sacrifice of a hundred oxen. 2. Large number of victims. [Gr.—*hekaton*, hundred.]

**hectic** (hek'tik), *I. a.* 1. Habitual, (used of feverish symptoms, as flushed cheeks, hot skin, etc.) 2. Affected with hectic fever; consumptive. *II. n.* Remittent fever; consumption. — **hectically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*hevis*, habit.]

**hectogram** (hek'to-gram), *n.* One hundred grams = 3,527 ounces. (Metric system).

**hectograph** (hek'to-gráf), *n.* Apparatus for multiple copying of writing.

**hector** (hek'tûr), *I. n.* Bully; one who annoys. *II. vt.* Treat insolently; annoy. *III. vi.* Play the bully. [From *Hector*, Trojan leader.]

**heddle** (hed'l), *n.* One of the sets of vertical cords or wires which guide the warp threads in a loom. [Etym. doubtful.]

**hedge** (hej), *I. n.* Thicket of bushes; fence of bushes or trees, etc. *II. vt.* Inclose with a hedge; obstruct; surround; guard. — *Hedge a bet*, bet on both sides. [A. S. *hege*.]

**hedgehog**

(hej'hog), *n.* Small prickly-backed insectivorous quadruped.



Hedgehog.

**hedgerow**

(hej'rô), *n.*

Row of trees, etc., hedging field.

**hedonism** (hê'don-izm), *n.* Doctrine that pleasure is chief good. — **hedonic**, *a.* — **hedonist**, *n.* [Gr.—*hedon*, pleasure.]

**heed** (hêd), *I. vt.* Observe; attend to. *II. n.* Caution; attention. — **heedful**, *a.* — **heedfulness**, *n.* — **heedless**, *a.* Careless. — **heedlessness**, *n.* [A. S. *hedan*.]

**heel** (hêl), *I. n.* Part of foot projecting behind; covering of heel; hinder part. *II. vt.* Furnish with heels.

**heeler** (hê'lêr), *n.* Unscrupulous, low follower of a politician. [U. S. slang.]

**hegemony** (hê'jê-mo-ni), *n.* Leadership. Gr.—*agein*, lead.)



**negira** (he-jī'ra or hej'i-ra), *n.* 1. Flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medinah, July 16, 622 A. D., from which the Mohammedan era dates. 2. Any flight. [Ar. *hijrah*, flight.] [*heahfore*.

**heifer** (hef'ēr), *n.* Young cow. [A. S. **heigh-ho** (hī'hō), *interj.* Exclamation expressive of weariness or surprise.

**height, hight** (hit), *n.* 1. Condition of being high; distance upwards. 2. That which is elevated; hill. 3. Elevation in rank or excellence. 4. Utmost degree. [A. S. *heahthu*—*heah*, high.] [Make higher. 2. Increase.

**heighten, highten** (hī'tn), *vt.* 1. **heinous** (hā'nūs), *a.* Very wicked; atrocious.—**heinously**, *adv.*—**heinousness**, *n.* [Fr. *haineux*, hateful.]

**heir** (ār), *n.* One who inherits anything after the death of the owner.—*fem.*

**heiress** (ār'es). [O. Fr. *heir*—*L. heres*.]

**heir-apparent** (ār-ap-pā'rent), *n.* Acknowledged heir, esp. to a throne.

**heirloom** (ār'lōm), *n.* Piece of personal property which has been held by many generations of one family.

**hejira**. See **NEGIRA**. [See **LOOM**.]

**held**. Pa. t. and pa. p. of **HOLD**.

**heliacal** (hē-lī'ak-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the sun. 2. Rising or setting with the sun. [Gr.—*helios*, sun.] [*helix*.

**helical** (hel'īkal), *a.* Spiral, like a

**heliocentric** (hē-li-o-sen'trik), **heliocentrical** (hē-li-o-sen'trik-al), *a.*

(*Astr.*) As seen from the sun's center.

**heliograph** (hē'li-o-grāf), *n.* Apparatus for signaling by means of the sun's rays. [Gr. *helios*, sun, *grapho*, write.]

**heliolatri** (hē-li-o-lā'trī), *n.* Sun worship. [Gr.—*helios*, sun, and *latreia*, worship.]

**heliotrope** (hē'li-o-trōp), *n.* 1. Plant whose flowers are said always to turn round to the sun. 2. Variety of dark-green chalcedony variegated with red. 3. Heliograph. [Gr.—*helios*, sun, and *tropos*, turn.]

**heliotype** (hē'li-o-tīp), *n.* 1. Process of printing from photo-engravings. 2. Print produced by such a process.

**helium** (hē'li-um), *n.* Hypothetical elementary substance.

**helix** (hē'liks), *n.* 1. Spiral, as of wire in a coil. 2. Snail or its shell. 3. Incurred margin of the external ear.—*pl.* **Helixes** (hē'liks-es), **helices** (hel'i-sēz). [Gr.—*helisso*, turn.]



Species of helix.

**hell** (hel), *n.* 1. Place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; abode of evil spirits. 2. Evil powers. 3. Place of vice or misery. [A. S. *hel*, the hidden place.]

**hellebore** (hel'e-bōr), *n.* 1. Plant used in medicine, anciently as a cure for insanity. 2. Powdered root of the plant, used to destroy vermin. [Gr.]

**Hellenic** (hel-len'ik), **Hellenian** (hel-lē'ni-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks. 2. Pertaining to classical Greek culture. [Gr.—*Hellen*, son of Deucalion, the Greek Noah.]

**hellish** (hel'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or like hell; very wicked.—**hellishly**, *adv.*—**hellishness**, *n.*

**hello** (hel-lō'), *interj.* Exclamation to attract attention or to greet, now generally used in telephoning.

**helm** (helm), *n.* 1. Apparatus by which a ship is steered. 2. Station of management or government. [A. S. *helma*, handle.]

**helmet** (hel'met), *n.* Covering of armor for the head. [A. S.—*helan*, cover.]

**helminthic** (hel-min'thik). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to parasitic worms. 2. Expelling worms. II. *n.* Vermifuge. [Gr. *helmins*, worm—*heileo*, wriggle.]

**helmsman** (helmz'man), *n.* Man at the helm.

**Helot** (hel'ot or hē'lot), *n.* Slave, among the ancient Spartans. [Gr.]

**help** (help). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Support; assist; give means for doing anything. 2. Remedy. 3. Prevent. II. *n.* 1. Means or strength given to another; assistance; relief. 2. One who assists; hired person.—**help'er**, *n.* One who helps; an assistant.—**help'ful**, *a.* Giving help; useful.—**help'fulness**, *n.*—**help'less**, *a.* Without help or power in one's self; wanting assistance.—**help'lessly**, *adv.*—**help'lessness**, *n.* [A. S. *helpan*.]

*Syn.* Succor; serve. See **AID**.

**helpmate** (help'māt), *n.* Aid; wife. [From "help meel for him." Gen. ii. 18.]

**heiter-skelter** (hel'tēr-skel'tēr), *adv.* In a confused hurry; tumultuously.

**helve** (helv), *n.* Handle. [A. S. *hielf*.]

**hem** (hem). I. *n.* Border of a garment doubled down and sewed. II. *vt.* [hemming; hemmed.] Form a hem on; edge.—*Hem in*, surround. [A. S.]



Closed helmet.

lāte, lāt, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōif; mūte, hut, bŭrn; oil, owl, then.

**hem** (hem). I. *n.* and *interj.* Sort of half cough to draw attention. II. *vi.* [hemm'ing; hemmed.] Utter the sound.



The two hemispheres.

**hemisphere** (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* 1. Half-sphere. 2. Half of the globe, or a map of it.—**hemispheric** (hem-i-sfēr'ik), **hemispherical**, *a.* [Gr. *hemi*, half, and *sphaira*, sphere.]

**hemlock** (hem'lok), *n.* 1. Poisonous plant used in medicine. 2. Hemlock-spruce, the tree or its timber. [A. S. *hemlic*.]

**hemorrhage** (hem'or-aj), *n.* Bursting or flowing of blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *rhagnyma*, burst.]

**hemorrhoids** (hem'or-oidz), *n. pl.* Piles.—**hemorrhoidal**, *a.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *rheo*, flow.]

**hemp** (hemp), *n.* 1. Plant with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, etc. 2. Its fibrous rind prepared for spinning.—**hempen**, *a.* Made of hemp. [A. S. *hænep*.]

**hemstitch** (hem'stich), *n.* Drawing out some threads running parallel to the edge, and gathering in groups those running at right angle.

**hen** (hen), *n.* Female bird, esp. of the domestic fowl. [A. S. fem. *henn*, fem. of *hana*. Akin to CHANT.]

**henbane** (hen'bān), *n.* Poisonous plant used in medicine for opium; a species of nightshade.

**hence** (hens), *adv.* 1. From this place; away. 2. In the future. 3. From this cause or reason. 4. From this origin. [A. S. *heonan*.]

**henceforth** (hens-fōrth'), *adv.* From this time forward.

**henchman** (hensh'man), *n.* Servant; follower. [From A. S. *hengest*, horse, and *man*, =groom.]

**henna** (hen'ā), *n.* Paste made of the leaves of a hedge shrub, used for dying finger-nails, etc., red. [Ar.]

**hennery** (hen'er-i), *n.* Place where hens are kept; poultry yard.

**henpecked** (hen'pekt), *a.* Weakly subject to his wife.

**hepatic** (hep-at'ik), **hepatical** (hep-at'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the liver. 2. Liver-colored. [L.—Gr. *hepar*, liver.]

**heptagon** (hep'ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure with seven angles and seven sides.—**heptagonal**, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gonia*, angle.]

**heptarchy** (hep'tark-i), *n.* 1. Government by seven persons. 2. Country governed by seven.—**heptarchic**, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *arche*, rule.]

**her** (hēr), *pron.* Objective and possessive case of SHE. [A. S. *hire*, genitive and dative sing. of *heo*, she.]

**herald** (her'ald). I. *n.* 1. One whose duty it is to read proclamations, blazon the arms of the nobility, etc. 2. Proclaimer; forerunner. II. *vt.* Introduce, as by a herald; proclaim. [O. Fr. *heralt*—O. Ger. *heri*, army, and *wald*, warden.]

**heraldic** (hēr-al'dik), *a.* Of or relating to heralds or heraldry.

**heraldry** (her'ald-ri), *n.* 1. Art or office of a herald. 2. Science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms.

**herb** (ērb or hērb), *n.* Plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem. [Fr. *herbe*—L. *herba*.]

**herbaceous** (hēr-bā'shus), *n.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, herbs. [L. *herbaceus*.]

**herbage** (ērb'aj or hērb'aj), *n.* Green food; herbs collectively.

**herbal** (hērb'al), *a.* Pertaining to herbs.—**herbalist** (hērb'al-ist), *n.* One who makes collections of plants.

**herbarium** (hēr-bā'ri-um), *n.* Classified collection of preserved plants.—*pl.* Herbariums and herbaria.

**herbivorous** (hēr-biv'o-rus) *a.* Eating plants. [L. *herba*, and *voro*, devour.]

**Herculean** (hēr-kū'le-an), *a.* 1. Extremely difficult or dangerous, such as might have been done by *Hercules*, a Greek hero famous for his strength. 2. Of extraordinary strength and size.

**herd** (hērd). I. *n.* 1. Number of beasts tended together. 2. Company of people, in contempt; rabble. II. *vi.* and *vt.* Unite like cattle. [A. S. *heord*.]

**herd** (hērd), *n.* One who tends a herd. [A. S. *hirde*.]

**herdsman** (hērdz'man), *n.* Man employed to tend cattle.

**here** (hēr), *adv.* 1. In this place; in the present life or state. 2. To this place.—**hereabout**, *adv.* About this place.—**hereafter**. I. *adv.* In some future time or state. II. *n.* Future state.—**here and there**, *adv.* In this

place, and then in that; thinly; irregularly.—**heretobelow'**, *adv.* On this earth.—**heretofore'**, *adv.* Before this time; formerly.—**hereunto'**, *adv.* To this point or time.—**hereupon'**, *adv.* On this; in consequence of this. [A. S. *her*,—the demonstrative stem *he*.]

**hereditary** (he-red'i-târ-i), *a.* 1. Descending by inheritance, as property. 2. Transmitted from parents to their offspring, as a quality.—**hereditarily**, *adv.* [L. *hereditarius*—*hereditas*, state of an heir—*heres*, heir.]

**heredity** (he-red'i-ti), *n.* Transmission of qualities from parents to their offspring.

**hereinafter** (hêr-in-âft'êr), *adv.* Afterward in this document, etc.

**heresy** (her'e-si), *n.* Opinion opposed to the established doctrine or faith. [Fr. *hérésie*—Gr. *haireo*, choose.]

**heretic** (her'e-tik), *n.* Upholder of a heresy.—**heretical**, *a.*—**heretically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hairetikos*, able to choose, heretical.]

*Syn.* Sectarian; dissenter; non-conformist; schismatic. [this time.]

**heretofore** (hêr'to-fôr'), *adv.* Before  
**heritable** (her'i-âbl'), *a.* That may be inherited. [O. Fr.]

**heritage** (her'i-âj), *n.* That which is inherited. [Fr.]

**hermandad** (er-mân-dâd'), *n.* Formerly, national Spanish police. [Sp. = brotherhood.]

**hermaphrodite** (hêr-maf'ro-dit). 1. *n.* Animal or a plant in which the two sexes are united. [Gr. *Hermaphroditos*, son of Hermes and Aphrodite (Mercury and Venus), whose body became one with that of Salmacis, a nymph.]

**hermeneutics** (hêr-me-nû'tiks), *n.* Science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [Gr. —*Hermes*, Mercury, god of science, eloquence, etc.]

**hermetic** (hêr-met'ik), **hermetical** (hêr-met'ik-al), *a.* 1. Alchemic. 2. Airtight.—**Hermetically sealed**, closed completely, as a glass vessel, the opening of which is closed by melting the glass. [From *Hermes Trismegistos*, Hermes "the thrice-greatest," the Gr. name of the Egyptian god Thoth, who was the god of science, esp. alchemy, whose magic seal was held to make vessels and treasures inaccessible.]

**hermit** (hêr'mit), *n.* One who retires from society and lives in solitude or in the desert.—**hermitage** (hêr'mit-âj), *n.* 1. Dwelling of a hermit. 2. Retired abode. [Gr.—*eremos*, solitary.]

**hernia** (hêr'ni-a), *n.* Rupture, esp. of the abdomen.—**hernial**, *a.* [L.]

**hero** (hêr'ô), *n.* 1. (*Orig.*) Warrior; demigod. 2. Man of distinguished bravery. 3. Any illustrious person. 4. Principal figure in a story or work of fiction.—*fem.* **heroine** (her'o-in). [Gr. *heros*. Akin to L. *vir*, A. S. *wer*, man.]

**heroic** (he-rô'ik), **heroical** (he-rô'ik-al). 1. *a.* 1. Becoming a hero. 2. of the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated. II. *n.* Heroic verse.—**heroically**, *adv.*

**heroin** (he-rô'in), *n.* A sedative drug.  
**heroism** (her'o-izm), *n.* 1. Qualities of a hero. 2. Act of a hero.

**heron** (her'un), *n.* Large screaming water-fowl, with long legs and neck.—**heronry**, *n.* A place where herons breed. [Fr.]



Heron.

**herpetology** (hêr-pe-to'l'o-ji), *n.* Natural history of reptiles. [Gr. *herpeton*, reptile, and *logos*, science.]

**herring** (her'ing), *n.* Small North Atlantic fish found moving in great shoals. [A. S. *hæring*—here, army.]

**hers** (hêrz), *poss. pron.* referring to 3rd pers. fem. sing.

**herself** (hêr-self'), *pron.* 1. Emphatic form of *she* or *her*. 2. Her real character or nature.—*By herself*, alone.

**hesitate** (hez'i-tât), *vt.* Stop in making a decision; be in doubt; stammer.—**hesitancy**, **hesitation**, *ns.* Wavering; doubt; stammering.—**hesitatingly**, *adv.* [L. *hæsilito*, stick.] *Syn.* Falter; pause; demur; stutter; deliberate.

**Hesper** (hes'pêr) **Hesperus** (hes'pêrus), *n.* Evening-star (Venus). [Gr. *hesperos*, evening.]

**Hesperian** (hes-pê'ri-an), *a.* Western.  
**heterodox** (het'êr-o-doks), *â.* Not orthodox; heretical.—**heterodoxy** (het'êr-o-doks-i), *n.* Heresy. [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *dokeo*, think.]

**heterogeneous** (het-êr-o-jê'ne-us), **heterogeneal** (het-êr-o-jê'ne-al), *a.* Mixed; dissimilar in kind. Opposed to **HOMOGENEOUS**.—**heterogeneously**, *adv.*—**heterogeneity**, *n.*—**heterogeneousness**, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genos*, kind.]

**hew** (hû), *vt.* [hew'ing; hewn or hewed.] 1. Cut with an axe; chop. 2. Cut in pieces. 3. Shape.—**hew'er**, *n.* [A. S. *heawan*.]



**hexagon** (heks'a-gon), *n.* Plane figure with six angles and sides. — **hexagonal**, *a.* — **hexagonally**, *adv.*

[Gr. *hex*, six, and *gonia*, angle.]

**hexahedron** (heks-a-hē'dron), *n.* Cube, a solid with six sides or faces. — **hexahedral**, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, base.]



Regular Hexagon.

**hexameter** (heks-am'et-ēr), *I. n.*

Verse of six feet, the first four being either dactyls or spondees, the fifth a dactyl, the last a spondee. *II. a.* Having six metrical feet. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *metron* measure.]

**hey** (hā), *interj.* Expressive of joy or

**heyday** (hā'dā), *interj.* Expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder. [Ger. *heida*.]

**heyday** (hā'dā), *n.* Full vigor of youth.

**hiatus** (hi-ā'tus), *n.* 1. Gap; opening; defect. 2. Concurrence of vowel sounds in successive syllables. [L.]

**hibernal** (hi-bēr'nal), *a.* Belonging to winter; wintry. [L. *hiems*, winter.]

**hibernate** (hi-bēr-nāt), *vi.* Pass the winter in sleep or torpor. — **hibernation**, *n.* [L.]

**Hibernian** (hi-bēr'ni-an), *I. a.* Relating to Hibernia or Ireland. *II. n.* Irishman. — **hibernianism**, **hibernicism**, *n.* Irish idiom or peculiarity.

**hiccough**, **hiccup** (hik'up), *n.* Spasm of the diaphragm, with a sudden closing of the glottis. [Imitative.]

**hickory** (hik'o-ri), *n.* Name of several American nut-bearing trees. [Amer. Ind. *pawcohiccora*, nut oil.]

**hid**, **hidden**. See **HIDE**.

**hidalgo** (hi-dal'gō), *n.* Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. [Sp.]

**hidden** (hid'n), *a.* Concealed; unknown. *Syn.* Covert; secret; masked; disguised; mysterious.

**hide** (hid). *I. vt.* [hī'ding; hid; hid'den or hid.] Conceal; keep in safety. *II. vi.* Lie concealed. [A. S. *hydan*.]

**hide** (hid). *I. n.* Skin of an animal. *II. vt.* Flog or whip. [A. S. *hyd*.]

**hidebound** (hid'bownd), *a.* 1. Having the hide, or bark so close that it impedes the growth. 2. Narrow-minded

**hideous** (hid'e-us), *a.* Frightful; horrible; ghastly. — **hideously**, *adv.* — **hideousness**, *n.* [Fr. *hideux*.]

**hiding** (hī'ding), *n.* Place of concealment.

**hiding** (hī'ding), *n.* Flogging, thrash-

**hie** (hī), *vi.* [hie'ing or hy'ing; hied.] Hasten. — **Hie on**, urge. [A. S. *higian*, hasten.]

**hierarch** (hī'ēr-ārkh), *n.* Ruler in sacred matters. — **hierarchal**, *a.*

— **hierarchy** (hī'ēr-ārkh-i), *n.* 1. Body of the clergy. 2. Government by priests. — **hierarchial**, *a.* [Gr. — *hieros*, sacred, and *archo*, rule.]

**hieratic** (hī'ēr-at'ik), *a.* Sacred; relating to priests.

**hieroglyph** (hī'ēr-o-glif), *n.*

**hieroglyphic** (hī'ēr-o-glif'ik), *n.*

1. Sacred characters of the ancient Egyptian language. 2. Unintelligible character or mark. — **hieroglyphic**, **hieroglyphical**, *a.* — **hieroglyphically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glypho*, carve.]

**hierophant** (hī'ēr-o-fant), *n.*

One who reveals sacred things; religious teacher. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *phaino*, show.]

**higgle** (hig'l), *vi.*

1. Drive a hard bargain. 2. Haggle. — **hig'gler**, *n.*

**high** (hī). *I. a.* 1.

Elevated; lofty; exalted; powerful. 2. Chief. 3.

Arrogant. 4. Intense; loud;

violent. 5. Dear; difficult. *II. adv.*

Aloft; eminently; powerfully; profoundly; expensively; luxuriously.

— **highly**, *adv.* [A. S. *heah*.]

**high-born** (hī'barn), *n.* Of noble birth.

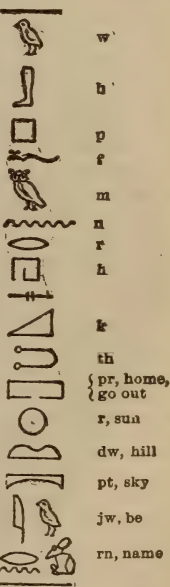
**high-bred** (hī'bred), *a.* Of noble breed.

**highflier** (hī'fī-ēr), *n.* One who flies high, or runs into extravagance of opinion or action.

**high-flown** (hī'floan), *a.* 1. Proud; pretentious. 2. Turgid.

**high-handed** (hī-hand'ed), *a.* Overbearing; violent.

**highland** (hī'land), *n.* Mountainous



Hieroglyphs.

**highlander** (hī'land-ēr), *n.* Inhabitant of a mountainous region; specifically, in Scotland.

**high-minded** (hī'mind-ed), *a.* Having honorable pride; magnanimous. — **high-mindedness**, *n.*

**highness** (hī'nes), *n.* 1. State of being high. 2. Title of honor belonging to a prince.

**high-pressure** (hī'presh'ör), *a.* With a pressure greatly higher than that of the atmosphere.

**high-priest** (hī'prēst), *n.* Chief-priest, under the Mosaic dispensation.

**high-road** (hī'rōd), *n.* 1. Highway. 2. Easy way.

**high-sounding** (hī'sound-ing), *a.* Pompous; ostentatious.

**high-spirited** (hī'spir-it-ed), *a.* Having natural fire; daring; sensitive.

**high-treason** (hī'trē'zn), *n.* Treason against the sovereign or state.

**high-water** (hī'wā'tēr), *n.* 1. Time at which the tide is highest. 2. Greatest elevation of the tide. [way or road.]

**highway** (hī'wā), *n.* High or public

**highwayman** (hī'wā-man), *n.* Robber who attacks people on the public way.

**hike** (hīk), *vt.* Go rapidly; walk. [Originated in the Philippines.]

**hilarious** (hī-lā'ri-us), *a.* Gay; very merry. [Gr. *hīlaros*.]

**hilarity** (hī-lar-i-ti or hī-), *n.* Gaiety. *Syn.* Merriment; jollity; mirth.

**hill** (hil), *n.* High mass of land, less than a mountain. [A. S. *hyll*.]

**hillock** (hil'uk), *n.* Small hill.

**hilly** (hil'i), *a.* Full of hills. [A. S.]

**hilt** (hilt), *n.* Handle, esp. of a sword.

**him** (him), *pron.* Objective case of HE. [A. S.]

**himself** (him-self'), *pron.* 1. Emphatic and reflective form of HE and HIM. 2. His real nature and character.

**hind** (hind), *n.* Female of the stag. [A. S. *hind*.]

**hind** (hind), *n.* Farm-servant; English peasant. [A. S. *hina*—*hiw*, house.]

**hind** (hind), *a.* [hinder; hindmost.] Placed in, or belonging to, the rear; opposed to *fore*. [A. S. *hindan*.]

**hinder** (hin'dēr), *I. vt.* Stop or prevent progress; embarrass. *II. vt.* Raise obstacles. — **hinderance** (hin'dēr-ans), *hind'rance*, *ns.* Act of hindering; obstacle. [A. S. *hindrian*.]

*Syn.* Block; check; delay; impede; obstruct; oppose; retard.

**Hindoostanee**. See HINDUSTANI.

**Hindu, Hindoo** (hin'dō), *n.* 1. Native of Hindustan. 2. Native Indian believer in Brahmanism. — **hinduism**, **hindooism**, (hin'dō-izm), *n.* Religion and customs of the Hindus.

**Hindustani** (hin-dō-stan'ē), *n.* Chief official and commercial language of India.

**hinge** (hinj), *I. n.* 1. Joint on which a door or lid hangs. 2. That on which anything depends or turns. *II. vt.* 1. Furnish with hinges. 2. Bend. *III. vi.* Hang or turn as on a hinge. [Icel. *henja*, hang.]

**hinny** (hin'i), *n.* Offspring of a male horse and a she-ass. [Gr. *hinnos*, mule.]

**hint** (hint), *I. n.* Distant allusion; slight mention; insinuation. *II. vt.* Bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; allude to. *III. vi.* Make an indirect or remote allusion. [A. S. *hentan*, seize.]

**hip** (hip), *n.* Haunch or fleshy part of the thigh. [A. S. *hype*.]

**hippodrome** (hip'o-drōm), *n.* Race-course for horses and chariots; equestrian circus. [Gr.—*hippos*, horse, and *dromos*, course.]

**hippopotamus** (hipo-pot'a-mus), *n.* African quadruped, of aquatic habits, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle. [Gr. *hippos*, horse, and *potamos*, river.]

**hircine** (hēr'sin), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a goat. [L. *hircus*, goat.]

**hire** (hīr), *I. n.* Wages for service; price paid for the use of a thing. *II. vt.* Procure the use or services of, at a price; engage for wages; let for compensation. — **hirer**, *n.* [A. S. *hyr*, wages, and *hyrian*, hire.]

**hireling** (hīr'ling), *n.* Hired servant; mercenary. [A. S. *hyr'ling*.]

**hirsute** (hēr-sūt'), *a.* Hairy; rough; shaggy. [L. *hirsutus*.] [A. S.]

**his** (hiz), *pron.* Possessive form of *he*.

**hiss** (his), *I. vi.* 1. Make a sound like the letter *s*, as the goose, serpent, etc. 2. Express contempt, etc., by hissing. *II. vt.* Condemn by hissing. *III. n.* Sound of the letter *s*; expression of disapprobation, contempt, etc. [A. S. *hysian*, formed from the sound.]



Hinges.



Hippopotamus.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll. fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mēve, wēte  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**hist** (hist), *interj.* Hush! silence!

**historian** (his-tō'ri-an), *n.* Writer of history.

**historic** (his-tor'ik), **historical** (his-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to history; containing history; derived from history.—**histor'ically**, *adv.*

**history** (his-to-ri), *n.* 1. Account of an event. 2. Systematic account of events. [Gr. *historia*—*histor*, learned.]

*Syn.* Knowledge; narrative; story; relation; annals; chronicle.

**histrionic** (his-tri-on'ik), **histrion'ical**, *a.* Relating to the stage; theatrical. [L. *histrio*, actor.]

**hit** (hit). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [hit'ting, hit]. 1. Touch or strike. 2. Reach; suit. 3. Guess. II. *n.* 1. Lucky chance. 2. Stroke. 3. Happy turn of thought or expression.—**hit'ter**, *n.* [Icel. *hitta*, light on.]

**hitch** (hich). I. *vi.* 1. Move by jerks, as if caught by a hook. 2. Be caught or entangled. II. *vt.* Hook; catch; unite; yoke. III. *n.* 1. Jerk. 2. Catch, or anything that holds. 3. Obstacle. 4. Sudden halt. 5. Knot or noose. [Etym. doubtful.]

**hither** (hith'ēr). I. *adv.* To this place. II. *a.* Toward the speaker; nearer.—**hith'ermost**, *a.* Nearest on this side.—**hith'erto**, *adv.* To this place or time; as yet.—**hith'erward**, *adv.* Towards this place. [A. S.]

**hive** (hiv). I. *n.* 1. Swarm of bees in a box or basket. 2. Habitation of bees. 3. Busy company. II. *vt.* Collect into a hive; lay up in store. III. *vi.* Take shelter together; reside in a body. [A. S. *hiv*, house.]

**hives** (hivz), *n.* Eruptive disease.

**ho, hoa** (hō), *interj.* Hold! stop!  
**hoar** (hōr). I. *a.* White or grayish-white, esp. with age or frost. II. *n.* Hoariness. [A. S. *har*.]

**hoard** (hōrd). I. *n.* Store; hidden stock; treasure. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Store; amass and deposit in secret.—**hoard'er**, *n.* [A. S. *hord*.]

**hoar-frost** (hōr-frast), *n.* White frost; the white particles formed by the freezing of dew.

**hoarhound, horehound** (hōr-hownd), *n.* Plant of the mint family, used as a tonic. [A. S. *harhune*—*har*, hoary white, and *hune*, strong-scented.]



Hoarhound.

**hoarse** (hōrs), *a.* Having a harsh, grating voice, from a cold; discordant.—**hoars'ely**, *adv.*—**hoarse'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *has*.]

**hoary** (hō'ri), *a.* White or gray with age.—**hoar'iness**, *n.*

**hoax** (hōks). I. *n.* Deceptive trick; practical joke. II. *vt.* Deceive; play a trick upon for sport.—**hoax'er**, *n.* [Corr. of *hocus*. See HOCUS-POCUS.]

**hob** (hob), *n.* 1. Projecting nave of a wheel; hub. 2. Raised place over a grate, where things are kept warm. [See HUMP.]

**hobble** (hob'l). I. *vi.* Walk with a limp; walk awkwardly; move irregularly. II. *vt.* Fasten loosely the legs of. III. *n.* Awkward, limping gait; **diff'culty**.—**hob'bler**, *n.*—**hob'blingly**, *adv.* [Freq. of HOP.]

**hobbledehoy** (hobl-de-hoi'), *n.* Stripling; neither man nor boy. [Etym. unknown.]

**hobby** (hob'i), *n.* 1. Stick used as a toy-horse. 2. Ruling passion; favorite pursuit or theme. [O. Fr. *hobin*, mare.]

**hobgoblin** (hob'gob-lin), *n.* Bugaboo; frightful apparition. [HOB (=Robin) and GOBLIN.]

**hobnail** (hob'nāl), *n.* Nail with a thick, strong head, used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men.

**hobnob** (hob'nob), *vi.* 1. *Orig.* Familiar invitation to drink. 2. Be on terms of close intimacy. [A. S. *habban*, have, and *nabban*, not have.]

**hock** (hok), **hough** (hok). I. *n.* 1. Joint on the hindleg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man. 2. In man, the back part of the knee joint; the ham. II. *vt.* Hamstring. [A. S. *hoh*, heel.]

**hock** (hok), *n.* 1. Wine produced in Hochheim. 2. Any white Rhine wine.

**hockey** (hok'i), *n.* Game at ball, played with a bent stick.

**hocus-pocus** (hō'kus-pō'kus). I. *n.* Juggler's trick. II. *vt.* Cheat. [Juggler's slang.]

**hod** (hod), *n.* 1. Trough for carrying bricks and mortar. 2. Coal-scuttle. [Fr. *hotte*.] [POTCH.]

**hodgepodge** (hoj'poj), *n.* See HOTCH.—**hoe** (hō). I. *n.* Instrument for digging up weeds, and loosening the earth. II. *vt.* [hoe'ing; hoed.] Cut or clean with a hoe; weed.—**ho'er**, *n.* [Fr. *houe*—O. Ger. *houwa*.]

**hoecake** (hō'kāk), *n.* Cake of Indian meal, often baked on a hoe.

**hog** (hog), *n.* 1. Swine; pig. 2. Greedy person. [W. *hwch*—*houc'ha*, grunt.]



**hogshead** (hogz'hed), *n.* 1. Measure of capacity=63 wine gallons. 2. Large cask. [O. Dut. *okshoofd*, ox-head.]

**hoiden** (hoi'dn), *n.* 1. Rumping, bold, ill-bred girl. II. *a.* Rude, bold. III. *vi.* Romp indelicately.—**hoi'denish**, *a.* [O. Dut. *heyden*, heathen, gipsy.]

**hoist** (hoist), *I. vt.* Raise with tackle; heave. II. *n.* 1. Act of lifting. 2. Height of a sail. 3. Apparatus for lifting heavy bodies to the upper stories of a building. [Formerly *hoise*—O. Dut. *hyssen*.]

**hold** (hōld), *I. vt.* [hold'ing; held.] 1. Keep; contain; accept; sustain. 2. Defend. 3. Occupy. 4. Confine; restrain. 5. Continue; persist in. 6. Have or join in, as a meeting; celebrate. 7. Believe, esteem. II. *vi.* 1. Remain fixed; continue unbroken or unsubdued; adhere. 2. Derive right. 3. Stop; forbear. III. *n.* 1. Act or manner of holding; power of seizing. 2. Support. 3. Place of confinement. 4. Custody. 5. Fortified place.—**hold'er**, *a.* [A. S. *headen*.]

**hold** (hōld), *n.* Part of the ship used for the cargo. [Dut. *hol*, hole.]

**holdfast** (hōld'fast), *n.* That which holds fast; catch. [influence.]

**holding** (hōld'ing), *n.* Anything held;

**hole** (hōl), *n.* Hollow place; cavity; opening in a solid body; pit. [A. S. *hol*. Akin to **HOLLOW**.]

*Syn.* Aperture; cave; cell; crevice; den; excavation; fissure; rent; orifice.

**holiday** (hōl'i-dā), *n.* Day of amusement, or of exemption from work.

**holiness** (hōl'i-nes), *n.* State of being holy; religious goodness; sanctity.—*His Holiness*, title of the Pope.

**holla** (hol'a), **hollo**, **holloa** (hol'ō or hol'ō'), *I. interj.* Ho, there! attend! II. *n.* Loud shout. III. *vi.* Cry loudly to one at a distance. [Fr. *hold*.]

**holland** (hol'and), *n.* Kind of linen first made in Holland.

**hollands** (hol'andz), *n.* Gin made in Holland.

**hollow** (hol'ō), *I. a.* 1. Containing an empty space. 2. Unsound; insincere. 3. Sunken. 4. Deep, muffled. II. *n.* Hole; cavity; depression in a body. III. *vt.* Make a hole in; make hollow by digging; excavate.—**hol'lowness**, *n.* [A. S. *holh*.]

**holly** (hol'i), *n.* Evergreen shrub hav-



Holly.

ing prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries. [A. S. *hōlen*.]

**hollyhock** (hol'i-hok), *n.* Kind of mallow, having large variegated flowers. [HOLY, and A. S. *hōc*, mallows.]

**holm** (hōlm or hōm), *n.* 1. River islet. 2. Rich flatland near a river. [A. S.]

**holoblast** (hol'o-blast), *n.* Ovum the protoplasm of which is wholly germinal. [Gr. *holos* whole, *blastos*, germ.]

**holocaust** (hol'o-kast), *n.* 1. Burnt sacrifice. 2. Sacrifice of many lives. [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt.]

**holster** (hōl'stēr), *n.* Leathern case for a pistol. [Dut.]

**holy** (hō'li), *a.* 1. Perfect in a moral sense; pure in heart; religious. 2. Set apart to a sacred use.—**ho'lyly**, *adv.* [A. S. *halig*—*hal*, sound, whole.]

**homage** (hom'a), *n.* 1. Profession of fealty. 2. Respect paid by external action. 3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being. [Fr.—L. *homo*, man.]

**home** (hōm), *I. n.* 1. One's house or country. 2. Place of constant residence. 3. Seat, as of war. 4. Goal, as in field-games. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic. 2. Close; severe. III. *adv.* To one's habitation or country. 2. Close; closely; to the point.—**home'less**, *a.*—**home'lessness**, *n.* [A. S. *ham*.]

**homely** (hōm'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to home; familiar. 2. Plain; rude; not handsome.—**home'liness**, *n.*

**home-made** (hōm'mād), *a.* Made at home, or in one's own country; plain.

**homeopathic** (hō-me-o-path'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to homeopathy.—**homeopath'ically**, *adv.*

**homeopathist**, (hō-me-op'a-thist), *n.* One who believes in or practices homeopathy.

**homeopathy** (hō-me-op'a-thi), *n.* System of curing diseases by small doses of drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease. [Gr. *hōmoios*, like, and *pathos*, suffering.]

**homesick** (hōm'sik), *a.* Sick or grieved at separation from home.—**home-sick'ness**, *n.*

**homespun** (hōm'spun), *I. a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; not made in foreign countries. 2. Plain; inelegant. II. *n.* Cloth made at home.

**homestead** (hōm'sted), *n.* Property occupied or set apart as a home.

**homeward** (hōm'ward), *I. adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or country. II. *a.* In the direction of home.—**home'wards**, *adv.*

**homicidal** (hom'i-si-dal), *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

**homicide** (hom'i-sid), *n.* 1. Man-slaughter. 2. One who kills another. [*L. homo*, man, and *cædo*, kill.]

**homiletics** (hom-i-let'iks), *n.* Science which treats of sermons and the best mode of preparing and delivering them.—**homiletic**, *a.*—**homiletical**, *a.*

**homilist** (hom'i-list), *n.* Preacher.  
**homily** (hom'i-li), *n.* 1. Sermon. 2. Serious or tedious exhortation. [*Gr. homilia*, assembly.]

**hominy** (hom'i-ni), *n.* Maize hulled and coarsely ground. [*American Indian auhuminea*, parched corn.]

**homogeneous** (hō-mo-jē-ne-al), **homogeneous** (hō-mo-jē-ne-us), *a.* Of the same nature.—**homogeneity** (hō-mo-jē-nē'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. homos*, same, and *genos*, kind.]

**homologous** (hō-mol'o-gus), *a.* Corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure. [*Gr. homos*, same, and *logos*, ratio.]

**homonym** (hom'o-nim), *n.* Word of the same sound, but of different meaning, as *tail* and *tale*.

**homunculus** (hō-mung'kū-lus), *n.* 1. Fancied wee human being produced chemically. 2. Little man; manikin.

**hone** (hōn), *I. n.* Stone of a fine grit for sharpening instruments. *II. vt.* Sharpen as on a hone. [*A. S. han*.]

**honest** (on'est), *a.* 1. Just; free from fraud; frank. 2. Chaste.—**honestly**, *adv.*—**hon'esty**, *n.* State of being honest; integrity; candor. [*L. —honor*.] *Syn.* Equity; probity; uprightness; justice; honor; frankness; veracity; sincerity; modesty.

**honey** (hun'i), *I. n.* Fluid collected by bees from flowers. *II. vt.* Sweeten; make agreeable. [*A. S. hunig*.]

**honeycomb** (hun'i-kōm), *n.* Mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey.—

**hon'ey-combed** (-kōmd), *a.* 1. Like a honeycomb. 2. Permeated; corrupted.

**honeymoon** (hun'i-mōn), *n.* First month after marriage.

**honeysuckle** (hun'i-suk-l), *n.* Climbing shrub with handsome fragrant flowers. [*A. S.*]

**honor** (on'ūr), *I. n.* 1. Esteem due or paid to worth. 2. That which rightfully attracts esteem; exalted rank; distinction. 3. Excellence of character; nobleness of

mind; any special virtue much esteemed. 4. Mark of esteem; title of respect. 5. Academic prize or distinction. 6. One of the four highest cards in a suit. *II. vt.* 1. Hold in high esteem; respect. 2. Exalt; treat in a complimentary manner; dignify. 3. Accept and pay when due, as a draft. [*L. honor*.]

**honorable** (on'ūr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of honor; illustrious. 2. Actuated by principles of honor. 3. Conferring honor; becoming men of exalted station. 4. Title of distinction.—**hon'orably**, *adv.*

**honorarium** (on'ūr-ā-ri-um), *n.* Voluntary fee paid to a professional man for his services. [*L.*]

**honorary** (on'ūr-ār-i), *a.* 1. Confering honor. 2. Holding a title or office without performing services or receiving a salary.

**hood** (hōd), *I. n.* Covering for the head; anything resembling a hood. *II. Cover with a hood.*—**hood'ed**, *a.* [*A. S. hod*. Akin to hat.]

**hoodlum** (hōd'lum), *n.* Lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow, rowdy. [*Colloq.*]

**hoodoo** (hōd'ō), *I. vt.* Bewitch; bring bad luck. *II. n.* Something that brings bad luck. [*A. corr. of voodoo*.]

**hoodwink** (hōd'wingk), *vt.* Blindfold; deceive.

**hoof** (hōf), *n.* Horny substance on the feet of certain animals, as horses, etc.—*pl.* hoofs or (*rarely*) hooves.—**hoofed**, *a.* [*A. S. hof*.]

**hook** (hōk), *I. n.* 1. Piece of metal bent into a curve, so as to catch or hold. 2. Snare. 3. Instrument for cutting grain; sickle. *II. vt.* 1. Catch or hold with a hook. 2. Pierce. 3. Steal. *III. vi.* Curve.—*By hook or by crook*, one way or the other. [*A. S. hoc*.]

**hookah** (hō'ka), *n.* Pipe in which the smoke passes through water. [*Ar. hugga*.]

**hoop** (hōp or hōp), *I. n.* Band holding together the staves of casks, etc. *II. vt.* Bind with hoops; encircle. [*Akin to Dut. hoop, hoop*.]

**hoop** (hōp), *n.* Height; pile. [*Dutch*.]

**Hoosier** (hō'zhēr), *n.* Nick-name for an inhabitant of Indiana.

**hoot** (hōt), *I. vi.* 1. Shout in contempt. 2. Cry like an owl. *II. vt.* Drive with cries of contempt. *III. n.* Scornful cry.

**hop** (hōp), *I. vi.* [*hop'ping*; *hopped*]. Leap on one leg; spring. *II. n.* 1.



Honeysuckle.



Hookah.

Leap on one leg; jump. 2. Dancing party less formal than a ball.

**hop** (hop), *n.* 1. Plant with a long twining stalk. 2. Cone or catkin of the plant, used in brewing and in medicine. [Dut. *hop*.]

**hope** (hōp), *i. vt.* 1. Cherish an expectation of good. 2. Place confidence (in). *II. vt.* Expect. *III. n.* 1. Expectation of good. 2. Confidence. 3. He who or that which furnishes ground of expectation. 4. That which is hoped for. [A. S. *hopian*.]

**hopeful** (hōp'fōl), *a.* 1. Full of hope. 2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising good or success. — **hope-fully**, *adv.* — **hopefulness**, *n.*

**hopeless** (hōp'les), *a.* Without hope; desperate. — **hopelessly**, *adv.* — **hopelessness**, *n.*

**hopper** (hop'ēr), *n.* 1. One who hops. 2. Wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill.

**hopple** (hop'pl), *i. vt.* Tie the feet together to prevent running. *II. n.* Chiefly in *pl.*, a fetter for horses, etc., when left to graze. [Freq. of *HOP*.]

**horde** (hōrd), *n.* Wandering tribe or clan. [Fr.—Turk. *ordu*, camp.]

**horehound**. See *ROARHOUND*.

**horizon** (hor-i'zūn), *n.* 1. Circle where the earth and sky appear to meet. 2. Plane or extent of view, physical or mental. [Gr.—*horizo*, bound.]

**horizontal** (hor-i-zon'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the horizon; parallel to the horizon; level. — **horizon'tally**, *adv.*

**horn** (harn), *n.* 1. Hard organ projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, etc. 2. Material of which horns, hoofs, claws, etc., consist. 3. Something made of, or like, a horn. 4. Wind-instrument consisting of a coiled brass tube. [A. S.]

**hornet** (harn-et), *n.* Large species of wasp, so called from its antennæ or horns. [A. S. *hrynnet*, dim. of horn.]



Hornet.

**hornpipe** (harn'pīp), *n.* 1. Welsh musical instrument. 2. Lively air; lively dance. [callous.]

**horny** (harn'i), *a.* Like horn; hard;

**horology** (hor-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science of determining time; art of constructing machines for measuring time.

**horoscope** (hor'o-skōp), *n.* 1. Observation of the heavens at the hour of a person's birth, by which astrology predicts the events of his life. 2. Representation of the heavens for this purpose. [Gr.—*hora*, hour, and *skopeo*, observe.]

**horrible** (hor'i-bl), *a.* Causing horror.—**horribly**, *adv.* [See *HORROR*.]

**horrid** (hor'id), *n.* Fit to produce horror; shocking. — **hor'ridly**, *adv.* — **hor'ridness**, *n.* [L. *horridus*.]

*Syn.* Abominable; offensive; awful, alarming; dreadful; hideous; fearful; terrible; terrific; horrible.

**horrific** (hor-rif'ik), *a.* Frightful.

**horrify** (hor'i-fi), *vt.* Strike with horror. [L. *horror*, and *facio*, make.]

**horror** (hor'ūr), *n.* 1. Shuddering; excessive fear. 2. That which excites horror. [Lit. "a bristling," as of hair. L.—*horreo*, bristle, shudder.]

**horse** (hars), *i. n.* 1. Well-known quadruped. 2. (Collectively) cavalry. 3. Frame with legs by which something is supported. *II. vt.* 1. Mount on a horse. 2. Provide with a horse. *III. vi.* Get on horseback. [A. S. *hors*.]

**horseback** (hars'bak), *i. n.* Back of a horse. *II. adv.* On a horse's back.

**horse-chestnut** (hars'ches-nut), *n.* 1. Large variety of chestnut. 2. Tree that produces it. [stings horses.]

**horsefly** (hars'fi), Large fly that

**horse-guards** (hars'gārdz), *n.* Cavalry employed as guards.

**horselaugh** (hars'lāf), *n.* Harsh, boisterous laugh.

**horseleech** (hars'lēch), *n.* 1. Large species of leech, that attacks horses in the water. 2. Veterinary surgeon.

**horseman** (hars'man), *n.* 1. Rider on horseback. 2. Mounted soldier.

**horsemanship**, *n.* Art of riding, and of training and managing horses.

**horseplay** (hars'plā), *n.* Rough, boisterous play.

**horse-power** (hars'pow'ēr), *n.* 1. Power a horse can exert. 2. Unit of measure for steam power, etc.; power required to raise 33,000 lbs. one foot per minute.

**horse-radish** (hars'rad-ish), *n.* Plant with a pungent root, used in medicine and as a condiment.

**horseshoe** (hars'shō), *n.* Shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron. 2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe.

**horsewhip** (hars'hwīp), *i. n.* Whip for driving horses. *II. vt.* Strike with a horsewhip; lash.

**hortative** (harts'a-tiv), *hortatory*



(hãrt'a-tõ-ri), *a.* Admonishing; giving advice. [L. *hortor*, admonish.]

**horticulture** (hãrt'i-kul-tûr), *n.* Art of cultivating gardens. — **horticultural**, *a.* — **horticulturalist**, *n.* One versed in horticulture. [L. *hortus*, garden, and *CULTURE*.]

**hosanna** (hõ-zan'a), *n.* Exclamation of praise to God. [From Heb. *hoshi-annah*, save us, pray!]

**hose** (hõz), *n.* 1. Covering for the legs or feet; stockings; socks. 2. Flexible pipe for conveying fluids. — *pl.* hose. [A. S. *hosa*, breeches.]

**hosier** (hõ'zhi-ër), *n.* One who deals in hose, stockings, socks, etc. — **hosiery**, *n.* Hose in general.

**hospice** (hos'pës), *n.* 1. Cloister and refuge for travelers. [Fr.—L. *hospes*.]

**hospitable** (hos'pit-a-bl), *a.* Entertaining strangers and guests kindly; showing kindness to visitors. — **hospitably**, *adv.*

**hospital** (hos'pit-al), *n.* Building for the reception and treatment of the sick, wounded, etc. [L. *hospitale*—*hospes*, guest.]

**hospitality** (hos-pi-tal'it-i), *n.* Friendly welcome and entertainment of guests.

**hospodar** (hos'po-där), *n.* Former title of princes in Moldavia, etc.

**host** (hõst), *n.* 1. One who entertains a guest at his house. 2. Innkeeper. — *fem.* host'ess. [O. Fr. *hoste*—L. *hospes*.]

**host** (hõst), *n.* Army; large multitude. [O. Fr. *host*—L. *hostis*, enemy.]

**Host** (hõst), *n.* Consecrated bread of the Eucharist. [L. *hostia*, sacrifice.]

**hostage** (hos'taj), *n.* One remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfillment of promises. [O. Fr.—L. *obses*, hostage.]

[HOTEL.]

**hostelry** (hos'tel-ri), *n.* Inn. [See **hostile** (hos'til), *a.* 1. Showing enmity. 2. Of the enemy.—**hostility**, *n.* 1. Enmity. 2. *pl.* Acts of warfare.

*Syn.* Adverse; antagonistic; inimical; opposed; unfriendly; warlike.

**hostler** (hos'lër), *n.* Stableman at an inn. [O. F. *hostelier*—L. *hospes*.]

**hot** (hot), *a.* 1. Having heat; very warm. 2. Pungent. 3. Ardent in temper; passionate; fiery. — **hotly**, *adv.* — **hotness**, *n.* [A. S. *hat*.]

**hotbed** (hot'bed), *n.* 1. Glass-covered bed heated for bringing forward plants rapidly. 2. Any place favorable to rapid growth.

**hotblast** (hot'blãst), *n.* Blast of heated air blown into a furnace to raise the heat. [spirited; irritable.]

**hot-blooded** (hot-blud'ed), *a.* High-

**hotchpotch** (hoch'poch), **hodge-podge** (hoj'poj), *n.* Confused mass. [Fr. *hochepot*—*hocher*, shake, and *pot*, pot.]

**hotel** (hõ-tel'), *n.* 1. House for the accommodation of travelers; inn. 2. In France. Palace; large building; hall. [O. Fr. *hostel*—L. *hospitalia*, guest-chambers.]

**hot-headed** (hot'hed'ed), *a.* Having warm passions; violent; impetuous.

**hothouse** (hot'hows), *n.* House kept hot for the rearing of tender plants.

**hough** (hok), *n.* and *v.* See **HOCK**.

**hound** (hownd). I. *n.* Dog used in hunting. II. *vt.* Set on in chase; hunt; urge on. [A. S. *hund*, dog.]



Hound.

**hour** (owr), *n.* 1. Sixty minutes. 2. Time indicated by a clock, etc. 3. Time or occasion. [Gr. *hora*, season, hour.]

**hourglass** (owr'glãs), *n.* Instrument for measuring the hours by the running of sand, or the like, through a small opening.

**hourî** (how'ri), *n.* Nymph of the Mohammedan paradise. [Pers.]

**hourly** (owr'li), *I. a.* Happening, or done every hour; frequent. II. *adv.* Every hour; frequently.

**house** (hows), *n.* 1. Building; dwelling-place; inn. 2. Household affairs; family; kindred. 3. Mercantile establishment. 4. One of the two branches of a legislature. 5. In *astrology*. Twelfth part of the heavens. [A. S. *hus*.]

**house** (howz), *I. vt.* Protect by covering; shelter; store. II. *vi.* Take shelter; reside.

**housebreaker** (hows'brã'kër), *n.* One who breaks open and enters a house for the purpose of stealing.—**house-breaking**, *n.*

**household** (hows'hõld). I. *n.* Those who are in the same house, and compose a family. II. *a.* Pertaining to the house and family.—**householder**, *n.* One who occupies a house; head of a family.

**housekeeper** (hows'kë-për), *n.* 1. Householder. 2. Woman who manages the household.

**housekeeping** (hows'kë-ping), *I. n.* Keeping or management of a house or of domestic affairs. II. *a.* Domestic.

**housemaid** (hows'mād), *n.* Maid employed in housework.

**house-warming** (hows'warm-ing), *n.* Entertainment given when a family moves into a new house.

**housewife** (hows'wif), *n.* Mistress of a house; wife of a householder.—**housewifely**, *a.*

**housework** (hows'wŭrk), *n.* Work incident to housekeeping.

**housing** (how'zing), *n.* Ornamental covering for a horse; saddle-cloth.—*pl.* Trappings of a horse. [Fr. *housse*. Akin to **HOLSTER**.]

**hove**, *imp.* of **HEAVE**.

**hovel** (hov'l), *n.* Small or mean dwelling. [Dim. of A.S. *hof*, dwelling.]

**hover** (huv'ēr), *vi.* 1. Remain aloft flapping the wings. 2. Wait in suspense. 3. Move about near. [Prob.—A.S. *hof*, and therefore lit. dwell.]

**how** (how), *adv.* and *conj.* 1. In what manner. 2. To what extent. 3. For what reason. 4. By what means. 5. From what cause. 6. In what condition. 7. At what price. [A.S. *hu*.]

**howbeit** (how'be'it), *conj.* Be it as it may; nevertheless.

**howdah**, **houdah** (how'da), *n.* Large, canopied seat fixed on an elephant's or camel's back. [Ar. *hawdaj*.]

**however** (how-ev'ēr), *i. adv.* and *conj.* In whatever manner or degree. *II. adv.* Nevertheless.

**howitzer** (how'its-ēr), *n.* Short, light cannon. [Ger. *haubitze*—Bohem. *haufnice*, sling.]

**howl** (howl). *I. vi.* and *vt.* Yell or cry, as a wolf or dog; utter a long, loud, whining sound; wail; roar. *II. n.* Loud, prolonged cry of distress. [From the sound.]

**howsoever** (how-so-ev'ēr), *adv.* and *conj.* However. [DENISH.]

**hoydenish** (hoi'den-ish), *a.* See **HORHUB** (**hub**), *n.* 1. Central portion or nave of a wheel. 2. Central portion of anything. [A form of **HOB**.]

**hubbub** (hub'ub), *n.* Confused sound of many voices; uproar.

**huckaback** (huk'a-bak), *n.* Coarse variety of table-linen, having raised figures on it. [Perh. because sold by hucksters with their goods on their backs. [can species of *whortleberry*.]

**huckle-berry** (huk'l-ber-i), *n.* American **huckster** (huk'stēr), *n.* Hawker; peddler. [Dut. *heuker*—*hucken*, squat.]

**huddle** (hud'l). *I. vi.* 1. Hurry in disorder. 2. Crowd. *II. vt.* Throw or crowd together in confusion. *III. n.* 1. Confused crowd. 2. Tumult. [Ety. doubtful.]

**hue** (hū), *n.* Color; tint.—**hueless**, *a.* [A. S. *hiw*, *heow*, structure.]

**hue** (hū), *n.* Shouting. — *Hue and cry*, old practice of pursuing felons with loud hooting. [Fr. *huer*, hoot.]

**huff** (huf), *n.* Sudden anger; fit of disappointment.—**huffish** (huf'ish), *a.* Given to huff; insolent.—**huffishly**, *adv.* — **huffishness**, *n.*—**huffy**, *a.* Puffed up; petulant.—**huffiness**, *n.*

**hug** (hug). *I. vt.* [hug'ging; hugged.] 1. Embrace closely and fondly. 2. Cherish; cling to. 3. In *naut.* Keep close to. *II. n.* Close and fond embrace. [Scand. orig. = huddle.]

**huge** (hū), *a.* Enormous; monstrous.—**hugely**, *adv.*—**hugeness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *ahuge*, high—root of **HIGH**.]

**huggermugger** (hug'ēr-mug-ēr), *i. n.* Secrecy. *II. a.* 1. Clandestine. 2. Slovenly, mean. [Scot.]

**Huguenot** (hū'ge-not), *n.* French Protestant of the 15 and 16 centuries.

**hulk** (hulk), *n.* 1. Body of a ship. 2. Old ship unfit for service; anything unwieldy.—**hulky**, *a.* Clumsy. [Low. L. *hulka*—Gr. *holkas*, ship which is towed—*helko*, draw.]

**hull** (hul). *I. n.* 1. Outer covering. 2. Body of a ship, without masts, etc. *II. vt.* Strip of the hull; husk. [A.S. *hulu*—*helan*, cover.] [noisy confusion.]

**hullabaloo** (hul'a-ba-lō), *n.* Uproar.

**hum** (hum). *I. vi.* [hum'ming; hum-med.] Make a buzzing sound like bees; utter a low droning sound. *II. vt.* Sing in a low tone. *III. n.* 1. Noise of bees or other insects. 2. Any low, dull noise. *IV. interj.* Hem, ahem. [Imitative word.]

**human** (hū'man), *a.* 1. Belonging or pertaining to mankind. 2. Having the qualities of a man.—**humanly**, *adv.* [L. *humanus*—*homo*, man.]

**humane** (hū-mān'), *a.* 1. Having the feeling proper to man; merciful. 2. Humanizing.—**humanely**, *adv.* *Syn.* Benevolent; sympathizing.

**humanist** (hū'man-ist), *n.* 1. Student of polite literature. 2. Student of human nature.

**humanitarian** (hū-man-i-tā'-ri-an), *n.* 1. One who has a great regard or love for humanity; philanthropist. 2. One who replaces religion by ethics.

**humanity** (hū-man-i'ti), *n.* 1. Nature peculiar to a human being. 2. Kind feelings; benevolence; tenderness. 3. Mankind collectively. [L. *humanitas*.]

**humanize** (hū'man-iz), *vt.* and *vi.* Render or become human, humane or civilized. [kind.]

**humankind** (hū'man-kind), *n.* Man-

**humble** (hum'bl). I. *a.* Lowly; meek. II. *vt.* Lower; humiliate.—**hum'ble-ness**, *n.*—**hum'bly**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. humilis*, low—*humus*, ground.]

*Syn.* Mortify. See ABASE.

**humble-bee** (hum'bl-bē), *n.* Bumblebee.

**humbug** (hum'bug). I. *n.* 1. Imposture under fair pretence. 2. One who so imposes. II. *vt.* [hum'bugging; hum'bugged.] Deceive; hoax.

**humdrum** (hum'drum), *a.* Dull; droning; monotonous.

**humid** (hū'mid), *a.* Moist; damp.—**hu'midness**, **humid'ity**, *n.* Moisture. [*L. humidus*—*humeo*, be moist.]

**humiliate** (hū-mil'i-āt), *vt.* Deprive of dignity; make humble.—**humili-ation**, *n.* Act of humiliating; abasement; mortification. [*L. humilio*.]

**humility** (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.* Lowliness of mind; modesty. [*Fr. humilité*.]

**humming-bird**

(hum'ing-bērd), *n.* Small bird, exclusively American, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, whose wings hum when hovering.



Humming-bird.

**hummock** (hum'ok), *n.* Hillock.

**humor** (hū'mūr or ū'mūr). I. *n.* 1. Moisture or fluid of animal bodies. 2. State of mind; mood. 3. Mental quality which delights in ludicrous or mirthful ideas. II. *vt.* Fall in with the humor of; gratify by compliance.—**hu'morous**, *a.* 1. Governed by humor. 2. Exciting laughter.—**hu'morously**, *adv.*—**hu'morousness**, *n.*—**hu'morsome**, *a.* [*L.* See HUMID.]

*Syn.* Disposition; caprice; temper; freak; fancy; whim; frame; pleasantry; facetiousness; wit.

**humorist** (hū'mūr-ist or ū'mūr-ist), *n.* 1. One ruled by caprice. 2. One who pictures the humors of people.

**hump** (hump). I. *n.* Lump or hunch upon the back. II. *vt.* 1. Bend, round. 2. Gather or exert (one's self). 3. Vex, provoke.—**hump'back**, *n.* 1. Back with a hump or hunch. 2. Person with a humpback.—**hump'backed**, *a.* [*Dut. homp*.]

**humph** (humf), *interj.* Exclamation expressive of doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like.

**hunch** (hunch), *n.* Hump, esp. on the back; lump.—**hunch'back**, *n.* One with a hunch or hump on his back.—**hunch'backed**, *a.* Humpbacked. [*From HUNK*.]

**hundred** (hun'dred), *n.* 1. Number of ten times ten. 2. Division of a county in England. [*A. S.*]

**hundredth** (hun'dredth), *a.* 1. Coming last of a hundred. II. *n.* One of a hundred.

**hundredweight** (hun'dred-wāt), *n.* 100, 112 or 120 pounds avoirdupois, according to different customs.

**hung**, *imp.* and *pa. p.* of HANG.

**hunger** (hung'gēr). I. *n.* Desire for food; strong desire for anything. II. *vt.* 1. Crave food. 2. Long for. III. *vt.* Famish; starve. [*A. S. hungor*.]

**hungry** (hung'gri), *a.* 1. Having eager desire. 2. Greedy; lean; poor.—**hun'grily**, *adv.*

**hunk** (hunk), *n.* Large lump; chunk. [*From root of HOOK*.]

**hunks** (hunks), *n.* Covetous fellow; sordid miser.

**hunt** (hunt). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Chase, or go in pursuit of wild animals for prey or sport. 2. Search (for). 3. Pursue. II. *n.* 1. Chase of wild animals. 2. Search.—**hun'ter**, *n.* 1. One who hunts. 2. Horse used in the chase.—*fem.* hunt'ress.—**hunts'man**, *n.* 1. One who hunts. 2. Servant who manages the hounds during the chase.

**hurdle** (hūr'dl), *n.* 1. Frame of twigs or sticks interlaced. 2. Movable frame of timber or iron for gates, etc. [*A. S. hyrdel*.]

**hurdy-gurdy** (hūr'di-gūr'di), *n.* Musical stringed instrument, like a rude violin, the notes of which are produced by the friction of a wheel.



**hurl** (hūrl). I. *vi.* Make a noise by throwing; move rapidly. II. *vt.* Throw with violence; utter with vehemence. [*From HUR*—Hurdy-gurdy. TLE.]

**hurly-burly** (hūr'li-būr'li), *n.* Tumult; confusion. [*O. Fr. hurler*, yell, and a rhyming addition—*burly*.]

**hurrah**, **hurra** (hōr-rā'). I. *interj.* Exclamation of excitement or joy. II. *vi.* Shout hurrah. III. *n.* Shout of satisfaction or joy.

**hurricane** (hur'i-kān), *n.* Furious storm with sudden changes of the wind. [*Caribbean hurakan*.]

**hurry** (hur'i). I. *vt.* 1. Urge forward. 2. Hasten. II. *vi.* Move or act with haste. III. *n.* Haste; bustle; urgency.—**hur'ryingly**, *adv.* [*Ger. hurren*.]

**hurry-skurry** (hur'i-skur'i), *adv.* In confusion and bustle. [*HURRY*, with the rhyming addition—*skurry*.]



**hurt** (hürt). I. *vt.* [hurt'ing; hurt.] 1. Cause bodily pain to. 2. Damage. 3. Wound, as the feelings. II. *n.* Wound; injury. [O. Fr. *hurter*, knock, hit.]

*Syn.* Pain; injure; harm.

**hurtful** (hürt'fŭl), *a.* Causing hurt or loss.—**hurtfully**, *adv.* [clous.]

*Syn.* Detrimental; harmful; pernicious. **hurtle** (hürt'l), *vt.* Dash against; move violently; clash; rattle.

**hurtleberry**. See WHORTLEBERRY.

**husband** (huz'band). I. *n.* Married man. II. *vt.* 1. Supply with a husband. 2. Manage with economy.—**hus'bandman**, *n.* Working farmer.—**hus'bandry**, *n.* 1. Business of a farmer. 2. Economical management. [A. S. *husbonða*, master of a house.]

**hush** (hush). I. *interj.* Silence! be still! II. *a.* Silent; quiet. III. *vt.* Make quiet. IV. *n.* Stillness.—*hush-money*. Money given as a bribe to make one keep silent.

**husk** (husk). I. *n.* Thin covering of certain fruits and seeds. II. *vt.* Remove the husks from. [A. S. *hulsc*.]

**husking** (husk'ing), *n.* 1. Stripping of husks. 2. Meeting of neighbors to help husk the Indian corn.

**husky** (husk'i), *a.* Hoarse, as the voice; rough in sound.—**husk'ily**, *adv.*—**husk'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *hwosta*, cough.]

**hussar** (höz-zär'), *n.* Light armed cavalry soldier. [Hungarian.]

**hussy** (huz'i), *n.* 1. Pert girl; worthless woman. 2. Case; bag. [Corr. of HOUSEWIFE.]

**hustings** (hust'ingz), *n.* 1. Council; court. 2. (Formerly,) election booth. 3. Platform. [A. S. *hust-ing*, council.]

**hustle** (hus'l). I. *vt.* Shake or push together; crowd with violence. II. *vi.* Move or act with energy. [O. Dut. *hutsen*, *hutselen*, shake to and fro.]

**huswife** (huz'if or huz'wif), *n.* 1. Female housekeeper. 2. Sewing bag.—**hus'wifery**, *n.* Business or art of a housewife.

**hut** (hot). I. *n.* Small or mean house. II. *vt. and vi.* Live or place in huts.

**hutch** (huch), *n.* Box; chest; coop for rabbits. [Fr. *huche*—Low L. *hutica*, box.] [Ger.]

**huzza** (höz-zä'), *interj.* and *n.* Hurrah.

**hyacinth** (h'ä-sinth), *n.* 1. Bulbous-rooted fragrant flower of a great variety of colors. 2. Red precious stone.

**hybrid** (hi'brid). I. *n.* 1. Animal or plant produced from two different species. 2. Word formed of elements from different

languages. II. *a.* Mongrel.—**hybridism** (hi'brid-izm), *hybridity* (hibrid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *hybrida*, mongrel.]

**hydra** (hi'dra), *n.* 1. Fabled water-snake with many heads, each of which, when cut off, was replaced by two new ones, killed by Hercules. 2. Any manifold evil. [Gr. *hydra*, water-snake. Akin to OTTER.]

**hydrant** (hi'drant), *n.* Appliance for drawing water from a main pipe; water-plug. [Gr. *hydor*, water.]

**hydraulic** (hi-dra'lik), *a.* Relating to hydraulics; conveying water; worked by water.—**hydraulically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hydor*, water, and *aulos*, pipe.]

**hydraulics** (hi-dra'liks), *n.* Science of hydrodynamics in its practical application to water in motion.

**hydrodynamics** (hi-dro-di-nam'iks), *n.* Science that treats of the motions and action of water and other fluids, called *Hydrostatics* when the system is in equilibrium, *Hydrokinetics* when it is not.—**hydrodynamic**, *a.* [Gr. *hydor*, water, and *DYNAMICS*.]

**hydrogen** (hi'dro-jen), *n.* Gas whose combustion (combination with oxygen) produces water; the lightest of all substances known.—**hydrogenize**, *vt.* Combine with hydrogen; opp. of *oxidize*.—**hydrog'enous**, *a.* [From Gr. *hydor*, water, and *gennao*, produce.]

**hydrographer** (hi-dro-gra-fēr), *n.* Describer of waters; maker of sea-charts.

**hydrography** (hi-dro-gra-fi), *n.* Description of seas, rivers, and other navigable waters; art of making sea-charts.—**hydrographic**, **hydrographical**, *a.*—**hydrographically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hydro*, *grapho*, write.]

**hydromel** (hi'dro-mel), *n.* Honey diluted with water.

**hydrometer** (hi-drom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, the strength of spirituous liquors, etc.—**hydrometric**, **hydrometrical**, *a.*—**hydrometry**, *n.*



Hyacinth.



Hussar.

**hydropathist** (hi'drop'a-thist), *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

**hydropathy** (hi-drop'a-thi), *n.* Treatment of disease by water. — **hydropathic**, **hydropathical**, *a.* — **hydropathically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hydro* and *pathos*, suffering.]

**hydrophobia** (hi-dro-phô'bî-a), *n.* Disease caused by the bite of a rabid animal. [Gr. *hydro*, water, and *phobos*, fear.]

**hydroplane** (hi'dro-plan), *n.* Plane used to raise or depress a boat.

**hydrostatics** (hi-dro-s-tat'iks), *n.* Branch of HYDRODYNAMICS, which see. — **hydrostatic**, **hydrostatical**, *a.* — **hydrostatically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*hydro* and *STATICS*.]

**hydrous** (hi'drus), *a.* Containing water.

**hyena** (hi-ê'na), *n.* Bristly-maned carnivorous quadruped of the dog kind. [Gr. *hyaîna*, sow.]



Hyena.

**hygiene** (hi-jî-ên), *n.* Science which treats of the preservation of health. — **hygienic** (hi-jî-en'ik), *a.* [Fr.]

**hygrometer** (hi-grom'e-tër), *n.* Instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. [Gr. *hygros*, wet, and *metron*, measure.]

**hygrometry** (hi-grom'e-tri), *n.* Art of measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, and in bodies generally. — **hygrometric**, **hygrometrical**, *a.*

**Hymen** (hi'men), *n.* 1. Deity presiding over marriage. 2. Wedlock; marriage. — **hymeneal**, **hymenean**, *a.* [Gr. *Hymen*, god of marriage.]

**hymn** (him). I. *n.* Song of praise. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Celebrate in song; worship by hymns. — **hymnal** (him'nal), *n.* Book of hymns.

**hyper-**, *prefix.* Over; beyond; exceeding. [Gr.]

**hyperbola** (hi-për'bo-lâ), *n.* One of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. — **hyperbolic**, *a.* — **hyperbolically**, *adv.* [L. — Gr. = excess — *hyper* and *ballo*, throw.]



**hyperbole** (hi-për'bo-lê), *n.* Rhetorical figure representing things as much greater or much less than they really are; exag-

geration. — **hyperbolic**, **hyperbolical**, *a.* — **hyperbolically**, *adv.* [Same as HYPERBOLA.]

**hyperborean** (hi-për-bô're-an), *a.* Belonging to the extreme north. [Gr.—*hyper*, and *Boreas*, north wind.]

**hypercritic** (hi-për-krit'ik), *n.* One who is over-critical. — **hypercritical**, **hypercriticality**, *a.* [Gr.]

**hyphen** (hi'fen), *n.* Short stroke (-) joining two syllables or words. [Gr. *hypos*, into, and *hen*, one.]

**hypnotism** (hip'no-tizm), *n.* Sleep-like condition or somnambulism induced by artificial means. [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.] [a state of hypnotism.]

**hypnotize** (hip'no-tiz), *vt.* Put into **hypo-**, **hyp-**, *prefix.* Under; beneath; behind; down. [Gr.]

**hypochondria** (hip-o-kon'dri-a), *n.* Nervous malady, often arising from indigestion, and tormenting the patient with imaginary fears. — **hypochondriac** (hip-o-kon'dri-ak), I. *a.* Melancholy. II. *n.* One suffering from hypochondria. [Gr.]

**hypocrisy** (hi-pok'ri-si), *n.* Simulation of virtue or piety. [See HYPOCRITE.]

**hypocrite** (hip'o-krit), *n.* One who practices hypocrisy. — **hypocritical**, *a.* — **hypocritically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hypokrites*, actor.]

*Syn.* Dissembler; pretender; cheat; deceiver; swindler.

**hypodermic** (hip-o-dêr'mik), *a.* Under the skin. [Gr.—*derma*, skin.]

**hypotenuse** (hi-pot'e-nūs), **hypoth-enuse**, *ns.* Side of a right-angled triangle opp. the right angle. [Gr. = subtending—*hypo*, and *teino*, stretch.]

**hypothecate** (hi-poth'e-kāt), *vt.* Assign as security for a creditor; mortgage. — **hypothecation**, *n.* [Gr.—*hypo*, down, and *tithemi*, place.]

**hypothesis** (hi-poth'e-sis), *n.* Supposition; proposition assumed for the sake of argument; theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts. [Gr.=basis—*hypo*, and *tithemi*, place.]

**hypothetic** (hi-po-thet'ik), **hypothetical** (hi-po-thet'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to a hypothesis; conditional. — **hypothetically**, *adv.* [Gr. *hypothetikos*.] [Chin.=spring crop.]

**hyson** (hi'sn), *n.* Kind of green tea.

**hyssop** (his'up), *n.* Aromatic plant. [Gr. *hyssopos*—Heb. *ezobh*.]

**hysteric** (his-ter'ik), **hysterical** (his-ter'ik-al), *a.* Affected or due to hysterics. — **hysterically**, *adv.*

**hysterics** (his-ter'iks), **hysteria** (his-tē-ri-a), *n.* Nervous disorder occurring in paroxysms and simulating other diseases. [Gr. *hystera*, womb.]

**I** (i), *n.* Ninth letter of the English alphabet.  
**I** (i), *pron.* Nominative case singular of the pronoun of the first person; word which refers to the speaker himself. [A. S. *ic*, M. E. and Ger. *ich*, L. *ego*, Sans. *aham*.]

**iambic** (i-am'bik), **iambus** (i-am'bus).  
**I. n.** Metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented and the second accented. **II. a.** Consisting of iambs. [L. *iambus*—Gr. *iambos*.]

**ibex** (i'beks), *n.* Genus of wild goat with large recurved horns, inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]

**ibidem** (i-bi'dem),  
*adv.* In the same place. [L.]

**ibis** (i'bis), *n.* Genus of wading birds like the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

**ice** (is). **I. n.** 1. Water congealed by freezing. 2. Concreted sugar. 3. Frozen, sweet, and flavored kind of pudding. **II. vt.** Sacred ibis of Egypt. 1. Cover with ice; cool with ice; freeze. 2. Cover with concreted sugar. — *Ice box, ice chest, refrigerator; box for holding ice, or for keeping things cool.* [A. S. *is*.]

**iceberg** (is'berg), *n.* Huge mass of floating ice. [Dut. *berg*=mountain.]  
**iceblink** (is'blingk), *n.* Light reflected from ice near the horizon.

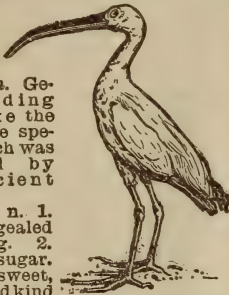
**iceboat** (is'böt), *n.* 1. Boat used for forcing a passage through ice. 2. Craft on runners, for sailing on ice.

**ice cream** (is'krēm'), *n.* Cream or custard sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen. [ed together.]

**icepack** (is'pak), *n.* Drifting ice pack.  
**ichneumon** (ik-nū'mun), *n.* Small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs. [Gr.—*ichneuo*, hunt—*ichnos*, track.]

**ichor** (i'kür), *n.* Watery acid discharged from a wound.—*Ichorous*, *a.* [Gr.]

**ichthyology** (ik-thi-ol'o-jī), *n.* Branch of zoology that treats of fishes.—**ichthyological**, *a.*—**ichthyologist**, *n.* One skilled in ichthyology. [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, and *logos*, science.]



**ichthyophagous** (ik-thi-of'a-gus), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, fish. [Gr.—*ichthys*, fish, and *phago*, eat.]

**ichthyosaurus** (ik-thi-o-sa'rus), *n.* Genus of extinct marine reptiles. [Gr.—*ichthys*, fish, and *sauros*, lizard.]

**icicle** (is'i-kl), *n.* Hanging point of ice. [A. S. *is-gisel*, ice peg.] [cake.]

**icing** (is'ing), *n.* Sugar frosting for icon (i'kon), *n.* 1. An image or portrait, especially of Christ, an angel or saint.

**iconoclast** (i-kon'o-kläst), *n.* 1. Breaker of images or idols. 2. One who fights shams; reformer; radical. [Gr.—*eikon*, image, and *klaō*, break.]

**icy** (is'i), *a.* Like ice; frosty; cold.—**icily**, *adv.*—**iciness**, *n.*

**idea** (i-dē'a), *n.* 1. Mental image; conception. 2. Thought; mental view; purpose. [Gr.—*idein*, see.]

*Syn.* Notion; belief; opinion; plan; design; intention; fancy; sentiment.

**ideal** (i-dē'al). **I. a.** 1. Existing in idea; mental. 2. Highest and best conceivable, perfect, as opp. to the real, the imperfect. 3. Unreal, visionary. 4. Idealistic. **II. n.** Highest conception of anything.—**ideally**, *adv.*

**idealism** (i-dē'al-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that the objects of external perceptions are not material but ideas. 2. Tendency towards the highest conceivable perfection.—**idealist** (i-dē'al-ist), *n.*—**idealis'tic**, *a.*

**ideality** (i-dē'al-i-ti), *n.* 1. Ideal state. 2. Ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

**idealization** (i-dē'al-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of forming in idea, or of raising to the highest conception.

**idealize** (i-dē'al-iz). **I. vt.** Raise to the highest conception. **II. vi.** Form ideas.

**identical** (i-den'tik-al), *a.* Very same; not different.—**identically**, *adv.*—**identicalness**, *n.* Identity. [L.—*idem*, the same.]

**identify** (i-den'ti-fi), *vt.* 1. Make to be the same. 2. Ascertain or prove the identity of. 3. Unite one's self in interests, aims, etc.—**identification**, *n.*

**identity** (i-den'ti-ti), *n.* State of being the same; sameness.

**ideography** (i-de-og'ra-fi), *n.* Representation of ideas by symbols, with disregard of the sounds of words.

**ides** (idz), *n.* In ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct., and the 13th of the other months. [L. *idus*, of Etruscan origin.]

**idiocy** (id'i-o-si), *n.* State of being an idiot; imbecility; folly



**idiom** (id'i-um), *n.* 1. Mode of expression peculiar to a language. 2. Variety of a language; dialect. — **idiomatic** (id-i-o-mat'ik), **idiomatical** (id-i-o-mat'ik-al), *a.* — **idiomatically**, *adv.*  
**idiosyncrasy** (id-i-o-sin'kra-si), *n.* 1. Peculiarity of temperament or constitution; characteristic of a person. 2. Eccentricity. — **idiosyncratic**, *a.* [Gr.—*idios*, own, peculiar, *syn*, together, and *krasis*, mixture.]

**idiot** (id'i-ut), *n.* One deficient in ordinary intellect. — **idiotic** (id-i-ot'ik), *a.* Like an idiot; foolish. — **idiotically**, *adv.* [Gr. *idiotes*, private citizen; layman; ignoramus.]

**idle** (id'l), *I. a.* 1. Vain; trifling; useless. 2. Unemployed. 3. Averse to labor. *II. vt.* Spend in idleness. — **idler**, *n.* — **idleness**, *n.* — **idly**, *adv.* [A. S. *idel*, sheer.]

**idol** (id'ul), *n.* 1. Image of an object of worship. 2. Person or thing too much loved or honored. — **idolize** (id'ul-iz), *vt.* Make an idol of, for worship; love to excess. [Gr. *eidolon*, — *idein*, see.]



Japanese idol.

**idolater** (i-dol'a-tër), *n.* Worshipper of idols. — *fem.* idolatress. — **idolatrous** (i-dol'a-trus), *a.* Pertaining to idolatry. — **idolatry** (i-dol'a-tri), *n.* 1. Worship of idols. 2. Excessive love. [Gr. *eidolon*, idol, and *latres*, worshipper.]

**idyl**, **idyll** (id'il), *n.* Short descriptive or narrative poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects. — **idyllic** (i-dil'ik), *a.* Of or belonging to idyls. [Gr. *eidyllion*, dim. of *eidos*, image.]

**if** (if), *conj.* 1. In case that; on condition that; supposing that. 2. Whether. [A. S. *gif*.]

**igneous** (ig'ne-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or like fire. 2. Produced by the action of fire. [L. *igneus*—*ignis*, fire.]

**ignis-fatuus** (ig-nis-fat'ü-us), *n.* Phosphorescent light, often seen over marshy places; Will-o'-the-wisp. — *pl.* Ignis-fatui (ig'nëz-fat'ü-i). [L. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish.]

**ignite** (ig-nit'), *I. vt.* Set on fire; kindle. *II. vi.* Take fire; burn. — **ignition**, *n.*

**ignoble** (ig-nö'bl), *a.* 1. Of low birth. 2. Mean; worthless; dishonorable. — **ignobly**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *ignobilis*—*in*, not, and *gnobilis*, noble.]

**ignominy** (ig'no-min-i), *n.* Public disgrace; infamy. — **ignominious**, *a.* — **ignominiously**, *adv.* [L. *ignominia* — *in*, not, and *gnomen*, name.]  
**ignoramus** (ig-nö-rä'mus), *n.* [*pl.* *ignora'muses*]. Ignorant person. [L.]  
**ignorant** (ig'nö-rant'), *a.* Without knowledge; unacquainted with. — **ignorantly**, *adv.* — **ignorance**, *n.* [L. *ignorans*—*ignoro*, ignore.]  
*Syn.* Uninstructed; untaught; illiterate; unaware; uninformed.

**ignore** (ig-nör'), *vt.* Disregard willfully; set aside. [L. *ignoro*.]

**Igorrote** (ig'or-rö-të), *n.* Aboriginal tribe of the Philippines.

**iguana** (ig-wä-na), *n.* Genus of tropical lizard, having a large dewlap under the throat. [Sp.]



Iguana.

**ileum** (il'e-um), *n.* Last part of small intestine. [L.]

**ilex** (il'ëks), *n.* 1. Holly. 2. Evergreen or holm oak. [L.]

**ilk** (ilk), *I. a.* Same; each. *II. n.* Kind. [Scot.—A. S. *ylc*, like.]

**ill** (il), *I. a.* 1. Producing evil; unfortunate; unfavorable. 2. Sick; diseased. 3. Improper; incorrect. 4. Cross, as temper. *II. adv.* 1. Not well; not rightly. 2. With difficulty. *III. n.* 1. Evil. 2. Wickedness. 3. Misfortune. — **ill-bred**, *a.* Badly bred or educated; uncivil. — **ill-breed'ing**, *n.* Rudeness. — **illfa'vored**, *a.* Ill-looking; deformed; ugly. — **ill-timed**, *a.* Said or done at an unsuitable moment. — **ill-will**, *n.* Enmity. [From Icel. *ille* — A. S. *yfel*, evil.]

**illegal** (il-lë'gal), *a.* Contrary to law. — **illegally**, *adv.* — **illegality**, *n.*

**illegible** (il-lej'i-bl), *a.* That cannot be read; not readable. — **illegibly**, *adv.*

— **illegibleness**, **illegibility**, *n.*

**illegitimate** (il-le-jit'i-mat'), *a.* 1. Not according to law. 2. Not born in wedlock. 3. Not properly inferred or reasoned. — **illegitimately**, *adv.* — **illegitimacy**, *n.*

**illiberal** (il-lib'er-al), *a.* 1. Niggardly; mean. 2. Narrow-minded; bigoted. — **illiberally**, *adv.*

**illicit** (il-lis'it), *a.* Unlawful; unlicensed. — **illicitly**, *adv.* — **illicitness**, *n.* [L. *illicitus*—*in*, not, and *licitus*, *pa. p.* of *liceo*, be allowable.]

**illimitable** (il-lim'it-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be bounded; infinite. — **illimitably**, *adv.*

**illiteracy** (il-lit'ér-a-si), *n.* 1. State of being illiterate; want of learning. 2. Blunder.

**illiterate** (il-lit'ér-ät), *a.* 1. Unable to read. 2. Uneducated; ignorant. — **il-lit'erately**, *adv.*

**ill-natured** (il-nä'türd), *a.* Cross; peevish. — **ill-na'turedly**, *adv.*

**illness** (il'nes), *n.* Sickness; disease.

**illogical** (il-loj'i-kal), *a.* Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reason. — **illog'ically**, *adv.*

**illumine**. See ILLUMINE.

**illuminate** (il-lö'min-ät), *vt.* 1. Light up; enlighten; make clear. 2. Illustrate; adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations. — **illumina'tion**, *n.* — **illu'minative**, *a.* — **illu'minator**, *n.* [L. *in*, upon, and *lūmīno*, cast light.]

**illumine** (il-lö'min), **illumine** (il-lö'm'), *vt.* Illuminate; enlighten; adorn.

**illusion** (il-lö'zhun), *n.* Deceptive impression on sense or mind; witchery; cherished fancy. [Fr.—L. *illūdo*, play upon, deceive.]

*Syn.* Deception; delusion; fallacy.

**illusive** (il-lö'siv), **illusory** (il-lö'so-ri), *a.* Deceiving by false appearances; false; unreal. — **illu'sively**, *adv.* — **illu'siveness**, *n.*

**illustrate** (il-lus'trät), *vt.* 1. Make clear to the mind; explain. 2. Adorn with pictures. — **illus'trator**, *n.* — **illustra'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of making lustrous or clear; act of explaining. 2. That which illustrates; example; picture; diagram. — **illus'trative**, *a.* Having the quality of making clear or explaining. — **illus'tratively**, *adv.* [L. *illūstro*, light up.]

**illustrious** (il-lus'tri-us), *a.* 1. Bright; distinguished. 2. Conferring honor. — **illus'triously**, *adv.* [L. *illūstris* — *in*, and *lux*, *lucis*, light.]

*Syn.* Noted; notable. See FAMOUS.

**im-**, *prefix.* 1. Euphonic variant of *in-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*. 2. Corruption of *Fr. em-*. [See *IN-*]

**image** (im'aj), *I n.* Likeness; statue; idol. 2. Representation in the mind; idea; picture in the imagination. 3. Figure of an object formed by focused rays of light. *II vt.* Form an image of; form a likeness of in the mind. [Fr.—L. *imago*, from root of *imitor*, imitate.]

**imagery** (im'a-jēr-i or im'aj-ri), *n.* Work of the imagination; mental pictures; figures of speech.

**imaginable** (im-aj'in-a-bl), *a.* That may be imagined. **imaginably**, *adv.*

**imaginary** (im-aj'in-är-i), *a.* Existing only in the imagination; not real.

**imagination** (im-aj-in-ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of imagining. 2. Faculty of forming images in the mind. 3. That which is imagined.

**imaginative** (im-aj'in-a-tiv), *a.* 1. Full of imagination; given to imagining. 2. Proceeding from the imagination.

**imagine** (im-aj'in), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Form an image of in the mind; conceive; think. 2. Contrive or devise. [L.—*imago*, image.] [perfect state. [L.]

**imago** (i-mä'go), *n.* Insect in its final

**imbecile** (im'be-sil or im'be-söl), *I a.* Without strength of mind; feeble-minded. *II n.* One destitute of strength of mind. — **imbecil'ity**, *n.* State of being imbecile. [Fr. *imbecile*.]

**imbed** (im-bed'), *vt.* Lay, as in bed; place in a mass of matter.

**imbibe** (im-bib'), *vt.* 1. Drink. 2. Absorb; receive into the mind. [L.—*in*, and *bibo*, drink.]

**imbitter** (im-bit'ēr), *vt.* Make bitter; render more violent; render unhappy. — **imbit'ter**, *n.*

**imbricate** (im'-brī-kät), **im'bricated**, *a.* Overlapping each other like tiles on roofs. — **imbrica'tion**, *n.* [L. *imbrex*, gutter-tile—*imber*, rain.]



Imbricate tiles.

**imbroglio** (im-bröl'yō), *n.* 1. Intricate plot. 2. Perplexing state of matters; complicated misunderstanding. [It.]

**imbrue** (im-brö'), *vt.* Soak; drench. O.Fr. *embruer*—L. *bibere*, drink.]

**imbue** (im-bū'), *vt.* 1. Tinge deeply; cause to imbibe, as the mind; impress. [L.—*in*, and root of *bibo*, drink.]

**imitable** (im'it-a-bl), *a.* That may be imitated or copied; worthy of imitation. — **imitabil'ity**, *n.*

**imitate** (im'i-tät), *vt.* Copy; strive to be the same as. — **im'itator**, *n.* — **imita'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of imitating.

2. That which is produced as a copy; likeness. — **im'itative**, *a.* 1. Inclined to imitate. 2. Formed after a model. **im'itatively**, *adv.* [L.]

**immaculate** (im-mak'ü-lät), *a.* Spotless; pure. — **immac'ulately**, *adv.* — **immac'ulateness**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *maculo*, stain.]

**immanent** (im'a-nent), *a.* Remaining within; inherent. [L.—*in*, and *maneo*, remain.]

**immaterial** (im-a-tēr-i-al), *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal. 2. Unimportant. — **immaterial'ity**, *n.* Quality of being immaterial. — **im-mate'rially**, *adv.*

**immature** (im-a-tūr'), *a.* Not ripe; not perfect; come before the proper time.—**immaturely**, *adv.*—**immaturity**, *n.*

**immeasurable** (im-mezh'ōr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be measured.—**immeasurably**, *adv.*—**immeasurableness**, *n.*

**immediate** (im-mē'di-āt), *a.* With nothing intervening; close; direct; instant.—**immediately**. I. *adv.* Closely; directly; at once. II. *conj.* As soon as.—**immediateness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Next; proximate; present.

**immemorial** (im-me-mō'ri-al), *a.* Beyond the reach of memory.—**immemorially**, *adv.*

**immense** (im-mens'), *a.* 1. That cannot be measured. 2. Vast in extent; very large.—**immensely**, *adv.*—**immense'ness**, *n.*—**immensity**, *n.* Extent not to be measured; infinity; greatness. [*L. immensus—in, not, and mensus, pa. p. of melior, measure.*]

**immerse** (im-mers'), *vt.* 1. Plunge something into. 2. Involve deeply.—**immersion**, *n.* 1. Act of plunging into. 2. State of being dipped into. 3. State of being deeply engaged.

**immethodical** (im-me-thōd'ik-al), *a.* Without method or order; irregular.—**immethodically**, *adv.*

**immigrant** (im'i-grānt), *n.* One who immigrates.

**immigrate** (im'i-grāt), *vi.* Migrate or remove into a country.—**immigration**, *n.* [*L. immigro.*]

**imminent** (im'i-nent), *a.* 1. Near at hand; impending. 2. Threatening.—**imminently**, *adv.*—**imminence**, *n.* [*L. in, and mineo, project.*]

**immobility** (im-mo-bil'i-ti), *n.* Being immovable.

**immoderate** (im-mod'ēr-āt), *a.* Excessive.—**immoderately**, *adv.*

**immodest** (im-mōd'est), *a.* Wanting restraint or shame.—**immodesty**, *n.*—**immodestly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Arrogant; forward; impudent;

indelicate; shameless; lewd; indecent.  
**immolate** (im'o-lāt), *vt.* Offer in sacrifice.—**immolation**, *n.* [*L. in, upon, and mola, flour.*]

**immoral** (im-mor'al), *a.* Inconsistent with what is right; wicked.—**immorally**, *adv.*—**immorality**, *n.* 1. Quality of being immoral. 2. Immoral act or practice.

**immortal** (im-mar'tal). I. *a.* Exempt from death; imperishable. II. *n.* One who will never cease to exist.—**immortality** (im-mar-tal'i-ti), *n.*—**immortalize**, *vt.* Make immortal.—**immortally**, *adv.*

**immortelle** (im-mar-tel'), *n.* Plant with unwithering handsome flower-like involucres; everlasting. [*Fr.*]

**immovable** (im-mō'va-bl) *a.* Not capable of being moved; fast; unalterable.—**immovably**, *adv.*—**immovability**, *n.*—**immovables**, *n. pl.* Land and fixtures, etc., not movable by a tenant.

**immune** (im-mūn'). I. *a.* Protected; exempt, as from a disease. II. *n.* One who is exempt.—**immunity**, *n.* Freedom or exemption, from any duty, penalty, etc. [*L. in, not, and munis, serving.*]

**immure** (im-mūr'), *vt.* Wall in; shut up; imprison. [*L. in, and murus, wall.*]

**immutable** (im-mū'ta-bl), *a.* Unchangeable.—**immutablely**, *adv.*—**immutability**, *n.*—**immutableness**, *n.*

**imp** (imp), *n.* Little devil; wicked spirit. [*A. S. impa.*]

**impact** (im'pakt), *n.* 1. Collision. 2. Impulse resulting from collision. [*L. —impingo. See IMPINGE.*]

**impair** (im-pār'), *vt.* Diminish in quantity, value, or strength. [*O. Fr. empeirer—L. in, and peior, worse.*]

*Syn.* Deteriorate; injure; weaken.

**impale** (im-pāl'), *vt.* 1. Pierce with a pointed stake. 2. Inclose with stakes.—**impale'ment**, *n.* 1. Piercing. 2. Inclosing. 3. Space inclosed.

**impalpable** (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* 1. Not perceivable by touch. 2. Incorporeal. 3. Incomprehensible.—**impalpably**, *adv.*

**impanel** (im-pan'l), *vt.* Enter the names of a jury in a list called a panel.  
**impart** (im-pärt'), *vt.* 1. Give. 2. Make known. [*L.—in, and pars, part.*]

*Syn.* Yield; grant; divulge; convey. See COMMUNICATE.

**impartial** (im-pär'shal), *a.* Not favoring either side; just.—**impartial'ly**, *adv.*—**impartial'ity**, *n.*

**impassable** (im-pās'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being passed.—**impassably**, *adv.*—**impassability**, *n.*—**impassableness**, *n.*

**impassible** (im-pas'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of passion or feeling.—**impassibility**, *n.* [*L.—in, not, and patior, passus, suffer.*]

**impassioned** (im-pash'und), *a.* **impassionate** (im-pash'un-āt), *a.* Moved by strong feeling; excited.

**impassive** (im-pas'iv), *a.* Not susceptible of pain or feeling.—**impassively**, *adv.*—**impassiveness**, *n.*

**impatient** (im-pā'shent), *a.* Not able to endure or wait; fretful.—**impatiently**, *adv.*—**impatient'ce**, *n.*





**implicate** (im'pli-kāt), *vt.* Infold; involve; entangle.—**implication**, *n.* 1. Act of implicating. 2. Entanglement. 3. That which is implied. [L. *-plicā*, fold.]

**implicit** (im-plis'it), *a.* 1. Implied; tacitly understood. 2. Complete; without reserve.—**implicitly**, *adv.*—**implicitness**, *n.* [L. *implicitus*, folded in.]

**implore** (im-plōr'), *vt.* Beseech; beg.—**imploringly**, *adv.* [L. *-in*, and *ploro*, weep aloud.]

**imply** (im-pli'), *vt.* Include or signify in reality, though not expressing in words. [L. *implico*, infold.] [dence.]

**impolicy** (im-pol'i-si), *n.* Imprudence.—**impolite** (im-pō-lit'), *a.* Of rude manners; uncivil.—**impolitely**, *adv.*—**impoliteness**, *n.*

**impolitic** (im-pol'i-tik), *a.* Imprudent; unwise; inexpedient.

**imponderable** (im-pon'dēr-a-bl), *a.* Not able to be weighed.—**imponderability**, *n.*

**import** (im-pōrt'), *vt.* 1. Bring from abroad. 2. Signify. 3. Concern.—**importation**, *n.* 1. Act of importing. 2. Commodities imported.—**importer**, *n.* One who brings in goods from abroad. [L. *in*, and *porto*, carry.]

*Syn.* Introduce; imply; mean; convey; denote; interest.

**import** (im-pōrt'), *n.* 1. That which is brought from abroad. 2. Meaning. 3. Importance.

**important** (im-par'tant), *a.* Of great import or consequence.—**importantly**, *adv.*—**importance**, *n.*

**importunate** (im-par'tū-nāt), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; overpressing in request.—**importunately**, *adv.*

**importune** (im-por-tūn'), *vt.* Urge with annoying persistency.—**importunity**, *n.* Urgent request. [L. *importunus*, harborless, inconvenient.]

**imposable** (im-pō'za-bl), *a.* Capable of being imposed or laid on.

**impose** (im-pōz'), *v.* 1. Place or lay on. 2. Enjoin; command. 3. Put over by authority or force. 4. Obtrude unfairly. 5. Palm off. II. *vi.* Deceive, abuse the kindness of. [Fr. *imposer*]

**imposing** (im-pō'zing), *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly.—**imposingly**, *adv.*

**imposition** (im-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Laying on, laying on of hands in ordination. 2. Tax; burden. 3. Deception, abuse of kindness.

**impossible** (im-pō-si-bl), *a.* That cannot be done; that cannot exist; absurd.—**impossibility**, *n.*

**impost** (im'pōst), *n.* 1. Tax, esp. on imports. 2. Part of a pillar on which the weight of the vault or arch rests. [O. Fr. *-L. impono*, lay on.]

**impostor** (im-pos'tūr), *n.* One who practices imposture or fraud.

**imposture** (im-pos'tūr), *n.* Fraud.

**impotent** (im'pō-tent), *a.*

1. Powerless. 2. Not able to procreate.—**impotently**, *adv.*—**impotence**, *n.*

**impotency**, *n.*

**impound** (im-pownd'), *vt.* Confine, as in a pound; hold in custody of the court.

**impoverish** (im-pov'ēr-ish), *vt.* Make poor; exhaust.—**impoverishment**, *n.* [From O. Fr. *povre*, — L. *pauper*.]

**impracticable** (im-prak'tik-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not able to be done. 2. Unmanageable.—**impracticability**, *n.*—**impracticableness**, *n.*—**impracticably**, *adv.*

**imprecate** (im'pre-kāt), *vt.* 1. Pray for evil upon. 2. Curse.—**imprecation**, *n.* Curse. [L. *-in*, and *precor*, pray.]

**impregnable** (im-preg'na-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be taken; unconquerable. 2. Able to be impregnated.—**impregnably**, *adv.*—**impregnability**, *n.*

**impregnate** (im-preg'nāt), *vt.* 1. Make pregnant, fertilize. 2. Impart life or spirit.—**impregnation**, *n.* [L.] See PREGNANT.

**impresario** (im-pre-sā'ri-ō), *n.* Operatic manager. [It. *impresa*, enterprise.]

**impress** (im-pres'), *vt.* 1. Mark or produce by pressure; stamp. 2. Fix deeply (in the mind). 3. Force into service, esp. the public service.

**impress** (im-pres'), *n.* Mark made by pressure; stamp; likeness; device.

**impressible** (im-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being made to feel; susceptible.—**impressibly**, *adv.*—**impressibility**, *n.*

**impression** (im-presh'un), *n.* 1. Act of impressing. 2. That which is produced by pressure. 3. Single edition of a book. 4. Effect on the mind; idea. 4. Slight remembrance.—**impressible**, *a.* Able to receive an impression.

**impressive** (im-pres'iv), *a.* Capable of making an impression on the mind or conscience.—**impressively**, *adv.*—**impressiveness**, *n.*

**impressment** (im-pres'ment), *n.* Act of impressing or seizing for service, esp. in the navy.



Impost.

**imprint** (im-'print'), *vt.* 1. Print; stamp. 2. Fix in the mind.

**imprint** (im-'print), *n.* 1. That which is imprinted. 2. Name of the publisher or printer on a title-page or sheet, etc.

**imprison** (im-'priz'n), *vt.* Shut up; confine.—**imprisonment**, *n.*

**improbable** (im-'prob'a-bl), *a.* Unlikely.—**improbably**, *adv.*—**improbability**, *n.* [honesty.]

**improbability** (im-'prob'i-ti), *n.* Dis-

**impromptu** (im-'prompt'u), *I. a.* Off-hand; without preparation. *II. adv.* Readily. *III. n.* Witty saying or composition produced at the moment. [L. *in promptu*, in readiness.]

**improper** (im-'prop'er), *a.* 1. Not suitable. 2. Unbecoming; indecent; incorrect.—**improperly**, *adv.*

**impropriety** (im-'pro-'pri'e-ti), *n.* 1. Unsuitableness. 2. Unbecoming conduct. [to be improved.]

**improvable** (im-'prö-'va-bl), *a.* Able to improve (im-'pröv'), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow better; advance in value or excellence. 2. Correct. 3. Employ to good purpose.—**improvement**, *n.* 1. Act of improving. 2. Advancement; increase. 3. Turning to good account. [L. *in, and probo*, try, test.]

*Syn.* Ameliorate; amend; better.

**improvident** (im-'prov-'ident), *a.* Wanting foresight.—**improvidently**, *adv.*—**improvidence**, *n.*

**improvise** (im-'pro-'viz'), *vt.* Utter, compose, make, or do without preparation, off-hand.—**improvisation**, *n.*—**improvisatore** (im-'pro-'viz-a-tö'rä), *n.* [It. *pl.* improvisatori (-rë).] One who composes, sings, or recites without preparation. [L.—*in, not, and provisus*, foreseen.]

**imprudent** (im-'prö-'dent), *a.* Wanting foresight or discretion.—**imprudently**, *adv.*—**imprudence**, *n.*

**impudent** (im-'pü-'dent), *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; bold.—**impudently**, *adv.*—**impudence**, *n.* [L. *in, not, and pudeo*, am ashamed.]

*Syn.* Shameless. See IMPERTINENT.

**impugn** (im-'pün'), *vt.* Oppose; attack.—**impugner**, *n.* [L. *impugno*—*in, against, and pugno*, fight.]

**impulse** (im'puls), **impulsion** (im-puls'un), *n.* 1. Act of impelling or driving on. 2. Effect of an impelling force. 3. Force suddenly communicated. 4. Influence on the mind.—**impulsive** (im-'pul'siv), *a.* 1. Impelling or driving on. 2. Actuated by impulse. 3. Not continuous.—**impulsively**, *adv.*—**impulsiveness**, *n.* [From root of IMPEL.]

**impunity** (im-'pü-'ni-tü), *n.* Freedom from punishment; exemption from injury or loss. [L. *impunitas*—*in, not, and poena*, punishment.]

**impure** (im-'pür'), *a.* 1. Mixed with other substances. 2. Defiled by sin; unholy; unchaste; unclean.—**impurely**, *adv.*—**impurity**, **impureness**, *n.*

**impute** (im-'püt'), *vt.* Reckon as belonging to; charge. **imputable**, *a.* Capable of being imputed or charged; attributable.—**imputation**, *n.* Act of imputing or charging; censure. [L. *imputo*—*in, and puto*, reckon.]

*Syn.* Insinuate. See ASCRIBE.

**in-**, *prefix.* 1. In, on. [A. S. *in*. Fr. *en*. L. *in*.] 2. Denoting negation; not; *un-*, as *infirm*. [L.] Before *b* and *p* the *n* changes to *m*, as *impudent*; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, it is assimilated as in *illegal*, *immature*, *irregular*.

**in** (in), *I. prep.* Within; during; by; through. *II. adv.* Within; not out.

**inability** (in-a-'bil'i-ti), *n.* Want of sufficient power; incapacity.

**inaccessible** (in-ak-'ses'i-bl), *a.* Not to be reached, obtained, or approached.—**inaccessibly**, *adv.*—**inaccessibility**, **inaccessibleness**, *n.*

**inaccuracy** (in-ak-'ü-rä-si), *n.* Want of exactness; mistake.

**inaccurate** (in-ak-'ü-rät), *a.* Not exact or correct; erroneous.—**inaccurately**, *adv.*

**inaction** (in-ak'shun), *n.* Want of action, idleness; rest.

**inactive** (in-akt'iv), *a.* Not acting, idle; lazy.—**inactively**, *adv.*—**inactivity**, *n.* Want of activity.

*Syn.* Dull. See INERT.

**inadequate** (in-ad-'e-kwät), *a.* Insufficient.—**inadequately**, *adv.*—**inadequacy**, **inadequateness**, *n.*

**inadmissible** (in-ad-'mis'i-bl), *a.* Not admissible or allowable.—**inadmissibility**, *n.*

**inadvertence** (in-ad-'vër'tens), **inadvertency**, (in-ad-'vër'ten-si), *n.* Lack of attention; negligence; oversight.—**inadvertent**, *a.* Inattentive.—**inadvertently**, *adv.*

**inalienable** (in-'ä-li-en-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being transferred.

**inamorato** (in-am-o-rä'tö), *n.* Male lover.—*fem.* *inamorata* (-tä)—*pl.* *inamora'ti* (-tä). [It. See ENAMOR.]

**inane** (in-'än'), *a.* Empty; void of ordinary intelligence. [L. *inanis*.]

**inanimate** (in-an-'im-ät), *a.* Without animation or life; dead.

**inanition** (in-a-'nish'un), *n.* State of being inane; emptiness, exhaustion from want of food.



**inanity** (in-an'i-ti), *n.* Empty space; senselessness.

**inapplicable** (in-ap'lik-a-bl), *a.* Not applicable or suitable. — **inapplicability**, *n.* [Not able to be valued.]

**inappreciable** (in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* **inapt** (in-apt'), *a.* Not apt; unfit. — **inaptly**, *adv.* — **inaptitude**, *n.* Unfitness.

**inarching** (in-är'ching), *n.* Method of grafting by which branches are united before being separated from the original stem. [*L. in*, and *ARCH.*]

**inarticulate** (in-är-tik'ü-lät), *a.* 1. Not distinct. 2. Not jointed. — **inarticulately**, *adv.* — **inarticulateness**, *n.*

**inasmuch** (in-az-much'), *adv.* Since; seeing that; it being the case.

**inattention** (in-at-ten'shun), *n.* Want of attention; neglect; heedlessness.

**inattentive** (in-at-ten'tiv), *a.* Careless. — **inattentively**, *adv.*

**inaudible** (in-a'di-bl), *a.* Not able to be heard. — **inaudibly**, *adv.* — **inaudibility**, *n.*

**inaugural** (in-a'gü-ral), *a.* Pertaining to, done or pronounced at, an inauguration.

**inaugurate** (in-a'gü-rät), *vt.* 1. Induct into an office in a formal manner. 2. Cause to begin. 3. Make a public exhibition of for the first time. — **inauguration**, *n.* Act of inaugurating. — **inaugurator**, *n.* One who inaugurates. [*L. inauguro*. See *AUGUR.*]

**inauspicious** (in-as-pish'us), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky. — **inauspiciously**, *adv.* — **inauspiciousness**, *n.* [implanted by nature.]

**inborn** (in'barn), *a.* Born in or with.

**inbreak** (in'bräk), *n.* Sudden inroad.

**inbred** (in'bred), *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.

**inbreeding** (in-brē'ding), *n.* Mating of those closely related.

**inea** (ing'kä), *n.* Ancient king or prince of Peru.

**incalculable** (in-kal'kü-la-bl), *a.* Not able to be reckoned. — **incalculably**, *adv.*

**incandescent** (in-kan-des-ent), *a.* White or glowing with heat. — **incandescent light**, light produced by a fibre made to glow by an electric current within a glass bulb exhausted of air. — **incandescence**, *n.* White heat. [*L. candesco*, *incipere* of *candeo*, glow. Cf. *CANDLE.*]



Incandescent light

**incantation** (in-kan-tā'shun), *n.* Magical charm uttered by singing; enchantment. [*L. See ENCHANT.*]

**incapable** (in-kā'pa-bl), *a.* Not capable; insufficient; unable. — **incapably**, *adv.* — **incapability**, *n.*

*Syn.* Deficient; incompetent.

**incapacitate** (in-ka-pas'i-tät), *vt.* Deprive of capacity; make incapable; disqualify.

**incapacity** (in-ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* Want of power of mind; inability; disqualification.

**incarcerate** (in-kär'sēr-ät), *vt.* Imprison; confine. — **incarceration**, *n.* [*L. in*, and *carcer*, prison.]

**incarnadine** (in-kär'na-din), *vt.* Dye red. [*Fr.*—root of *INCARNATE.*]

**incarnate** (in-kär'nät), *I. vt.* Embody in flesh. *II. a.* Invested with flesh.

**incarnation**, *n.* Act of embodying in flesh; act of taking a human body and the nature of a man. 2. Incarnate form. 3. Manifestation. 4. Process of healing, or forming new flesh. [*L. caro, carnis*, flesh. Cf. *CARNAL.*]

**incase** (in-käs'), *vt.* Put in a case; surround with something solid. — **incasement**, *n.*

**incautious** (in-ka'shus), *a.* Not cautious or careful. — **incautiously**, *adv.* — **incautiousness**, *n.* Want of caution.

**incendiary** (in-sen'di-är-i), *I. n.* One that sets fire to a building, etc., maliciously. *II. a.* 1. Willfully setting fire to; relating to incendiarism. 2. Tending to excite sedition or quarrels. — **incendiarism**, *n.* Practice of setting fire maliciously, etc. [*L. incendio*, kindle.]

**incense** (in-sens'), *vt.* Inflame with

**incense** (in'sens), *n.* Odor of spices burned in religious rites; materials so burned. [*L. incensum*.]

**incentive** (in-sen'tiv), *I. a.* Inciting; encouraging. *II. n.* That which incites to action; motive. [*L. incitivus*, striking up a tune, — *in*, and *canto*, sing.]

**inception** (in-sep'shun), *n.* Beginning. — **inceptive**, *a.* Beginning or marking the beginning. [*L. incipio*, begin — *in*, on, and *capio*, seize.]

**incertitude** (in-sēr'ti-tüd), *n.* Want of certainty; doubtfulness.

**incessant** (in-ses'ant), *a.* Not ceasing; uninterrupted; continual. — **incessantly**, *adv.* [*L. in*, not, and *cesso*, cease.]

**incest** (in'sest), *n.* Carnal relations within a degree of relationship within which marriage is prohibited by law. — **incestuous**, *a.* — **incestuously**, *adv.* [*L. incestue*, unchaste.]

**inch** (insh), *n.* Twelfth part of a foot; small distance or degree.—*By inches*, *inch-meal*, little by little, by slow degrees.—**inch-worm**, *n.* Measuring worm; looper. [A. S. *ynce*—L. *uncia*, twelfth part.]



Inchworm.

**inchoate** (in'kō-āt), *a.* Only begun; incipient. [L. *inchoo*, begin.]

**incidence** (in'si-dens), *n.* 1. Meeting of one body with another. 2. Manner or direction of falling; course.—*Angle of incidence*, angle at which a ray of light, heat, etc., falls upon a surface.

**incident** (in'si-dent), *I. a.* 1. Falling upon; fortuitous. 2. Liable to occur; naturally belonging. *II. n.* 1. Event. 2. Subordinate occurrence.—**incident'al**, *a.* Coming without design; occasional; accidental.—**incident-ally**, *adv.* [L. —*in*, and *cado*, fall.]

**incinerate** (in-sin'ēr-āt), *vt.* Burn to ashes. [L. *in*, into, and *cinis*, ashes.]

**incipient** (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* Beginning.—**incipiently**, *adv.*—**incipience**, **incipiency**, *n.* [Pr. p. of L. *incipio*. See INCEPTION.]

**incise** (in-siz'), *vt.* 1. Cut into. 2. Engrave. [Fr.—L. *in*, into, and *caedo*, cut.]

**incision** (in-sizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of cutting into. 2. Cut; gash.

**incisive** (in-si'siv), *a.* Having the quality of cutting into, or penetrating as with a sharp instrument; trenchant; acute; sarcastic.

**incisor** (in-si'zūr), *n.* Cutting or foretooth.—**incis'ory**, *a.* [L.]

**incitation** (in-si-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inciting or rousing. 2. That which stimulates to action; incentive.

**incitant** (in-si'tant), **incitative** (in-si'ta-tiv), *n.* Provocative; stimulant.

**incite** (in-sit'), *vt.* Rouse to action.—**incite'ingly**, *adv.*—**inci'ter**, *n.*—**incite'ment**, *n.* [L. —*cito*, rouse.]

*Syn.* Urge; encourage; stimulate; instigate; prompt; excite. See GOAD.

**incivility** (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Want of courtesy. 2. Act of discourtesy.

**inclement** (in-klem'ent), *a.* Unmerciful. 2. Stormy; very cold.—**inclem-ency**, *n.*

**inelinable** (in-klī-na-bl), *a.* That may be inclined; leaning; somewhat disposed.—**inelin'ableness**, *n.*

**inclination** (in-klī-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Bending; deviation. 2. Tendency. 3. Angle between two lines or planes.

*Syn.* Proclivity; propensity; bend.

**incline** (in-klīn'). *I. vi.* 1. Lean towards; deviate from a line. 2. Be disposed; have a desire. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to bend towards; give a leaning to. 2. Dispose. *III. n.* Inclined plane. [L. *inclino*—*in*, towards, and *clino*, bend.]

*Syn.* Bend; slant; slope; tend.

**inclose** (in-klōz'), *vt.* 1. Close or shut in; confine; surround. 2. Fence. [Fr.—L. *include*, *inclusus*, shut in.]

**inclosure** (in-klō'zhōr), *n.* 1. Act of inclosing. 2. State of being inclosed. 3. That which is inclosed. 4. Space fenced off. 5. That which incloses.

**include** (in-klōd'), *vt.* Close or shut in; embrace within limits; contain; comprehend. [L.—*in*, and *claudio*, shut.]

**inclusion** (in-klō'zhun), *n.* Act of including.

**inclusive** (in-klō'siv), *a.* Shutting in; inclosing; comprehending.—**inclusively**, *adv.*

**incognito** (in-kog'ni-tō). *I. a.* Unknown; disguised. *II. adv.* In concealment; in a disguise; under an assumed name or title. *III. n.* 1. One in disguise. 2. State of being in disguise. [It.—L. *incognitus*.]

**incognizable** (in-kog'niz-a-bl or in-kon'iz-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be known or distinguished. [cognizant.]

**incognizant** (in-kon'i-zant), *a.* Not **incoherent** (in-kō-hē'rent), *a.* Not connected; incongruous.—**incoher'ence**, *n.* Want of coherence.

**incolumity** (in-kō-lū'mi-ti), *n.* Safety, security. [L. *columis*, safe.]

**incombustible** (in-kom-busti-bl), *a.* Incapable of being consumed by fire.—**incombustibility**, **incombustibleness**, *n.*

**income** (in'kum), *n.* Earnings, profit, or interest, coming in regularly.

*Syn.* Revenue; receipt; produce.

**incommensurable** (in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* Having no common measure.

**incommode** (in-kom-mōd') *vt.* Cause inconvenience to, molest.—**incom-mo'dious**, *a.* Inconvenient; annoy-ing. [L.—*incommodus*, inconvenient.]

**incommunicative** (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* Not disposed to converse or to answer questions; unsocial.

**incomparable** (in-kom-pa-ra-bl), *a.* Matchless.—**incomparableness**, *n.*—**incomparably**, *adv.*

**incompatible** (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* Not consistent; contradictory.—**in-compatibil'ity**, *n.*—**incompati-bly**, *adv.* [concilable.]

*Syn.* Incongruous; discordant; irrec-  
**incompetence** (in-kom'pe-tens), **in-com-petency**, *n.* State of being incompetent; insufficiency; inability.

**incompetent** (in-kom'pe-tent), *a.* Wanting adequate qualifications. — **incompetently**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Incapable; inefficient; disqualified; unfit; inadequate; insufficient.

**incomplete** (in-kom-plēt), *a.* Imperfect. — **incomplete'ness**, *n.* — **incomplete'ly**, *adv.*

**incomprehensible** (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *a.* Inconceivable. — **incomprehensibility**, *n.* — **incomprehensibly**, *adv.* [*siv*], *a.* Limited.

**incomprehensive** (in-kom-pre-hen-inconceivable (in-kom-sē'vā-bl), *a.* That cannot be conceived; incomprehensible. — **inconceivableness**, *n.* — **inconceivably**, *adv.*

**inconclusive** (in-kon-klō'siv), *a.* Not settling a point in debate. — **inconclusively**, *adv.* — **inconclusiveness**, *n.* [*polished*].

**incondite** (in-kon'dit), *a.* Rude; **incongruous** (in-kong'grō-us), *a.*

Inconsistent; unsuitable. — **incongruity**, *n.* — **incongruously**, *adv.*

**inconsequent** (in-kon'se-kwent), *a.* Not following from the premises. — **incon'sequence**, *n.*

**inconsequential** (in-kon-se-kwen'shal), *a.* 1. Not regularly following from the premises. 2. Of little importance. — **inconsequentially**, *adv.*

**inconsiderable** (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl), *a.* Not worthy of notice; unimportant. — **inconsiderably**, *adv.*

**inconsiderate** (in-kon-sid'ēr-āt), *a.* Not considerate; thoughtless. — **inconsiderately**, *adv.* — **inconsiderateness**, *n.*

**inconsistent** (in-kon-sis'tent), *a.* Not consistent; not suitable or agreeing. — **inconsistence**, **inconsistency**, *ns.* — **inconsistently**, *adv.*

*Syn.* See INCOMPATIBLE.

**inconsolable** (in-kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* Not to be comforted. — **inconsolably**, *adv.*

**inconspicuous** (in-kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* Not conspicuous; not readily noticed. **inconspicuously**, *adv.* — **inconspicuousness**, *n.*

**inconstant** (in-kon'stant), *a.* Fickle. — **inconstancy**, *n.* — **inconstantly**, *adv.*

**incontestable** (in-kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* Too clear to be called in question; undeniable. — **incontestably**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Indisputable; irrefragable; indubitable; incontrovertible; certain.

**incontinent** (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* Not restraining the passions or appetites; unchaste. — **incontinence**, **incontinency**, *n.* — **incontinently**, *adv.*

1. Dissolutely. 2. Immediately.

**incontrovertible** (in-kon-tro-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* Too clear to be called in question. — **incontrovertibility**, *n.* — **incontrovertibly**, *adv.*

**inconvenience** (in-kon-vē'ni-ens), *I. n.* 1. Want of convenience. 2. Cause of trouble or uneasiness. *II. vt.* Trouble; incommode.

**inconvenient** (in-kon-vē'ni-ent), *a.* Unsuitable; causing trouble or uneasiness. — **inconveniently**, *adv.*

**inconvertible** (in-kon-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* Not to be changed or exchanged.

**incorporate** (in-kar'pō-rāt), *I. vi.* and *vt.* 1. Form into a body. 2. Combine into one mass. 3. Form into a corporation. — **incorporated**, *a.* — **incorporation**, *n.*

**incorporeal** (in-kar'pō-re-al), *a.* Not having a body; spiritual. — **incorporeally**, *adv.*

**incorrigible** (in-kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* Bad beyond correction or reform. — **incorrigibility**, **incorrigibility**, *n.* — **incorrigibly**, *adv.*

**incorruptible** (in-kor-rup'ti-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of decay. 2. That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just. — **incorruptibly**, *adv.* — **incorruptibleness**, *n.* [*become greater; advance*].

**increase** (in-krēs'), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or **increase** (in-krēs'), *n.* Growth; addition; profit; produce. [O. Fr. *en-cresse*—L. *increasco*, grow.]

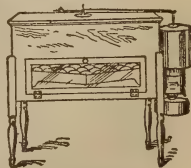
**incredible** (in-kred'i-bl), *a.* Surpassing belief. — **incredibly**, *adv.* — **incredibility**, *n.*

**incredulous** (in-kred'ū-lus), *a.* Indisposed to believe. — **incredulously**, *adv.* — **incredulity**, *n.*

**increment** (in'kre-ment), *n.* Growth, esp. in the value of real estate from increased population, traffic, etc. [See INCREASE.] [*Charge with a crime*].

**incriminate** (in-krim'in-āt), *vt.* **incrusted** (in-krust'), *vt.* Cover with a hard case. — **incrustation**, *n.*

**incubate** (in'kū-bāt), *vi.* Sit on eggs to hatch them. — **incubation**, *n.* 1. Act of sitting on eggs to hatch them. 2. Period between the implanting of a disease and its development. — **incubator** (in'kū-bā-tūr), *n.* Machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [L. — *in*, upon, and *cubo*, lie down.]




Incubator.



**incubus** (in'kū-bus), *n.* 1. Nightmare. 2. Oppressive influence. — *pl.* Incubuses, incubi (in'kū-bi). [*L.—incubo.*]  
**inculcate** (in-kul'kāt), *vt.* Impress by admonitions.—**inculca'tion**, *n.* [*L.—in, not, and calco, tread,—calx, heel.*]  
*Syn.* Teach; implant; infuse; instill.  
**inculpate** (in-kul'pāt), *vt.* Incriminate; show to be guilty; censure.—**in-culpa'tion**, *n.* — **in-cul'patory**, *a.* Imputing blame. [*L. in, and culpa, fault.*]  
**incumbent** (in-kum'bent), *I. a.* Lying or resting on. *II. n.* One who holds an office or benefice. — **incum'ben-cy**, *n.* Holding of an office. [*L.—in-cumbo, lie upon.*]  
**incunabula** (in-kū-nab'ū-la), *n.* Books printed in the early period of the art, before the year 1500. [*L.=swaddling-clothes.*]  
**incur** (in-kūr'), *vt.* [incur'ring; incurred (incur'd).] Become liable to; run into. [*L. in, and curro, run.*]  
**incurable** (in-kūr'a-bl), *I. a.* That cannot be cured. *II. n.* One beyond cure.  
**incursion** (in-kūr'shun), *n.* Hostile inroad. [*Fr.—L. incursio—incurro.*]  
**incursive** (in-kūr'siv), *a.* Pertaining to, or making an incursion or inroad.  
**incurvate** (in-kūr'vāt), *I. vt.* Curve or bend. *II. a.* Curved inward.—**in-curva'tion**, *n.* [*L. in, and curvus, bent.*]  
**incus** (ing'kus), *n.* Bone of the internal ear. [*L.=anvil.*]  
**indebted** (in-det'ed), *a.* Being in debt; obliged.—**indebt'edness**, *n.*  
**indecent** (in-dē'sent), *a.* Offensive to common modesty. — **inde'cently**, *adv.* — **inde'cency**, *n.*  
**indecision** (in-de-sizh'un), *n.* Want of decision; hesitation.  
**indeclinable** (in-de-kli'nā-bl), *a.* Not varied by determinations of case and number.  
**indecorous** (in-de-kō'rus or in-dek'o-rus), *a.* Not becoming; violating good manners.  
**indecorum** (in-de-kō'rum), *n.* Want of propriety of conduct. [*In reality.*]  
**indeed** (in-dēd'), *adv.* In fact; in truth;  
**indefatigable** (in-de-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* That cannot be tired out; unremitting in effort; persevering.—**indefat'igably**, *adv.* [*L.—in, not, de, down, and fatigo, tire.*]  
**indefeasible** (in-de-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Not to be defeated.—**indefea'sibly**, *adv.* — **indefeasibil'ity**, *n.*  
**indefensible** (in-de-fen'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be maintained or justified.—**indefen'sibly**, *adv.*  
**indefinable** (in-de-fi'nā-bl), *a.* Not to be defined.—**indefi'nably**, *adv.*

**indefinite** (in-def'i-nit), *a.* Not limited; not precise or certain.—**indefinite-ly**, *adv.* — **indefiniteness**, *n.*  
*Syn.* Vague; dim; obscure; inexplicit; inexact; equivocal.  
**indelible** (in-del'i-bl), *a.* That cannot be effaced.—**indelibly**, *adv.* [*L.—in, not, and deleo, destroy.*]  
**indelicacy** (in-del'i-ka-si), *n.* Want of delicacy or refinement; rudeness.  
**indelicate** (in-del'i-kāt), *a.* Offensive to good manners or purity of mind; coarse.—**indelicate-ly**, *adv.*  
**indemnify** (in-dem'ni-fi), *vt.* Repay; secure against loss.—**indemnifica-tion**, *n.* [*L.—in, not, damnum, loss, and facio, make.*]  
**indemnity** (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* Security from damage, loss, or punishment; compensation for loss or injury. [*L. indemnitas.*]  
**indemonstrable** (in-de-mon'stra-bl), *a.* That cannot be proved.  
**indent** (in-dent'), *vt.* 1. Cut into points like teeth; notch. 2. (*Print.*) Begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.—**indenta'tion**, *n.* Act of indenting or notching; notch; recess.—**indenture** (in-den-tūr), *I. n.* Written agreement between two or more parties; contract (originally written in duplicate on one sheet, which was then cut apart on a zigzag line). *II. vt.* Bind by indentures. [*L.—in, and dens, tooth.*]  
**independent** (in-de-pend'ent), *I. a.* 1. Not dependent or relying on others; not subordinate; not subject to another. 2. Thinking for one's self; self-governing. 3. Affording a comfortable livelihood; moderately wealthy. 4. Irrespective; exclusive. *II. n.* One who lives or thinks independently. — **independ'ently**, *adv.* — **independ'ence**, **independ'ency**, *n.* — **Independence day**, legal holiday, on July 4, celebrating the anniversary of the Congress' declaration of the independence of the U. S.  
**indescribable** (in-de-skr'i'bā-bl), *a.* That cannot be described.  
**indestructible** (in-de-struk'ti-bl), *a.* That cannot be destroyed.  
**indeterminable** (in-de-tēr'min-a-bl), *a.* Not to be ascertained or ended.  
**indeterminate** (in-de-tēr'min-āt), *a.* Not fixed.—**indeter'minately**, *adv.* — **indetermination**, *n.*  
**indetermined** (in-de-tēr'mind), *a.* Not determined; unsettled.  
**index** (in'deks). *I. n.* [*pl.* indexes (in'deks-ez), or indices (in'di-sēz).] 1. Anything that indicates or points out; a hand that directs to anything

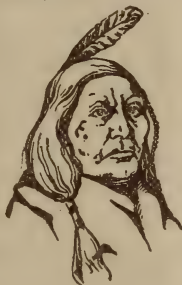
() , etc. 2. List of subjects treated of in a book. 3. In *math.* Exponent of a power. II. *vt.* Provide with or place in an index.—*Index finger*, forefinger, next the thumb.—*Index of Prohibited Books*, catalogue of books which must not be read by Roman Catholics, published at intervals by the Pope. [*L. indico*, indicate.]

**India** (in'di-à), *a.* Pertaining to East India. — *India Ink*, black pigment made originally in China. — *India paper*, very fine soft paper, originally made in China and Japan, used for 'India proofs', the first and finest prints from engravings.

**Indiaman** (in'di-à-man), *n.* Large ship employed in trade between Great Britain and British India.

**Indian** (in'di-an).

I. *a.* Belonging to the Indians, East or West, or to the aborigines of America. II. *n.* 1. Native of the Indies. 2. Aboriginal of America.—*Indian corn*, maize, so called because brought from W. Indies. — *Indian file*, single file. [From the name of the river Indus.]



Indian Chief.

**Indianist** (in'di-an-ist), *n.* One who studies or knows the history and languages of India.

**India-rubber** (in'di-à-rub'ër), *n.* 1. Caoutchouc; gum-elastic. The most elastic substance known. 2. Over-shoe made of india-rubber.

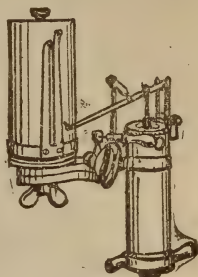
**Indic** (in'dik), *a.* Belonging to India. Used of the Indo-European languages, such as Sanskrit, etc.

**Indicant** (in'di-kant), *n.* That which indicates a remedy for a disease.

**Indicate** (in'di-kāt), *vt.* Point out.—**indication**, *n.* 1. Act of indicating. 2. That which indicates; mark; token; symptom. — **indicative** (in'dik'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Pointing out; giving intimation of. 2. In *gram.* Applied to the mood of the verb which affirms or denies a fact.—**indicatively**, *adv.*

**Indicator** (in'di-kā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which indicates. — *Stock indicator*, electric telegraph apparatus which prints automatically on an unwinding strip of paper the market

quotations sent out from a central office; ticker. 2. Instrument on a steam-engine to show the pressure during one complete stroke of the piston. [*L. — in*, and *dico*, tell, proclaim.]



Indicator.

**indict** (in-dit'),

*vt.* Charge with a crime formally or in writing, esp. by a grand jury.—**indictable**, *a.* — **indictment**, *n.* [*L. in*, and *dico*, freq. of *dico*, say.]

**indifferent** (in-dif'er-ent), *a.* 1. Without importance. 2. Neutral. 3. Unconcerned.—**indifference**, *n.* insignificance; mediocrity; unconcernedness.—**indifferently**, *adv.* 1. In an indifferent manner. 2. Poorly.

*Syn.* Passableness; carelessness; impartiality; apathy; negligence.

**indigenous** (in-di'en-us), *a.* Native born or originating in; produced naturally in a country. [*L. — in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, produce.]

**indigent** (in'di-jent), *a.* Destitute of means of subsistence; poor. — **indigence**, *n.* Want of means; poverty. [*L. — in*, and *ego*, need.]

**indigested** (in-di-jes'ted), *a.* Not digested; not assimilated; not methodized. [*easily digested.*]

**indigestible** (in-di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* Not indigestion (in-di-jes'tyun), *n.* Want of digestion; dyspepsia.

**indignant** (in-dig'nant), *a.* Affected with anger and disdain. — **indignantly**, *adv.* [*L. — in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy.] [*ger mixed with contempt.*]

**indignation** (in-dig-nā'shun), *n.* **Indignity** (in-dig-ni-ti), *n.* Unmerited contemptuous treatment.

**Indigo** (in'di-gō), *n.* 1. Blue dye first obtained from the stalks of the indigo plant. 2. Deep blue color, formerly considered as a separate color in the solar spectrum. [*Sp. indica*—*L. indicus*, Indian.]

**Indirect** (in-di-rekt'), *a.* 1. Not direct or straight. 2. Remotely connected. 3. Not straightforward or honest.—**indirectly**, *adv.*—**indirectness**, *n.* **Indiscreet** (in-dis-kret'), *a.* Imprudent; injudicious. — **Indiscreetly**, *adv.*—**Indiscreetness**, *n.*

**indiscretion** (in-dis-kresh'un), *n.* 1. Want of discretion; rashness. 2. Indiscreet act; false step.

**indiscriminate** (in-dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* Not distinguishing; promiscuous. — **indiscriminately**, *adv.*

**indispensable** (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* Absolutely necessary. — **indispensably**, *adv.* — **indispensableness**, *n.*

**indispose** (in-dis-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Render indisposed or unfit. 2. Make averse to. — **indisposed**, *a.* 1. Averse; disinclined. 2. Slightly disordered in health. **indisposition** (in-dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Disinclination. 2. Slight illness.

**indisputable** (in-dis-pū-ta-bl), *a.* Too evident to be called in question, certain. — **indisputably**, *adv.*

**indissoluble** (in-dis'o-lō-bl), *a.* That cannot be broken or violated; inseparable; binding for ever. — **indissolubly**, *adv.* — **indissolubleness**, *n.* — **indissolubility**, *n.*

**indistinct** (in-dis-tinkt'), *a.* Not plainly marked; confused; not clear to the mind. — **indistinctly**, *adv.* — **indistinctness**, *n.*

**indistinguishable** (in-dis-ting'-ish-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be distinguished. — **indistinguishably**, *adv.*

**indite** (in-dit'), *vt.* 1. Dictate what is to be uttered or written. 2. Compose or write. — **inditer**, **inditement**, *n.* [O. Fr. *editer*—root of **INDICT**.]

**individual** (in-di-vid'ū-al). I. *a.* 1. Not divided; subsisting as one. 2. Pertaining to one only. II. *n.* Single person, animal, plant, or thing. — **individualism**, *n.* Regard to individual interests and not those of society at large. — **individuality**, *n.* 1. Separate and distinct existence; oneness. 2. Distinctive character. — **individualize**, *vt.* Distinguish from others; particularize. — **individualization**, *n.* — **individually**, *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and *divido*, divide].

**indivisible** (in-di-viz'i-bl). I. *a.* Not divisible. II. *n.* Indefinitely small quantity. — **indivisibly**, *adv.* — **indivisibleness**, *n.*

**indoctrinate** (in-dok'trin-āt), *vt.* Instruct in a doctrine; imbue with an opinion. — **indoctrination**, *n.*

**indolent** (in'dō-lent), *a.* Indisposed to activity or work; lazy. — **indolently**, *adv.* — **indolence**, *n.* [L. — *in*, not, and *doleo*, suffer pain.]

*Syn.* Idle; slothful. See **INERT**.

**indomitable** (in-dom'it-a-bl), *a.* Not to be subdued. — **indomitably**, *adv.* [L. — *in*, not, and *domo*, tame.]

**indoor** (in'dōr), *a.* Carried on, or being, in the house. — **in'doors**, *adv.* In the house.

**indorse** (in-dars'), *vt.* 1. Write upon the back of; assign by writing on the back of. 2. Give one's sanction to. — **indorsee** (in-dar-sē'), *n.* Person to whom a bill, etc., is assigned by indorsement. — **indorsement**, *n.* 1. Act of writing on the back of a bill, etc., in order to transfer it. 2. That which is written on a bill, etc. 3. Sanction. — **indors'er**, *n.* [Fr. *endorser*—L. *in*, on, and *dorsum*, back.]

**indubitable** (in-dū'bit-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be doubted. — **indubitably**, *adv.* [L. — *in*, not, and *dubito*, doubt.]

*Syn.* Unquestionable; certain; sure; evident. See **INCONTESTABLE**.

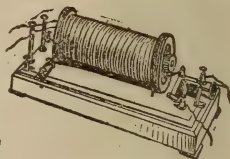
**induce** (in-dūs'), *vt.* I. Prevail on. 2. In *physics*. Cause, as an electric state, by mere proximity of surfaces. — **Induced current**, one excited by the presence of a primary current. — **Induced magnetism**, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire, through which a current is passing, is coiled round it. — **inducement**, *n.* 1. That which induces or causes. 2. Introduction. — **inducer**, *n.* — **inducible**, *a.* That may be induced or inferred. [L. — *in*, into, and *duco*, lead.]

**induct** (in-dukt'), *vt.* 1. Bring in; introduce. 2. Put in possession, as of an office. — **induction**, *n.* 1. Introduction to an office.

2. Act or process of reasoning from particulars to generals. 3. Production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by proximity. — **inductional**, *a.* — **inductive**, *a.* 1. Leading to inference. 2. Proceeding by induction in reasoning. — **inductively**, *adv.* — **inductor**, *n.* [See **INDUCE**.]

**indue** (in-dū'), *vt.* 1. Invest or clothe; supply. 2. Inure. — **induement**, *n.* [L. *induo*, put on.]

**indulge** (in-dulj'). I. *vt.* 1. Yield to the wishes of; humor. 2. Allow, as a favor; grant. 3. Not restrain, as a passion or vice, etc. II. *vi.* (with *in*) Gratify one's own appetite. — **indulgence**, *n.* 1. Permission. 2.



Induction coil.



Gratification. 3. Remission of punishment. — **indulgent**, *a.* Favoring; compliant; lenient; not severe. — **indulgently**, *adv.* — **indulger**, *n.* — [L. *indulgeo*.]

**indurate** (in'dū-rāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow hard. — **induration**, *n.* [L. —*in*, and *durus*, hard.]

**industrial** (in-dus'tri-al), *a.* Relating to industry or the manufacture of commodities. — **industrially**, *adv.*

**industrious** (in-dus'tri-us), *a.* Diligent; sedulous. — **industriously**, *adv.* [Fr. — L. *in*, and *struo*, build up.]

**industry** (in'dus-tri), *n.* 1. Steady application to labor. 2. Productive labor; manufacture. 3. Trade. [L.]

*Syn.* Diligence; assiduity; perseverance. — **indwelling** (in'dwel-ing), *1. a.* Dwelling within; permanent. *II. n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

**inebriant** (in-ē'bri-ant), *1. a.* Intoxicating. *II. n.* That which intoxicates.

**inebriate** (in-ē'bri-āt), *1. vt.* Make drunk; intoxicate. *II. n.* Drunkard. — **inebriation**, **inebriety**, (in-ē'bri-ē-ti), *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication. [L. —*in*, and *ebrio*, make drunk.]

**ineffable** (in-ef'a-bl), *a.* Unspeaking. — **ineffableness**, *n.* [L. —*in*, not, *e*, out, and *fari*, speak.]

**ineffaceable** (in-ef-fā'sa-bl), *a.* That cannot be effaced; indelible. — **ineffaceably**, *adv.*

**ineffective** (in-ef-fek'tiv), *a.* Inefficient; useless. — **ineffectively**, *adv.*

**ineffectual** (in-ef-fek'tū-al), *a.* Fruitless; futile. — **ineffectually**, *adv.*

**inefficacious** (in-ef-fi-kā'shu-s), *a.* Inadequate. — **inefficaciously**, *adv.*

**inefficient** (in-ef-fish'ent), *a.* Effecting little or nothing. — **inefficiently**, *adv.* — **inefficiency**, *n.*

**inelegant** (in-el'e-gant), *a.* Wanting in refinement or taste. — **inelegantly**, *adv.* — **inelegance**, **inelegancy**, *n.*

**ineligible** (in-el'i-jl-bl), *a.* Not capable or worthy of being chosen. — **ineligibility**, *n.*

**inequal** (in-ē'kwāl), *a.* Unequal; unjust. — *Inequal hour*, twelfth part of the time from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise.

**inept** (in-ep't), *a.* 1. Not apt or fit; unsuitable. 2. Foolish. — **ineptly**, *adv.* — **ineptitude**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *ineptus* — *in*, not, and *aptus*, apt.]

**inequality** (in-ē-kwō'l-i-ti), *n.* 1. Want of equality; unevenness; dissimilarity. 2. Difference. 3. Inadequacy; incompetency. [fair, unjust.]

**inequitable** (in-ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* Un-

**ineradicable** (in-e-rad'i-ka-bl), *a.* Not to be rooted out. — **ineradicably**, *adv.* [See ERADICATE.]

**inert** (in-ērt'), *a.* 1. Having no power of action or resistance. 2. Sluggish. — **inertly**, *adv.* — **inertness**, *n.* [L. = unskilled; idle — *in*, not, and *ars*, art.]

*Syn.* Lifeless; inanimate; passive; dead; senseless; insensible; inactive; dull; lazy; listless. See INDOLENT.

**inertia** (in-ēr'shi-a), *n.* 1. Inertness. 2. Inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain at rest when resting, and in motion when moving.

**inessential** (in-es-sen'shāl), *a.* Not essential or necessary.

**inestimable** (in-es'tim-a-bl), *a.* Incalculable; priceless. — **inestimably**, *adv.*

**inevitable** (in-ev'it-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not able to be avoided or escaped; certain. 2. Irresistible. — **inevitably**, *adv.* — **inevitableness**, *n.* [L. —*in*, not, and *evito*, avoid.]

**inexact** (in-egz-akt'), *a.* Not precisely correct or true. — **inexactness**, *n.*

**inexcusable** (in-eks-ku'z-a-bl), *a.* Not justifiable; unpardonable. — **inexcusably**, *adv.* — **inexcusableness**, *n.*

**inexhaustible** (in-egz-as'ti-bl), *a.* Not able to be exhausted or spent; unfailing. — **inexhaustibly**, *adv.* — **inexhaustibility**, *n.*

**inexorable** (in-eks'ō-ra-bl), *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unrelenting. — **inexorably**, *adv.* [L. —*ex*, and *oro*, entreat — *os*, mouth.]

**inexpedient** (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* Not tending to promote the desired end. 2. Not suited to time or circumstances. — **inexpedience**, **inexpediency**, *ns.* [vantageous.]

*Syn.* Inconvenient; unwise; disadvantageous. — **inexpensive** (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* Involving slight expense; cheap.

**inexperience** (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *a.* Want of experience. — **inexperienced** (in-eks-pē'ri-ent), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled; unpracticed.

**inexpiable** (in-eks-pi-a-bl), *a.* Not able to be expiated or atoned for. — **inexpiablely**, *adv.* — **inexpiableness**, *n.*

**inexplicable** (in-eks-pli-ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be explained; unintelligible. — **inexplicably**, *adv.* [clear.]

**inexplicit** (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* Not explicit. — **inexplicitly**, *adv.*

**inexpressible** (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* Unutterable; indescribable. — **inexpressibly**, *adv.*

**inexpressive** (in-eks-pres'iv), *a.* Without expression or meaning; dull.

**inextinguishable** (in-eks-ting-gwish-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be extinguished or quenched.

**inextricable** (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* Not able to be extricated or disentangled. — **inextricably**, *adv.*

**infallible** (in-fal'i-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of error. 2. Trustworthy; certain. — **infallibly**, *adv.* — **infallibility**, *n.*

**infamous** (in'fa-mus), *a.* 1. Of ill fame; notoriously wicked. 2. Bringing infamy. 3. Disgraced by legal conviction of crime. — **infamously**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Vile; scandalous; disgraceful.

**infamy** (in'fa-mi), *n.* 1. Ill repute; public disgrace. 2. Extreme villainess.

**infancy** (in'fan-si), *n.* 1. Early childhood. 2. Beginning of anything.

**infant** (in'fant), *n.* 1. Babe. 2. Minor. *II. a.* 1. Belonging to infants or to infancy; tender. 2. Intended for infants. [*L. infans—in, not, and fari, speak.*]

**infanta** (in-fan'ta), *n.* Title of the daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heiress-apparent.

**infante** (in-fan'tā), *n.* Title of the sons of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heir-apparent.

**infanticide** (in-fant'i-sid), *n.* 1. Infant or child murder. 2. Murderer of an infant. — **infanticidal**, *a.* [*Fr.—L. infans, and cædo, kill.*]

**infantile** (in-fant'il or -il), **infantine** (in-fant-in or -in), *a.* Pertaining to infancy or to an infant.

**infantry** (in-fant-ri), *n.* Foot-soldiers. [*It. infanteria—in, infante, fante, boy, servant, foot-soldier.*]

**infatuate** (in-fat'ū-āt), *vt.* Inspire with foolish passion. — **infatuation**, *n.* [*L.—fatuus, foolish.*]

**infect** (in-fekt'), *vt.* Taint, esp. with disease. — **infection** (in-fek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of infection. 2. That which infects. — **infectious**, *a.* Having the quality of infecting; apt to spread. — **infectiously**, *adv.* — **infectiousness**, *n.* [*L. inficio—in, and facio, make.*] [*pollute; vitiate; poison.*]

*Syn.* Contaminate; corrupt; defile;

**infelicity** (in-fe-lis'i-ti), *n.* Misery; misfortune; unfavorableness. — **infelicitous**, *a.* Not happy.

**infer** (in-fēr'), *vt.* [*infer'ring; inferred.*] Deduce; derive, as a consequence. — **inferable**, **inferrible**, *as.* That may be inferred. — **inference** (in-fēr-ens), *n.* Conclusion; deduction. — **inferential** (in-fēr-en'shal), *a.* Deducible or deduced. — **inferentially**, *adv.* [*L. infero—in, and fero, bring.*]

*Syn.* Bring in; advance; conclude; imply; prove; evidence; involve.

**inferior** (in-fē'ri-ūr). *I. a.* Lower; less valuable; subordinate; secondary. *II. n.* One lower in rank or station. — **inferiority** (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [*L. comp. of inferus, low.*]

**infernal** (in-fēr'nal), *a.* 1. Belonging to the lower regions or hell. 2. Resembling or suitable to hell; devilish. — **infernal machine**, apparatus usually in harmless disguise, contrived to explode and injure. — **infernally**, *adv.* [*See INFERIOR.*]

**inferno** (in-fēr'nō), *n.* Hell. [*It.*]

**infest** (in-fest'), *vt.* Disturb by frequency of presence or by numbers. [*L. infestus, hostile, — root of FEND.*]

**infidel** (in'fi-del), *I. a.* Unbelieving. *II. n.* One who withholds belief from the prevailing religion. — **infidelity**, *n.* 1. Want of faith; disbelief, esp. in Christianity. 2. Unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract. [*L. infidelis—in, and fides, faith.*]

*Syn.* Skeptical; agnostic; atheist; free-thinker; heathen; pagan.

**infiltrate** (in-fil'trāt), *vt.* Enter a substance by filtration, or through its pores. — **infiltration**, *n.*

**infinite** (in'fin-it), *I. a.* Without end. *II. n.* 1. That which is infinite. 2. (cap) Infinite Being or God. — **infinitely**, *adv.* — **infinitude** (in-fin'i-tūd), **infinity** (in-fin'i-ti), *n.* 1. Boundlessness. 2. Countless, indefinite number.

**infinitesimal** (in-fin-i-tes'im-al), *I. a.* Infinitely small. *II. n.* Infinitely small quantity. — **infinitesimally**, *adv.*

**infinite** (in-fin'it-iv), *a.* 1. Unlimited; unrestricted. 2. Of that mood of the verb which expresses the idea without reference to person or number.

**infirm** (in-fēr'm'), *a.* Not strong; feeble; sickly. — **infirmity**, *n.* Disease; failing; defect; imbecility.

**infirmity** (in-fēr'ma-ri), *n.* Hospital.

**infix** (in-fiks'), *vt.* Fix or drive in.

**inflame** (in-flām'), *I. vt.* 1. Cause to burn. 2. Make unnaturally hot. 3. Excite. *II. vi.* Become hot or angry.

**inflammable** (in-flam'a-bl), *a.* Easily kindled. — **inflammability**, *n.*

**inflammation** (in-flam-mā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being in flame. 2. Unnatural heat of the body, with pain and swelling. 3. Violent excitement.

**inflammatory** (in-flam'a-tō-ri), *a.* Inflaming; exciting.

**inflate** (in-flāt'), *vt.* Swell with air; puff up. — **inflatingly**, *adv.* [*L.—in, into, and fto, blow.*]

**inflation** (in-flā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being puffed up. 2. Increased issue of paper currency, not warranted by the security.

**inflatus** (in-flā'tus), *n.* Breathing into; inspiration. [L.]

**infect** (in-fekt'), *vt.* 1. Bend in; turn from a direct line or course. 2. Modulate, as the voice. 3. In *gram.* Vary, as a noun by declension, (*mouse-mice*), or a verb by conjugation, (*give-gives-gave*). — **infection** (in-fek'shun), *n.* — **infectious**, *a.* [L. — *in*, and *fecto*, bend.]

**inflexible** (in-fleks'i-bl), *a.* Rigid; unyielding; unbending. — **inflexibility**, **inflexibility**, *n.*

**inflexion**. Same as INFLECTION.

**inflict** (in-flikt'), *vt.* Lay on; impose, as punishment. — **infliction** (in-flik'shun), *n.* Act of inflicting or imposing; punishment applied. — **inflictive**, *a.* Tending or able to inflict. [L. — *in*, against, and *fingo*, strike.]



Spike.



Umbel.



Raceme.



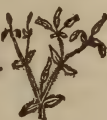
Spadix.



Compound umbel.



Panicle.



Cyme.

VARIOUS KINDS OF INFLORESCENCE.

**inflorescence** (in-flor-es'ens), *n.* Mode of flowering of a plant. [L. *infloresco*, begin to blossom.]

**inflorescence** (in-flōw'ēr-ing), *n.* Process of extracting the perfume of flowers by maceration and without the application of heat.

**influence** (in-flō-ens), *I. n.* Power exerted on men or things; power in operation. *II. vt.* Affect; move; direct. [L. *in*, into, and *fluo*, flow.]

*Syn.* Control; authority; ascendancy; ascendant; sway; favor.

**influential** (in-flō-en'shal), *a.* Having influence. — **influentially**, *adv.*

**influenza** (in-flō-en'za), *n.* Severe epidemic catarrh, accompanied with weakening fever. [It.]

**infuse** (in-fūks), *n.* Flowing in; infusion; abundant accession.

**infold** (in-fōld'), *vt.* Inwrap; involve; embrace.

**inform** (in-farm'), *vt.* 1. Give form to; animate or give life to. 2. Impart knowledge to; tell. — **informant**, *n.* One who tells. — **information**, *n.* 1. Intelligence given; knowledge. 2. Accusation. — **informer** (in-farm'ēr), *n.* One who informs against another for the breaking of a law.

*Syn.* Fashion; enlighten; instruct.

**informal** (in-farm'al), *a.* Not in proper form; without ceremony. — **informally**, *adv.* — **informality**, *n.*

**infra**, *prefix.* Below; lower. [L.]

**infraction** (in-frak'shun), *n.* Violation, esp. of law. [L. *in*, and *frango*, break.]

**infrangible** (in-fran'ji-bl), *a.* That cannot be broken; not to be violated. [See INFRACTION.]

**infrequent** (in-frē'kwent), *a.* Seldom occurring; rare; uncommon. — **infrequently**, *adv.* — **infrequency**, *n.*

**infringe** (in-frinj'), *vt.* 1. Violate, esp. law. 2. Encroach; trespass. — **infringement**, *n.* [L. — *in*, and *frango*, break.]

**infuriate** (in-fū'ri-āt), *vt.* Enrage.

**infuse** (in-fūz'), *vt.* 1. Pour into. 2. Inspire with. 3. Steep in liquor without boiling. — **infusible**, *a.* That cannot be dissolved or melted. — **infusion** (in-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Pouring of water over a substance, in order to extract its active principles. 2. Solution in water of an organic, esp. a vegetable, substance. 3. Liquor so obtained. 4. Inspiration; instilling.

**Infusoria** (in-fū-sō'ri-a), *n. pl.* Microscopic animalcula found in infusions of decaying organic material.

**ingeminate** (in-jem'i-nāt), *vt.* Repeat. [L.]

**ingenio** (Sp. in-hā'ni-ō; Eng. in-jē'ni-ō), *n.* Engine; mill; sugar plantation. [Cuba.]

**ingenious** (in-jē'ni-us), *a.* 1. Of good natural abilities. 2. Skillful in inventing; witty. — **ingeniously**, *adv.* — **ingeniousness**, *n.* [L. — *ingenium*, mother-wit.]

**ingénue** (āng-zhā-nō'), *n.* Artless

**ingenuity** (in-jē-nū'i-ti), *n.* Power of ready invention; facility in combining ideas; curiosity in design.



Infusoria in a drop of water; highly magnified.



**ingenuous** (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* 1. Frank. 2. Free-born. 3. Generous.—**ingen- uously**, *adv.*—**ingenuousness**, *n.* [*L. ingenuus*, native, free-born.]

*Syn.* Artless; open; sincere; unre- served; honorable. See CANDID.

**ingle** (ing'gl), *n.* Fire.—**Ingle-nook**, corner by the fireplace. [*Scotch.*]

**inglorious** (in-glō'ri-us), *a.* Without honor; shameful.—**inglo'riously**, *adv.*

**ingot** (in'got), *n.* Mass of unwrought metal, esp. gold or silver, cast in a mould. [*A. S.—in, and goten*, pa.p. of *geotan*, pour.]

**ingraft** (in-graft'), *vt.* 1. Graft. 2. In- troduce something foreign. 3. Fix deeply.

**ingrain** (in-grān'), *vt.* Dye with grain (cochineal). 2. Dye in a lasting color. 3. Dye in the raw state. 4. Imbue thoroughly. [See GRAIN, 5.]

**ingrain** (in'grān), *I. a.* 1. Dyed with kermes. 2. Dyed in the raw material. *II. n.* Yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.

**ingrate** (in'grāt), *I. a.* Unthankful. *II. n.* One who is ungrateful. [*Fr.— L. ingratus.*]

**ingratiolate** (in-grā'shi-āt), *vt.* 1. Com- mend or work (one's self into favor with one). [See GRACE.]

**ingratitude** (in-grat'i-tūd), *n.* Un- thankfulness.

**ingredient** (in-grē'di-ent), *n.* Com- ponent part; constituent; element. [*Fr.— L. ingredior*, enter.]

**ingress** (in'gres), *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. Power, right, or means of entrance. [*L. ingressus.*] [*into the flesh.*]

**ingrowing** (in'grō-ing), *a.* Growing

**ingulf** (in-gulf'), *vt.* Swallow up whol- ly; cast into a gulf; overwhelm.—

**ingulfment**, *n.*

**inhabit** (in-hab'it), *vt.* Dwell in; occupy.—**inhabitable**, *a.* That may be inhabited.—**inhabitant**, *n.*—**in- habitation**, *n.* Dwelling. [*L.*]

**inhalation** (in-hā-lā'shun), *n.* Draw- ing into the lungs.

**inhale** (in-hāl'), *vt.* Draw in the breath; draw into the lungs.—**in- ha'ler**, *n.* [*L.—in, and halo*, breathe.]

**inharmonious** (in-hār-mō'ni-us), *a.* Discordant; unmusical.—**inharmoni- ously**, *adv.*—**inharmonious- ness**, *n.*

**inhere** (in-hēr'), *vi.* Stick fast; re- main firm; belong intrinsically; form an element.—**inherence**, **in- her'ency**, *n.*—**inher'ent**, *a.* 1. Sticking fast. 2. Existing in and in- separable from something else. 3. Innate; natural.—**inherently**, *adv.*

**inherit** (in-her'it), *vt.* Receive as heir or by descent from an ancestor; pos- sess.—**inheritable**, *a.* That may be inherited.—**inheritance** (in-her'it- ans), *n.* 1. That which is or may be inherited. 2. Estate derived from an ancestor. 3. Hereditary descent. 4. Natural gift. 5. Possession.—**in- heritor** (in-her'it-ūr), *n.* Heir.— *fem.* Inher'itress, inher'itrix. [*Fr. hériter—L. heredito*. See HEIR.]

**inhesion** (in-hē'shun), *n.* Inherence.

**inhibit** (in-hib'it), *vt.* Forbid; check.

—**inhibition** (in-hi-bish'un), *n.* Pro- hibition.—**inhibitory**, *a.* Prohibi- tory. [*L.—in, and habeo*, hold.]

**inhospitable** (in-hos'pit-a-bl), *a.* Af- fording no kindness to guests.—**in- hos'pitably**, *adv.*—**inhos'pita- bleness**, *n.*—**inhospitality**, *n.*

**inhuman** (in-hū'man), *a.* Cruel; un- feeling.—**inhumanly**, *adv.*—**in- humanity** (in-hū-man'i-ti), *n.*

*Syn.* Pitiless. See CRUEL.

**inhume** (in-hūm'), *vt.* Inter.—**inhu- ma'tion**, *n.* Depositing in the ground; burial. [*L. in, and humus*, ground.]

**inimical** (in-im'ī-kal), *a.* 1. Not friendly. 2. Contrary; repugnant.— **inim'ically**, *adv.* [*L. in, not, and amicus*, friendly—*amo*, love.]

**imitable** (in-im'it-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be imitated; matchless.— **imim'itably**, *adv.*

**iniquity** (in-ik'wi-ti), *n.* 1. Injustice; wickedness. 2. Crime.—**iniqu'itous**, *a.* Unjust; wicked.—**iniqu'itously**, *adv.* [*L. iniquitas—iniquus*, equal.]

*Syn.* Nefarious. See WICKED.

**initial** (in-ish'al), *I. a.* Commencing; placed at the beginning. *II. n.* Letter beginning a word, esp. a name. *III. vt.* Mark with initials. [*L. initium*, beginning,—*in, and eo, itum*, go.]

**initiate** (in-ish'i-āt), *I. vt.* 1. Make a beginning. 2. Instruct in principles; acquaint with. 3. Introduce into a new state or society. *II. n.* One who is initiated. *III. a.* Fresh; unpracticed.

—**initiation**, *n.*—**initiative** (in-ish'i-a-tiv), *I. a.* Serving to initia- te; introductory. *II. n.* 1. Introduc- tory step. 2. Power or ability to ori- ginate or to take the lead.—**initi- atory**, *I. a.* Introductory. *II. n.* In- troduitory rite. [See INITIAL.]

**inject** (in-jekt'), *vt.* 1. Throw into; cast on. 2. Charge with a fluid.— **injection** (in-jek'shun), *n.* A ct of injecting; liquid to be injected.—**in- jector**, *n.* One who or that which injects; esp. a device for forcing water into a steam-boiler. [*L.—in, and jacio*, throw.]

fāto, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**injudicial** (in-jö-dish'al), *a.* Not according to law-forms.

**injudicious** (in-jö-dish'us), *a.* Void of, or wanting in, judgment; inconsiderate. — **injudiciously**, *adv.* — **injudiciousness**, *n.*

**injunction** (in-jungk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of enjoining. 2. Exhortation. 3. Writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity. [L.—*injungo*, command.]

**injure** (in'jör), *vt.* Do injury to; wrong; damage. [Fr. *injurier*—L. *in*, not, and *jus*, juris, law.]

**injurious** (in-jö'ri-us), *a.* Tending to injure; harmful. — **injuriously**, *adv.* *Syn.* Pernicious; hurtful.

**injury** (in'jü-ri), *n.* 1. That which injures. 2. Damage; wrong; mischief. *Syn.* Harm; hurt; evil.

**injustice** (in-jus'tis), *n.* Violation or withholding of another's rights.

**ink** (ingk), *i. n.* Colored fluid used in writing, printing, etc. II. *vt.* Daub with ink. [O. Fr. *enque*—L. *encaustum*, burnt in.]

**inkling** (ingk'ling), *n.* Hint; whisper; intimation. [M. E. *inklen*, hint at, of uncertain origin.]

**inky** (ingk'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling ink; blackened with ink.

**inlaid** (in-läd'), *pa. p.* of INLAY.

**inland** (in'land), *i. n.* Interior part of a country. II. *a.* 1. Remote from the sea. 2. Carried on or produced within a country; confined to a country. III. *adv.* Towards the interior of a country.

**inlaw** (in-la'), *vt.* Clear of outlawry; restore to the protection of the law.

**inlay** (in-lä'), *i. vt.* [inlay'ing; inlaid'] Ornament by inserting pieces of metal, ivory, etc. II. *n.* Pieces of metal, ivory, etc., for inlaying.

**inlet** (in'let), *n.* 1. Passage; place of ingress. 2. Small bay.

**inly** (in'li), *i. a.* Internal. II. *adv.* Inwardly; in the heart.

**innate** (in'mät), *n.* 1. One who lodges in the same house with another. 2.

**innmost**. See INNERMOST. [Lodger.]

**inn** (in), *n.* 1. House for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; hotel. 2. House; town residence. — *Inns of Court*, incorporated societies of London, which educate law students and call them to the bar. [A. S. *in*, *inn*, inn, house — prep. *in*, in.]

**innate** (in'ät or in-nät'), *a.* Inborn; natural; inherent. — **innateness**, *n.* — **innately**, *adv.* [L.—*in*, and *na-a* cor, am born.] [2. Internal. [A. S.]

**inner** (in'er), *a.* 1. Further in; interior. **innermost** (in'er-möst), **innmost** (in'-möst), *a.* Furthest in; most remote from the outer part.

**inning** (in'ing), *n.* Turn for using the bat in base-ball and cricket or for one side's action in any game. (In England 'innings') [keeps an inn.]

**innkeeper** (in'kē-pēr), *n.* One who **innocence** (in'o-sens), **innocency** (in'o-sen-si), *n.* Harmlessness; blamelessness; purity; sinlessness.

**innocent** (in'o-sent), *i. a.* 1. Harmless; inoffensive. 2. Blameless; pure; lawful. II. *n.* One free from harm or fault. — **innocently**, *adv.* [L.—*in*, not, and *noceo*, hurt.]

**innocuous** (in-nok'ü-us), *a.* Harmless in effects. — **innocuously**, *adv.* [L. *innocuus*.]

**innominatum**

(in-om-i-nä'tum), *n.* Hipbone, formed of three parts, ilium, ischium, and pubis. L.=unnamed.]



Inner and outer view of left human innominatum.

**innovate** (in'o-vät), *vi.* Introduce novelties; make changes.

— **innovator**, *n.* — **innovation**, *n.* [L.—*novus*, new.]

**innuendo** (in-ü-en'dō), *n.* Side-hint; insinuation. [L.—*in*, and *nuo*, nod.] *Syn.* Intimation; suggestion.

**innumerable** (in-nū-mēr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be numbered; countless. — **innumerably**, *adv.*

**innutrition** (in-nū-trish'un), *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. — **innutritious**, *a.*

**inobtrusive** (in-ob-trö'siv), *a.* Not obtrusive. — **inobtrusively**, *adv.* — **inobtrusiveness**, *n.*

**inoculate** (in-ok'ü-lät), *i. vt.* 1. Ingraft. 2. Communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin. II. *vi.* 1. Propagate by budding. 2. Practice inoculation. — **inoculation** (in-ok'ü-lä'shun), *n.* [L.—*in*, and *oculus*, eye.]

**inodorous** (in-ö'dür-us), *a.* Without smell.

**inoffensive** (in-of-fen'siv), *a.* Giving no offense; harmless. — **inoffensively**, *adv.* — **inoffensiveness**, *n.*

**inofficial** (in-of-fish'al), *a.* Not proceeding from the proper officer; without the usual form of authority. — **inofficially**, *adv.*

**inoperative** (in-op'er-a-tiv), *a.* Not in action; producing no effect.

**inopportune** (in-op-por-tün'), *a.* Untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient. — **inopportunately**, *adv.*

**inordinate** (in-är'din-ät), *a.* Beyond usual bounds; irregular; immoderate. — **inordinately**, *adv.* — **inordinateness**, *n.*

**inorganic** (in-ar-gan'ik), *a.* Without life or organized structure, as minerals, etc.

**inosculate** (in-os'kū-lāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Unite by mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body; interjoin. —**inosculation**, *n.* [L. *in*, and *osculor*, kiss.]

**inquest** (in'kwēst), *n.* 1. Judicial inquiry. 2. Jury for inquiring into any matter, esp. a case of violent or sudden death. [O. Fr. *enquête*. See **INQUIRE**.]

**inquietude** (in-kwī'et-ūd), *n.* Uneasiness of body or mind.

**inquire** (in-kwīr'), *I. vi.* 1. Ask a question. 2. Make an investigation. *II. vt.* Ask about. —**inquirer**, *n.* —**inquiry** (in-kwīri), *n.* 1. Act of inquiring. 2. Search for knowledge; investigation; question. [L. —*in*, and *quaero*, seek.]

**inquisition** (in-kwi-zish'un), *n.* 1. Searching; investigation; question. 2. Judicial inquiry. 3. Ecclesiastical tribunal for punishing heretics. —**inquisitional** (in-kwi-zish'un-əl), *a.* [L. *inquisitio*. See **INQUIRE.]**

**inquisitive** (in-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Apt to ask questions; curious. — **inquisitively**, *adv.* — **inquisitiveness**, *n.*

**inquisitor** (in-kwiz'i-tūr), *n.* One who inquires; official inquirer. — **inquisitorial**, *a.* [L.] [encroachment.

**inroad** (in'rōd), *n.* Invasion; attack; **inrush** (in'rush), *n.* Sudden invasion or incursion. [wholesome.

**insalubrious** (in-sā-lō'bri-us), *a.* Uninsane (in-sān'), *a.* 1. Not of sound mind. 2. Pertaining to insane persons. 3. Foolish. — **insanely**, *adv.*

**insanity** (in-san'i-ti), *n.* State of being insane; madness.

*Syn.* Alienation; aberration; dementia; derangement; frenzy; lunacy; monomania; delirium.

**insatiable** (in-sā'shi-a-bl), **insatiate** (in-sā'shi-āt), *as.* That cannot be satisfied. — **insatiably**, *adv.* — **insatiableness**, **insatiability**, *ns.*

**inscribe** (in-skrib'), *vt.* 1. Write; engrave. 2. Address. 3. In *geom.* Draw one figure within another. [L. *in*, and *scribo*, write.]

**inscription** (in-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Writing upon. 2. That which is inscribed; title; dedication of a book to a person.

**inscrutable** (in-skrō'ta-bl), *a.* That cannot be searched into and understood; inexplicable. — **inscrutably**, *adv.* [L. *in*, not, and *scrutor*, search into.]

**insect** (in'sekt), *n.* Small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if cut into, or divided into sections. [L. *in*, into, and *seco*, cut.]

**insectivorous** (in-sektiv'ūr-us), *a.* Eating insects. [L. — *insectum*, and *voro*, devour.]

**insecure** (in-se-kūr'), *a.* 1. Apprehensive of danger or loss; not safe. — **insecurely**, *adv.* — **insecurity**, *n.*

**insensate** (in-sen'sāt), *a.* Void of sense; wanting sensibility; stupid. [L. *insensatus*.]

**insensible** (in-sen'si-bl), *a.* 1. Not having feeling; callous; dull. 2. Imperceptible by the senses. — **insensibly**, *adv.* — **insensibility**, *n.*

**insentient** (in-sen'shi-ent), *a.* Not having perception.

**inseparable** (in-sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* Not to be separated. — **inseparably**, *adv.*

**insert** (in-sért'), *vt.* Introduce; put in or among. [L. — *in*, and *sero*, join.]

**insert** (in'sért), *n.* Anything inserted; interpolation; small paper sent between the leaves of a periodical, etc.

**insertion** (in-sér'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inserting. 2. Condition of being inserted. 3. That which is inserted.

**inshore** (in-shōr'), *adv.* On or near the shore.

**inside** (in'sid'). *I. n.* Side or part within. *II. a.* Being within; interior. *III. adv. or prep.* 1. Within; in the interior of; into. 2. Within the time of.

**insidious** (in-sid'i-us), *a.* Watching an opportunity to ensnare; intended to entrap; treacherous. — **insidiously**, *adv.* [From L. *insidiar*, ambush.]

*Syn.* Sly; deceptive. See **WILY**. **insight** (in'sit), *n.* 1. Sight into; view of the interior. 2. Acute observation.

**insignia** (in-sig'ni-a), *n. pl.* Badges of office or honor. [L. — *in*, and *signum*, mark.]



PARTS OF AN INSECT.

1. Antenna. 2. Eyes. 3. Head. 4. Anterior legs. 5. Prothorax. 6. Mesothorax. 7. Anterior wings. 8. Metathorax. 9. Middle legs. 10. Posterior wings. 11. Posterior legs. 12. Abdomen. 13. Tibiae. 14. Tarsi.



**insignificant** (in-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* Meaningless; without effect; unimportant.—**insignificance**, *n.*

*Syn.* Trivial; petty; mean.

**insincere** (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* Deceitful; dissembling.—**insincerely**, *adv.*—**insincerity** (in-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.*

**insinuate** (in-sin'ü-ät), *v.* 1. Introduce gently or artfully. 2. Hint, esp. a fault. 3. Ingratiate; work into favor. II. *vi.* Creep or flow in; enter gently or by flattery.—**insinuation**, *n.*—**insin'native**, *a.* [L.—*sinus*, curve.]

*Syn.* Intimation. See **INUENDO**.

**insipid** (in-sip'id), *a.* Tasteless; wanting spirit or animation; dull.—**insip'idly**, *adv.*—**insip'idness**, **insip'idity**, *n.* [L.—*in*, not, and *sapidus*, savory—*sapio*, taste.]

**insist** (in-sist'), *vt.* 1. Dwell (on) in discourse. 2. Persist in pressing.—**insistence**, *n.* [L.—*in*, upon, and *sisto*, stand.]

**insnare** (in-snâr'), *vt.* Catch in a snare; entrap; take by deceit; entangle.

**insobriety** (in-sô-brî'e-ti), *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance.

**insolation** (in-so-lä'shun), *n.* 1. Exposure to the sun for any purpose; sunbath. 2. Sunstroke. [L.—*in*, and *sol*, sun.]

**insole** (in'söl), *n.* Inner sole of a shoe. **insolent** (in'so-lent), *a.* Haughty and contemptuous; insulting; rude.—**insolently**, *adv.*—**insolence**, *n.* [L.—*in*, not, and *solens*, accustomed.]

*Syn.* Improper. See **HAUGHTY**.

**insoluble** (in-sol'ü-bl), *a.* Not capable of being dissolved or solved.—**insolubility**, **insol'ubleness**, *ns.*

**insolvent** (in-sol'vent), *a.* 1. Not able to pay one's debts. 2. Pertaining to insolvent persons. II. *n.* One unable to pay his debts.—**insol'vency**, *n.*

**insomnia** (in-som'ni-a), *n.* Sleeplessness. [L.—*in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep.]

**insomuch** (in-sô-much'), *adv.* To such a degree; so.

**insouciance** (äng-sô-si-ängs'), *n.* Heedless unconcern. [Fr.]

**inspect** (in-spekt'), *vt.* 1. Look into; look at narrowly. 2. Superintend; examine officially.—**inspection**, *n.*—**inspector**, *n.*—**inspectorate**, *n.* 1. District of an inspector. 2. Body of inspectors.—**inspect'orship**, *n.* Office or district of an inspector. [L.—*in*, and *specio*, look.] [be inhaled.]

**inspirable** (in-spi-rä-bl), *a.* Able to inspire (in-spi-rä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inspiring or breathing into; breath. 2. Divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed. 3. Elevating or exciting influence.

**inspiratory** (in-spi-rä-tô-ri), *a.* Belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.

**inspire** (in-spir'), *v.* 1. Breathe into. 2. Draw or inhale into the lungs. 3. Infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing. 4. Infuse into the mind, as by divine influence. 5. Affect with a superior influence. II. *vt.* Draw in the breath.—**inspi'rer**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *spiro*, breathe.]

**inspirit** (in-spir'it), *vt.* Infuse spirit into; give new life to; encourage.

**inspissate** (in-spis'ät), *vt.* Thicken by the evaporation of moisture.—**inspissation**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *spissus*, thick.]

**instability** (in-sta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Want of stability, steadiness or firmness.

**instable** (in-stä'bl), *a.* Not stable.

**install** (in-stäl'), *vt.* 1. Establish in a place. 2. Invest with a charge or office.—**installation** (in-stäl-ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of installing or placing in an office with ceremonies. 2. Plant. [Fr. *installer*—O. Ger. *stal*, stall.]

**instalment**, **installment** (in-stal-ment), *n.* 1. Act of installing. 2. One of the parts of a sum paid at various times. 3. That which is delivered at one of several stated periods.

**instance** (in'stans), *n.* 1. Quality of being instant or urgent. 2. Solicitation; occasion. 3. Example; illustration. 4. Proof. II. *vt.* Mention as an example or case in point.

**instant** (in'stant), *a.* 1. Pressing; urgent. 2. Immediate; quick. 3. Present; current (abbr. *inst.*, as on the 13th *inst.*) II. *n.* Moment.—**instantly**, *adv.* 1. Immediately. 2. Earnestly. [L.—*insto*, stand upon.]

**instantaneous** (in-stan-tä-ne-us), *a.* 1. Done in an instant. 2. Momentary.—**instantane'ously**, *adv.*

**instant'ner** (in-stan'tēr), *adv.* Immediately. [L.] [sion; install.

**instate** (in-stät'), *vt.* Put in possession.—**instauration** (in-stä-rä'shun), *n.* Renewal, restoration. [L. *instaurō*, rebuild.] [A.S. *on stede*. See **STEAD**.]

**instead** (in-sted'), *adv.* In place (of.)

**instep** (in'step), *n.* 1. Upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg. 2. In horses, front of the hindleg from the ham to the pastern joint.

**instigate** (in'sti-gät), *vt.* Urge; set on; incite.—**instiga'tion**, *n.*—**instigator**, *n.* [L.—root *stig*, prick.]

*Syn.* Animate; stimulate; impel; goad; tempt.

**instill** (in-stil'), *vt.* Infuse slowly into the mind.—**instilla'tion**, **instill'ment**, *n.* [L.—*stilla*, drop.]

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möre, wolf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**instinct** (in'stingkt), *n.* 1. Spontaneous, unreasoning prompting to action. 2. Natural impulse by which animals are guided. [L. — root of INSTIGATE.]

**instinct** (in'stingkt'), *a.* Instigated; moved; animated; alive.

**instinctive** (in'stingk'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or prompted by, instinct. — **instinctively**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Automatic; spontaneous.

**institute** (in'sti-tüt), *I. vt.* Ordain; establish. 2. Appoint to office. *II. n.* 1. Anything formally established. 2. Established law, precept, or principle; book of precepts or principles. 3. Educational, literary, or philosophical society or institution. [L. *institutio*, cause to stand.]

*Syn.* Set up; erect; organize; begin; found; originate; invest.

**institution** (in'sti-tü'shun), *n.* 1. Act of instituting; enactment; foundation. 2. That which is instituted; established order, custom, or the like. 3. Public establishment.

**instruct** (in-strukt'), *vt.* 1. Prepare; inform; teach. 2. Order; direct. — **instructor**, *n.* — **instructress**, *n.* *fem.* [L. — *in*, and *struo*, build up.]

**instruction** (in-struk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of instructing or teaching. 2. Information. 3. Command.

**instructive** (in-struk'tiv), *a.* Conveying instruction or knowledge. — **instructively**, *adv.*

**instrument** (in'strö-ment), *n.* 1. Tool or utensil; device producing musical sounds. 2. Written contract. — **instrumental** (in-strö-men'tal), *a.* 1. Acting as an instrument or means; serving to promote an object; helpful. 2. Belonging to or produced by musical instruments. — **instrumentally**, *adv.* — **instrumentality**, *n.* Agency. [L. *instrumentum* — *instruo*. See INSTRUCT.]

**insubordinate** (in-sub-ar'din-ät), *a.* Not submissive; disobedient; mutinous. — **insubordination**, *n.*

**insufferable** (in-suf'er-a-bl), *a.* Unbearable; detestable. — **insufferably**, *adv.*

**insufficient** (in-suf-fish'ent), *a.* Not sufficient; deficient; unfit. — **insufficiently**, *adv.* — **insufficiency**, *n.*

*Syn.* Inadequate; incapable.

**insular** (in'sü-lar), *a.* 1. Belonging to, or like, an island. 2. Belonging to the people of an island; narrow. — **insularism**, *n.* Narrowness. — **insularity**, *n.* State of being insular. [L. *insularis* — *insula*, island.]

**insulate** (in'sü-lät), *vt.* 1. Place in a detached situation; isolate. 2. Separate by a non-conductor. —

**insulation**, *n.* — **insulator** (in'sü-lä-tür), *n.* One who or that which insulates; non-conductor of electricity; esp. non-conducting support for an electric wire.

**insult** (in-sult'), *vt.* Treat with indignity or contempt; abuse; affront.

**insult** (in'sult), *n.* Insolent attack; contumely. [L. — *insulto*, spring at.]

**insuperable** (in-sü-për-a-bl), *a.* Insurmountable. — **insuperably**, *adv.* — **insuperability**, *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *supero*, overcome.]

**insupportable** (in-sup-pört'a-bl), *a.* Unbearable; insufferable. — **insupportably**, *adv.* — **insupportableness**, *n.* [be insured.]

**insurable** (in-shör'a-bl), *a.* That may be insured. — **insurance** (in-shör'ans), *n.* 1. Insuring; contract by which one party undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss. 2. Premium so paid. 3. Amount insured.

**insure** (in-shör), *vt.* 1. Make sure or secure. 2. Contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, etc., or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death. 3. Secure indemnity for future loss, as by accident. [C. Fr. *enseurer*.]

**insurgent** (in-sür'jent). *I. a.* Rising in opposition to authority; rebellious. *II. n.* Rebel. [L. *in*, and *surgo*, rise.]

**insurmountable** (in-sür-mownt'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be overcome.

**insurrection** (in-sür-ek'shun), *n.* Rising up; open and active opposition to the execution of the law; rebellion. — **insurrectional**, **insurrectionary**, *a.* [L. See INSURGENT.]

**insusceptible** (in-sus-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not capable of feeling or of being affected. — **insusceptibility**, *n.*

**intact** (in-takt'), *a.* Uninjured; entire. [L. *in*, not, and *tango*, touch.]

**intaglio** (in-tal'yō), *n.* Figure cut into a substance, esp. a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out, (the opposite of a cameo). [It. — *intagliare*, engrave.]

**intangible** (in-tan'ji-bl), *a.* Not tangible; not perceptible to touch. — **intangibility**, *n.* — **intangibly**, *adv.*

**integer** (in-te-jēr), *n.* 1. Whole. 2. Whole number. [L. — *in*, not, and *tango*, touch.]



Insulator.

**integral** (in'te-gral). I. *a.* Entire; whole; not fractional. II. *n.* Whole number.—**integrally**, *adv.*

**integrant** (in'te-grant), *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to form an entire thing. [—**integration**, *n.*]

**integrate** (in'te-grät), *vt.* Make entire.

**integrity** (in-teg'ri-ti), *n.* 1. Unimpaired state. 2. Moral purity.

*Syn.* Wholeness; entireness; rectitude; honesty; uprightness; probity.

**integument** (in-teg'u-ment), *n.* External covering of a plant or animal.—**integumentary**, *a.*

**intellect** (in'tel-lekt), *n.* Understanding; sum of the powers of the mind, except imagination and senses. [L.—*inter*, between, and *lego*, choose.]

**intellective** (in-tel-lek'tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the intellect. 2. Able to understand. 3. Produced or perceived by the understanding only.

**intellectual** (in-tel-lek'tü-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the intellect or mind; mental. 2. Perceived or performed by the intellect. 3. Having great power of understanding. 4. Exercising the mind.—**intellectualism**, *n.* 1. System of doctrines concerning the intellect. 2. Culture of the intellect.—**intellectualist**, *n.* One who considers the human intellect as the source of all knowledge.—**intellectuality**, *n.*—**intellectually**, *adv.*

**intelligence** (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* 1. Exercise of the mind. 2. Intellectual skill or knowledge; intellect. 3. Information communicated; news; knowledge. [Messenger.]

**intelligencer** (in-tel'i-jen-sēr), *n.*  
**intelligent** (in-tel'i-jent), *a.* 1. Having intellect, or the faculty of reason. 2. Well-informed.—**intelligently**, *adv.* [L.—*intelligo*, choose between.]

*Syn.* Skillful. See SENSIBLE.

**intelligible** (in-tel'i-ji-bl), *a.* That may be understood; comprehensible; clear.—**intelligibly**, *adv.*

**intemperance** (in-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* 1. Want of due restraint. 2. Habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor.

**intemperate** (in-tem'pēr-ät), *a.* 1. Indulging to excess, esp. in the use of intoxicating liquors. 2. Passionate; excessive.—**intemperately**, *adv.*—**intemperateness**, *n.*

**intend** (in-tend'), *vt.* Fix the mind upon; design. [L. *intendo* — *in*, towards, and *tendo*, stretch.]

*Syn.* Contemplate; plan; mean; be intent; purpose; aim; purport.

**intendant** (in-tend'ant), *n.* 1. Officer who superintends. 2. (In Canada, under French rule), second civil officer.

**intended** (intend'ed). I. *a.* 1. Purposed. 2. Betrothed. II. *n.* Affianced lover.

**intense** (in-tens'), *a.* Closely strained; extreme in degree; very severe; deep; keen.—**intensely**, *adv.*—**intense-ness**, **intensity**, *n.* [See INTEND.]

**intensify** (in-tens'i-fi), *vt. and vi.* [—*fy*ing; —*fi*ed.] Make or grow intense.

**intension** (in-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Straining or bending; increase of intensity. 2. Sum of the qualities implied by a general name.

**intensive** (in-ten'siv), I. *a.* 1. Admitting of increase of degree. 2. Serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis. II. *n.* That which gives force or emphasis; intensive particle, word or phrase.—**intensively**, *adv.*—**intensiveness**, *n.*

**intent** (in-tent'), I. *a.* 1. Having the mind bent (on). 2. Fixed with close attention. II. *n.* 1. Application. 2. Thing aimed at or intended; design; meaning.—**intently**, *adv.*—**intent-ness**, *n.* [See INTEND.]

**intention** (in-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Direction of mind. 2. Object aimed at; design; purpose.—**intentional**, *a.* With intention; intended.—**intentionally**, *adv.*

**inter-**, *prefix.* Between; among. [L.] **inter** (in-tēr'), *vt.* [inter'ring; interred (in-tērd').] Bury. [Fr. *interrer*—L. *in*, and *terra*, earth.]

**interact** (in-tēr-akt'), *vi.* Act reciprocally; act on each other.—**interaction** (in-tēr-ak'shun), *n.* Mutual action. [Cross-breed.]

**interbreed** (in-tēr-brēd'), *vt. and vi.*

**intercalary** (in-tēr'ka-la-rī), *a.* Inserted, as the 29th day of February.

**intercalate** (in-tēr'ka-lāt), *vt.* Insert between others.—**intercalation**, *n.* [L.—*inter*, between, and *calo*, call.]

**intercede** (in-tēr-sēd'), *vi.* 1. Act as peacemaker. 2. Plead (for another)

*Syn.* Mediate; interpose; intervene

**intercellular** (in-tēr-sel'ū-lar), *a.* Lying between cells.

**intercept** (in-tēr-sept'), *vi.* 1. Stop and seize on its passage. 2. Obstruct; check. 3. Interrupt communication with; cut off. 4. Comprise or include between.—**interceptor**, **interceptor**, *n.*—**interception**, *n.* [L.—*inter*, between, and *capio*, seize.]

**intercession** (in-tēr-sesh'un), *n.* Act of interceding or pleading for another.

**intercessor** (in-tēr-ses'ūr), *n.* One who goes between, reconciles two enemies, or pleads for another.—**intercessory**, *a.* Interceding.



**interchange** (in-tēr-chānj'), *I. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Give and take mutually; exchange; replace each other. 2. Alternate; succeed alternately. *II. n.* 1. Mutual exchange. 2. Alternate succession. — **interchangeable**, *a.*

**intercept** (in-tēr-sip'i-ent), *I. a.* Intercepting. *II. n.* Person or thing that intercepts.

**interclude** (in-tēr-klōd'), *vt.* Shut off; intercept. [*L. — claudo*, close.]

**intercolonial** (in-tēr-ko-lō'nī-əl), *a.* Mutual between colonies.

**intercolumniation** (in-tēr-ko-lum-ni-ā'shun), *n.* Distance between two columns.

**intercostal** (in-tēr-kos'tal), *a.* Lying between two ribs of the same side. [See **COSTAL**.]

**intercourse** (in'tēr-kōrs), *n.* Connection by dealings; commerce; communion.

**interdict** (in-tēr-dikt'), *vt.* 1. Prohibit; debar. 2. Cut off from the sacraments. — **interdiction**, *n.* — **interdictive**, **interdictory**, *a.* [*L. = inter* + *dicere*, speak.]

**interdict** (in'tēr-dikt'), *n.* 1. Prohibitory decree. 2. Prohibition of the pope.

**interest** (in'tēr-est), *I. n.* 1. Advantage. 2. Premium paid for the use of money; increase. 3. Concern; special attention. 4. Influence. 5. Share; participation. 6. Persons interested in a particular business, measure, or the like. — **Compound interest**, the interest paid on the principal sum plus the interest which has become due but which, remaining unpaid, has been added to the principal. *II. vt.* Engage the attention of; concern; excite. [From *L. interest*, it concerns.]

*Syn.* Entertain; engage.

**interested** (in'tēr-est-ed), *a.* 1. Affected attentively. 2. Biased by personal interest. — **interestedly**, *adv.*

**interesting** (in'tēr-est-ing), *a.* Engaging the attention or regard; exciting emotion or passion.

**interfere** (in-tēr-fēr'), *vi.* 1. Come in collision. 2. Meddle; interpose. 3. Act reciprocally, as two waves, rays of light, etc. — **interference**, *n.* [From *L. inter*, between, and *ferio*, strike.]

**interglacial** (in-tēr-glā'shi-əl), *a.* Of the time between two glacial periods.

**interim** (in'tēr-im), *n.* Time intervening; mean time. [*L. — inter*, and the accusative ending *-m*.]

**interior** (in-tē-ri-ūr), *I. a.* 1. Being within; inside; internal. 2. Remote from the frontier or coast; inland. *II. n.* 1. Inside; inner part. 2. In-

land part of a country. [*L. comp. of interus*, inward.]

**interjacent** (in-tēr-jā'sent), *a.* Lying between; intervening. [*L. — inter*, and *jaceo*, lie.]

**interject** (in-tēr-jekt'), *vt.* Throw between; insert. — **interjection**, *n.* 1. Act of throwing between. 2. Word thrown in expressing emotion, as *O*, *shaw*, *gee*. [*L. inter*, and *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, throw.]

**interlace** (in-tēr-lās'), *vt.* Lace together; intertwine; entwine.

**interlard** (in-tēr-lārd'), *vt.* Mix in.

**interleave** (in-tēr-lēv'), *vt.* Insert blank leaves in a book.



Interlacing arches.

**interline** (in-tēr-lin'), *vt.* 1. Write in alternate lines. 2. Write between lines. — **interlinear** (in-tēr-lin'e-ar), *a.* — **interlineation** (in-tēr-lin-e-ā'shun), *n.*

**interlink** (in-tēr-link'), *vt.* Link.

**interlocution** (in-tēr-lo-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Conference. 2. Intermediate degrees before final decision. [Fr. — *L. inter*, between, and *loquor*, speak.]

**interlocutor** (in-tēr-lok'ū-tūr), *n.* One who takes part in a conversation or discussion. — **interlocutory**, *a.* 1. Conversational. 2. Intermediate; not final.

**interlope** (in-tēr-lōp'), *vt.* 1. Intrude; meddle. 2. Forestall. — **interloper**, *n.* [*L. inter*, between, and *Dut. loopen*, run.]

**interlude** (in'tēr-lōd), *n.* 1. Short play between the acts of a play. 2. Short piece of music played between the parts of a song. [*L. — inter*, and *ludus*, play.]

**intermarry** (in-tēr-mar'i), *vi.* Become connected by marriage, as two families or tribes. — **intermarriage**, *n.*

**intermeddle** (in-tēr-med'l), *vi.* Meddle or mix with; interpose or interfere improperly. — **intermeddler**, *n.*

**intermediate** (in-tēr-mē-di-āt), *intermediary (in-tēr-mē-di-ār-i), *a.* In the middle between; intervening.*

**interment** (in-tēr-ment), *n.* Burial.

**interminable** (in-tēr-min-a-bl), *a.* Boundless; endless. — **interminably**, *adv.* [*vi.* Mingle; mix.]

**intermingle** (in-tēr-ming'gl), *vt.* and **intermission** (in-tēr-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of intermitting. 2. Interval; pause. — **intermissive**, *a.* Coming at intervals.

**intermit** (in-tēr-mit'), *vt.* Cause to cease for a time; interrupt. — **intermit'tent**, *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — **intermit'tingly**, *adv.* [*L. inter, and mitto, send.*]

**intermix** (in-tēr-miks'), *vt. and vi.* Mix together. — **intermixture**, *n.*

**internal** (in-tēr-nal), *a.* 1. Interior. 2. Domestic. 3. Intrinsic. — **internal-ly**, *adv.* [*L. internus, within.*]

**interne** or **intern** (in-tēr'n), *medical* student attendant in hospital.

**international** (in-tēr-nash'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between nations.

**internecine** (in-tēr-nē'sin), *a.* Mutually destructive; deadly. [*L. — inter, and neco, kill.*]

**interpolate** (in-tēr-po-lāt), *vt.* Alter (a text) by inserting a spurious word or passage. — **interpolator**, *n.* — **interpola'tion**, *n.* [*L. — interpolis, altered — inter and polio, polish, erase.* Erasing on a wax tablet was done by smoothing out the characters on it.]

**interpose** (in-tēr-pōz'), *I. vt.* Place between; thrust in. *II. vt.* 1. Come between. 2. Mediate. 3. Put in by way of interruption; interfere. — **inter-position** (in-tēr-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Intervention; mediation. 2. Thing interposed.

**interpret** (in-tēr-pret), *vt.* 1. Explain the meaning of. 2. Translate; decipher. — **interpretation** (in-tēr-pre-tā'shun), *n.* Explanation; meaning. — **interpreter** (in-tēr-pret-ēr), *n.* [*L.*]

**interregnum** (in-tēr-reg'num), *n.* Time between two reigns. [*L. inter, and regnum, rule.*]

**interrogate** (in-tēr'o-gāt), *vt.* Question; examine by asking questions. — **interrogator**, *n.* — **interroga-tion**, *n.* 1. Act of interrogating. 2. Question put. 3. Mark of a question (?). [*L. — inter, and rogo, ask.*]

**interrogative** (in-tēr-ro-g'a-tiv), *I. a.* Denoting a question; expressed as a question. *II. n.* Word used in asking a question. — **interrogatively**, *adv.*

**interrogatory** (in-tēr-ro-g'a-tō-ri), *I. n.* Formal question or inquiry. *II. a.* Expressing a question.

**interrupt** (in-tēr-rup't'), *vt.* 1. Break in or between; stop; hinder. 2. Divide; break continuity. — **interrupt-ion**, *n.* 1. Act of interrupting. 2. Hindrance; cessation. — **interrupt-ive**, *a.* Tending to interrupt. [*L. — inter, and rumpo, ruptum, break.*]

**intersect** (in-tēr-sekt'). *I. vt.* 1. Cut between or asunder. 2. Cut or cross mutually. *II. vi.* Cross each other. [*L. inter, and seco, sectum, cut.*]

**intersection** (in-tēr-sek'shun), *n.* 1. Intersecting. 2. Point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

**intersperse** (in-tēr-spērs'), *vt.* Scatter in between. — **intersper'sion**, *n.* [*L. inter, and spargo, scatter.*]

**interstate** (in'tēr-stāt), *a.* Pertaining to relations between different states.

**interstellar** (in-tēr-stel'ar), *a.* Situated beyond the solar system, among the stars. [*L. — inter, and stella, star.*]

**interstice** (in'tēr-stis or in-tēr'stis), *n.* Crevice; chink. — **interstitial**, *a.* [*L. inter, and sisto, stitum, stand.*]

**intertwine** (in-tēr-twin'), *vt. and vi.* Interlace; interweave.

**interval** (in'tēr-val), *n.* Time or space between. [*L. — inter, and val-um, rampart.*]

**intervene** (in-tēr-vēn'), *vi.* 1. Come or be between; interpose. 2. Occur between points of time. 3. Happen so as to interrupt. — **intervention**, *n.* [*L. inter, and venio, come.*]

**interview** (in'tēr-vū), *I. n.* 1. Meeting; conference. 2. Conversation with a journalist for publication. *II. vt.* Call on a person with a view to publishing a report of his conversation. [*Fr. entrevue, mutual view.*] [together.]

**intertwine** (in-tēr-wēv'), *vt.* Weave

**intestate** (in-tes'tāt), *I. a.* 1. Without having made a valid will. 2. Not disposed of by will. *II. n.* Person who died without making a valid will. — **intestacy**, *n.* [*L. in, not, and testor, make a will.*]

**intestine** (in-tes'tin), *I. a.* 1. Contained in the animal body. 2. Domestic. *II. n.* (Usually in *pl.*) Alimentary canal; bowels. — **intes-tinal**, *a.* Pertaining to the intestine. [*L. — intus, inside.*]

#### HUMAN INTESTINE AND STOMACH.

1. Vermiform appendix.
2. Caecum.
3. Ileum.
- 6.
7. Ascending, 13. transverse, and 4. descending colon of large intestine.
5. Rectum.
8. Duodenum.
11. Esophagus.
12. Cardiac end of stomach.



**inthrall** (in-thral') *vt.* Bring into thralldom or bondage; enslave.

**intimacy** (in'ti-mā-si), *n.* State of being intimate; close familiarity.

**Intimate** (in'ti-mat). I. *a.* 1. Innermost; internal. 2. Close; closely acquainted; familiar. II. *n.* Familiar friend; associate.—**intimately**, *adv.* [L. *intimus*—*intus*, within.]

**Intimate** (in'ti-mät), *vt.* Hint; announce.—**intimation**, *n.* [L. *intimo*.]

**Intimidate** (in-tim'i-dät), *vt.* Make timid; frighten; dispirit.—**intimidation**, *n.*

**into** (in'tö), *prep.* To and in.

**Intolerable** (in-tol'ër-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be endured.—**intolerableness**, *n.*—**intolerably**, *adv.*

**Intolerant** (in-tol'ër-ant), *a.* 1. Not able or willing to endure. 2. Not enduring difference of opinion, esp. on questions of religious dogma; illiberal; bigoted; persecuting.—**intolerantly**, *adv.*—**intolerance**, *n.*

**Intomb** (in-töm'), Same as ENTOMB.

**Intonate** (in'tö-nät), *vi.* 1. Sound forth. 2. Sound the notes of a musical scale. 3. Modulate the voice.—**intonation**, *n.*

**Intone** (in-tön'). I. *vi.* 1. Utter tones. 2. Give forth a low protracted sound. II. *vt.* Chant; read in a singing manner. [twisting.]

**Intortion** (in-tar'shun), *n.* Winding; twisting.

**Intoxicant** (in-toks'i-kant), *n.* Intoxicating substance.

**Intoxicate** (in-toks-i-kät), *vt.* 1. Make drunk. 2. Excite to enthusiasm or madness.—**intoxication**, *n.* [L.—*intoxico*—Gr. *toxikon*, poison for arrows—*toxon*, arrow.]

**Intractable** (in-trak'ta-bl), *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate.—**intractability**, **intractableness**, *n.*—**intractably**, *adv.*

**Intramural** (in-tra-mü'ral), *a.* Within the walls, as of a city. [L. *intra*, within, and *MURAL*.]

**Intransigent** (in-tran'si-jent), *a.* Irreconcilable; extremely radical. [Sp. =not transacting, uncompromising.]

**Intransitive** (in-tran'si-tiv), *a.* Not taking a direct object; representing action confined to the agent.—**intransitively**, *adv.*

**Intrench** (in-trench'), *vt.* Dig a trench around; fortify with a ditch and parapet.—**intrenchment**, *n.*

**Intrepid** (in-trep'id), *a.* Without trepidation or fear; undaunted; brave.—**intrepidity**, *n.*—**intrepidly**, *adv.* [L. *intrepidus*.]

**Intricate** (in'tri-kät), *a.* Involved; perplexing.—**intricacy**, **intricate-ness**, *n.*—**intricately**, *adv.* [L. *intricatus*—*tricae*, trifles, hindrances.]  
*Syn.* Entangled; complicated.

**Intrigue** (in-trég'). I. *n.* 1. Complex plot. 2. Private or party scheme. 3. Secret love affair. II. *vi.* 1. Form a plot or scheme. 2. Carry on illicit love. [Fr. *intriguer*—root of *INTRICATE*.]

**Intrinsic** (in-trin'sik), *a.* Inward; essential; real; inherent.—**intrinsically**, *adv.* [L.—*intra*, within, and *secus*, on the side.]

**Introduce** (in-trö-dus'), *vt.* 1. Lead or bring in; conduct into a place. 2. Formally make known or acquainted. 3. Bring into notice or practice. 4. Commence; present. [L.—*intro*, within, and *duco*, lead.]

**Introduction** (in-trö-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conducting into. 2. Act of making persons known to each other. 3. Act of bringing into notice or practice. 4. Preliminary matter to main part of a book. 5. Treatise introductory to a science or a course of study.

**Introductory** (in-trö-duk-tür-i), **introductive** (in-trö-duk'tiv), *a.* Serving to introduce; preliminary.

**Introlit** (in-trö-lit), *n.* Psalm or hymn sung before or during communion.

**Intromit** (in-trö-mit'), *vt.* [intromitting; intromitted.] Admit. [L. *intro*, within, and *mitto*, send.]

**Inspection** (in-trö-spek'shun), *n.* 1. Sight of the inside or interior. 2. Self-examination.—**inspective**, *a.* [L. *intro*, within, and *specio*, see.]

**Introvert** (in-trö-vert'), *vt.* 1. Turn inward. 2. Look inward. [L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, turn.]

**Intrude** (in-tröd'). I. *vi.* Enter uninvited or unwelcome. II. *vt.* Force in.—**intruder**, *n.*—**intrusion** (in-trö-zhun), *n.*—**intrusive** (in-trö'siv), *a.*—**intrusively**, *adv.*—**intrusiveness**, *n.* [L. *in*, and *trudo*, thrust.]  
*Syn.* Encroach; trespass; infringe.

**Intrust** (in-trust'), *vt.* Give in trust.

**Intuition** (in-tü-ish'un), *n.* 1. Direct cognition (without reasoning). 2. Primary truth.—**intuitional**, *a.* [L.—*in*, and *tueor*, look.]

**Intuitive** (in-tü-i-tiv), *a.* 1. Perceived or perceiving by intuition. 2. Seeing clearly.—**intuitively**, *adv.*

**Intumescence** (in-tü-mes'ens), *n.* Swelling.

**Intwine** (in-twin'). Same as ENTWINE.

**Inumbrate** (in-un'brät), *vt.* Cast a shadow upon.

**Inundate** (in-un'dät), *vt.* Flow upon or over; flood.—**inundation**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *unda*, wave.]

**Inure** (in-ür). I. *vt.* Use or practice habitually; accustom; harden by use. II. *vi.* Serve to the use or benefit of. [From "put in ure". See *URE*.]

Êste, fat, tãsk, fãr, fãll, fãre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqłt; mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.



**inurn** (in-ŭrn'), *vt.* Place in an urn; entomb.

**inutility** (in-ŭ-ti-l'i-ti), *n.* Uselessness.

**invade** (in-vād'), *vt.* 1. Enter as an enemy. 2. Encroach upon.—**inva'der**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *vado* go.]

**invalid** (in-val'ĭd), *a.* 1. Not valid or strong; infirm; sick. II. *n.* 1. Sickly person. 2. One disabled for active service, esp. a soldier or sailor. [Fr. *invalid*—L. *in*, not, and *validus*, strong.]

**invalid** (in-val'ĭd), *a.* 1. Without value, weight, or cogency. 2. Void; null.

**invalidate** (in-val'ĭd-āt), *vt.* Render invalid; weaken.—**invalida'tion**, *n.*

**invalidity** (in-val'ĭd'i-ti), *n.* Want of cogency; want of force.

**invaluable** (in-val'ŭ-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be valued; priceless.

**invariable** (in-vā'ri-a-bl), *a.* Without change; unalterable.—**invariably**, *adv.*—**invariableness**, *n.*

**invasion** (in-vā'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of invading; attack; incursion. 2. Attack on the rights of another; encroachment. [See **INVADE**.]

**invasive** (in-vā'siv), *a.* Making invasion; aggressive.

**investive** (in-vek'tiv), *I. n.* Severe accusation; attack with words. II. *a.* Railing; abusive. [See **INVEIGH**.]

**inveigh** (in-vā'), *vt.* Attack with words; rail against; revile. [L. *inveho*,—*in*, and *veho*, carry.]

**inveigle** (in-vē'gl), *vt.* Entice; seduce; wheedle. [From Fr. *aveugler*, blind.]

**invent** (in-vent'), *vt.* Find; forge.—**invention**, *n.* 1. Act of contriving a new thing. 2. Contrivance. 3. Power of inventing.—**inventive**, *a.* Able to invent.—**inventor**, *n.* [L.—*in*, upon, and *vento*, come.]

*Syn.* Devise; discover; contrive.

**inventory** (in'ven-tō-rĭ), *I. n.* Catalogue of furniture, goods, etc. II. *vt.* Make an inventory of. [L. *inventarium*, list of the things found.]

**inverse** (in-vērs'), *a.* Inverted; in the reverse or contrary order.—**inverse'ly**, *adv.*

**inversion** (in-vēr'shun), *n.* Inverting; change of order or position.

**invert** (in-vērt'), *vt.* Turn in or about; turn upside down; reverse.

—**Inverted arch**, used to distribute weight. [L.—*in*, and *verto*, turn.]



Inverted arch.

**invertibrate** (in-vēr'te-brāt).

*I. a.* Without a vertebral column. *II. n.* Animal destitute of a skull

and vertebral column.—**invert'e-bracy**, *n.* Lack of backbone; irresolution. [See **VERTEBRATE**.]

**invertible** (in-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* 1. That may be inverted. 2. Inflexible.

**invest** (in-vest'), *vt.* 1. Dress. 2. Confer; endow, as with office or authority. 3. Surround; block up; lay siege to. 4. Place; lay out, as money.—**invest'ment**, *n.* [L. *in*, on, and *vestio*, clothe.]

**investigate** (in-vest'i-gāt), *vt.* Inquire into with care and accuracy.—

**investiga'tion**, *n.*—**investigator**, *n.* [L.—*in*, and *vestigo*, track.]

**inveterate** (in-vet'ēr-āt), *a.* 1. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted. 2. Firmly addicted.—**invet'eracy**, *n.* [L. *invetero*, grow old.]

**invidious** (in-vid'i-us), *a.* Likely to incur or provoke ill-will or envy. [L. *invidia*, envy.]

**invigorate** (in-vig'ūr-āt), *vt.* Give vigor to.—**invigora'tion**, *n.*

*Syn.* Animate; strengthen; refresh.

**invincible** (in-vin'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be overcome; insuperable.—**invincibility**, *n.* [L.]

**inviolable** (in-vi'o-la-bl), *a.* That cannot be profaned or injured; sacred.—

**inviolably**, *adv.*—**inviolability**, *n.* [unprofaned; pure. [L.]

**inviolate** (in-vi'o-lāt), *a.* Not violated;

**invisible** (in-viz'i-bl), *a.* Not visible.—

**invis'ibly**, *adv.*—**invisib'ility**, *n.*

**invitation** (in-vi-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inviting. 2. Written or spoken solicitation.

**invite** (in-vit'), *vt.* 1. Ask; summon; request the company of. 2. Allure; attract. 3. Give occasion for.—**invi'ting**, *a.* Tempting. [L. *invito*.]

**invocation** (in-vo-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Addressing in prayer. 2. Legal call or summons.

**invoice** (in'vois). *I. n.* 1. Letter of advice of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity. 2. Lot of goods shipped. II. *vt.* Make an invoice of. [Fr. *envois*—*envoyer*, send.]

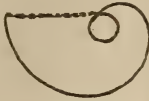
**invoke** (in-vōk'), *vt.* Call upon earnestly or solemnly; implore. [L.—*in*, on, and *voco*, call.]

**involute** (in'vo-lō-ēkr), *n.* Group of bracts around an expanded flower or umbel. [L.—*involvere*, wrap.]

**involuntary** (in-vol'un-tār-i), *a.* 1. Not having the power of will or choice. 2. Not under control of the will. 3. Done unwillingly.—**involuntar'ily**, *adv.*

fāte, fat, tāsċ, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**involute** (in'vo-löt), *a.* Rolled inward; involved; confused. *II. n.* Curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.



Involute.

**involution** (in-vo-löshun), *n.* 1. Action of involving. 2. State of being involved or entangled. 3. Raising a quantity to a given power.

**involve** (in-volv'), *vt.* 1. Wrap up; envelop. 2. Include of necessity. 3. Complicate. 4. Multiply by itself a given number of times.—**involve-ment**, *n.* [*L. in*, and *volvo*, roll.]

*Syn.* Implicate; imply; entangle; include; entwine; cover; absorb.

**invulnerable** (in-vul'nér-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be wounded. [*wall*.]

**inwall** (in-wal'), *vt.* Inclose with a inward (in'ward). *I. a.* Internal. 2.

Seated in the mind or soul. *II. adv.* 1. Toward the inside. 2. Into the mind or thoughts.—**in'wardly**, *adv.*

1. In the parts within. 2. Toward the center. 3. In the heart; secretly.—**in'wards**, *adv.* [*A. S. innweard*.]

**inweave** (in-wév'), *vt.* Weave into; entwine; complicate.

**inwrought** (in-rat'), *a.* 1. Wrought in or among other things. 2. Adorned with figures. [*See WORK*.]

**iodide** (i'o-did), *n.* Combination of iodine with a simple substance.

**iodine** (i'o-din), *n.* Non-metallic element much used in medicine, etc.—**iod'ic**, *a.* [*Gr. iodes*, violet-colored, from its violet vapor.]

**Ionie** (i-on'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to Ionia in Greece. 2. Denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the (ram's horn) volute of its capital. *See page 105.*

**iota** (i-ö'ta), *n.* 1. Ninth letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. Jot; very small quantity or degree. [*Gr.*]

**ipecac** (ip'e-kak), *n.* West Indian plant, whose roots afford a useful emetic. [*Sp. ipecacuana*—Brazil *ipe-caaguen*.]

**irade** (i-rä'dē), *n.* Decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey. [*Turk.*]

**irascible** (i-ras'i-bl), *a.* Susceptible of ire or anger; easily provoked; irritable.—**iras'cibly**, *adv.*—**irascibil'ity**, *n.* [*L. irascor*, am angry.]

**irate** (i-rät'), *a.* Enraged; angry. [*L.*]

**ire** (ir), *n.* Anger; rage.—**ire'ful**, *a.* Angry; resentful; wrath; enraged.

*Syn.* Passion. *See ANGER.*

**iridescent** (ir-i-des'ent), *a.* Colored like the iris or rainbow.—**irides'cence**, *n.* [*See IRIS*.]

**iridium** (i-rid'ium), *n.* White, brittle, hard metal, very rare.

**iris** (ir'is), *n.* 1. Rainbow; appearance resembling the rainbow. 2. Contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the colored part of the eye. 3. Fleur-de-lis; flag-flower.—*pl.* irises. [*Gr. iris*, messenger of the gods, rainbow.]



Iris.

**Irish** (ir'ish). *I.*

*a.* Relating to or produced in Ireland.

*II. n.* Language of the Irish, a form of Celtic.—*pl.* Natives or inhabitants of Ireland.

**irk** (ërk), *vt.* Weary; trouble. [*Sw. yrka*, urge, press. *See URGE*.]

**irksome** (ërk'sum), *a.* Vexatious; unpleasant; wearisome; tedious.

**iron** (i'urn). *I. n.* 1. Most common and useful of the metals. 2. Instrument or utensil made of iron.—*pl.* Fetters; chains. *II. a.* 1. Formed of iron. 2. Resembling iron; rude; stern; not to be broken; robust. *III. vt.* 1. Smooth with an iron instrument. 2. Arm with iron. 3. Fetter.—**ironbound**, *a.* Bound with iron; rugged, as a coast.—**ironclad**, *I. a.* 1. Covered or protected with iron. 2. Rigid. *II. n.* Vessel defended by iron plates. [*A. S. iren*.]

**ironical** (i-ron'ik-al), *a.* Meaning the opposite of what is expressed; satirical.—**iron'ically**, *adv.* [*See IRONY*.]

**ironmonger** (i-urn-mung-ër), *n.* Dealer in articles made of iron.

**irony** (i'run-i), *n.* Mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant; satire. [*Gr. ironia*, dissimulation.]

**irradiate** (ir-rä'di-ät). *I. vt.* 1. Dart rays of light upon or into; adorn with luster. 2. Animate with light or heat; illuminate the understanding. *II. vi.* Emit rays; shine.—**irra'dian'ce**, **irra'dian'cy**, *n.* 1. Throwing of rays of light. 2. That which irradiates or is irradiated. 3. Beams of light emitted; splendor.

**irrational** (ir-rash'un-al), *a.* 1. Void of reason or understanding. 2. Absurd. 3. Not expressible by an integral or by a vulgar fraction.

**irreclaimable** (ir-re-klä'ma-bl), *a.* That cannot be reclaimed or reformed; incorrigible. —**irreclaimably**, *adv.*

**irreconcilable** (ir-rek'on-si-la-bl), *a.* 1. Implacable. 2. Inconsistent. — **irreconcilableness**, *n.* — **irreconcilably**, *adv.*

**irrecoverable** (ir-re-kuv'ër-a-bl), *a.* Irretrievable. — **irrecoverableness**, *n.* — **irrecoverably**, *adv.*

**irredeemable** (ir-re-dë'ma-bl), *a.* 1. Not redeemable. 2. Not to be converted into cash at pleasure. — **irredeemableness**, *n.* — **irredeemably**, *adv.*

**irrefragable** (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl), *a.* Undeniable; unanswerable. [L. *in*, not, and *frango*, break.]

*Syn.* Incontrovertible; indubitable; indisputable; irrefutable.

**irrefutable** (ir-re-füt'a-bl or ir-ref'), *a.* Indisputable. — **irrefutably**, *adv.*

**irregular** (ir-reg'ü-lar), *I. a.* Not according to rule; not strictly legal; not uniform; not straight; not direct. *II. n.* Soldier not in regular service. — **irregularity**, *n.* Deviation from a straight line, or from rule; departure from method, order, or law.

**irrelative** (ir-rel'a-tiv), *a.* Not relative; unconnected.

**irrelevant** (ir-rel'e-vant), *a.* Not bearing directly on the matter in hand; extraneous. — **irrelevancy**, *n.*

**irreligion** (ir-re-lij'un), *n.* Want of religion. — **irreligious**, *a.* Destitute of religion; ungodly. — **irreligiously**, *adv.* — **irreligiousness**, *n.*

**irremediable** (ir-re-më'di-a-bl), *a.* Not to be remedied; incurable.

**irreparable** (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* That cannot be recovered; irretrievable. *Syn.* Irremediable; irrecoverable.

**irrepealable** (ir-re-pë'la-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be repealed or annulled.

**irreprehensible** (ir-rep-re-hen'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be blamed.

**irrepressible** (ir-re-pres'i-bl), *a.* Not to be restrained; uncontrollable.

**irreproachable** (ir-re-pröch'a-bl), *a.* Free from blame; innocent.

**irresistible** (ir-re-zis'ti-bl), *a.* Not to be opposed successfully; overpowering. — **irresistibly**, *adv.* — **irresistibleness**, **irresistibility**, *n.*

**irresolute** (ir-rez'o-lüt), *a.* Not firm in purpose; undecided. — **irresolutely**, *adv.* — **irresolution** (ir-rez-o-lö'shun), *n.* [having regard to]

**irrespective** (ir-re-spek'tiv), *a.* Not irresponsible (ir-re-spon'si-bl), *a.* 1. Not responsible. 2. Not reliable.

**irretrievable** (ir-re-trë'va-bl), *a.* Not to be recovered or repaired.

**irreverent** (ir-rev'ër-ent), *a.* Not reverent. — **irreverently**, *adv.* — **irreverence**, *n.*

**irreversible** (ir-re-vër'si-bl), *a.* 1. Not reversible. 2. That cannot be recalled or annulled. — **irreversibly**, *adv.* — **irreversibleness**, *n.*

**irrevocable** (ir-rev'o-ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be recalled; unalterable. — **irrevocably**, *adv.* — **irrevocableness**, *n.*

**irrigate** (ir'i-gät), *vt.* 1. Wet or moisten. 2. Cause water to flow upon. — **irrigation**, *n.* [L. *in*, and *rigo*, water. Akin to Ger. *regen*, Eng. *rain*.]

**irritable** (ir'i-ta-bl), *a.* 1. That may be irritated; easily provoked. 2. In *med.* Susceptible of excitement or irritation by stimulants. — **irritability**, *n.* [See IRRITATE.] [FUL.]

*Syn.* Sensitive; excitable. See FRET. **irritant** (ir'i-tant), *I. a.* Irritating. *II. n.* That which causes irritation.

**irritate** (ir'i-tät), *vt.* 1. Make angry; provoke. 2. Excite heat and redness in. 3. Increase the activity of. 4. Make oversensitive or nervous. — **irritation**, *n.* — **irritative**, **irritatory**, *ns.* [L. *irrito*—*atum*, prob. freq. of *irrio*, snarl as a dog.]

**irruption** (ir-rup'shun), *n.* Breaking or bursting in. 2. Sudden invasion. [L.—*in*, and *rumpo*, break.]

**irruptive** (ir-rup'tiv), *a.* Rushing suddenly in or upon. — **irruptively**, *adv.* [A. S.]

**is** (iz). *Third person sing. pres. ind. of BE.* **isagon** (i'sa-gon), *n.* Figure having equal angles. [Gr.—*isos*, equal, and *gonia*, angle.]

**ischialgia** (is-ki-al'ji-a), *n.* Sciatica; pain in the hip.

**ischium** (is'ki-um), *n.* Lowest of the three parts of the innominatum or haunch-bone. [Gr.]

**isinglass** (i'zing-gläs), *n.* 1. Purest kind of gelatin chiefly prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon; fish-glue. 2. Mica. [From Dut. *huizen-blas*—*huizen*, sturgeon, and *blas*, bladder.]

**Islam** (iz'lam), **Islamism** (iz'lam-izm), *n.* Mohammedan religion. — **Islamitic**, *a.* [Ar. *islam*—*salama*, submit to God.]

**island** (i'land), *n.* Land surrounded with water. — **islander** (i'land-ër), *n.* Inhabitant of an island. [A. S. *igland*, i'land.]

**isle** (il), *n.* Island. [O. Fr.—L. *insula*—*in*, and *salum*, the billowing sea.]

**islet** (i'let), *n.* Little isle.



**ism** (izm) *n.* 1. Theory; system. 2. Faddish doctrine.

**isobar** (i'so-bär), *n.* Line along which the barometric pressure is the same.

**isochronal** (i-sok'ron-al), **isochronous** (i-sok'ron-us), *a.* Of equal time; performed in equal times. [Gr.—*isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.]

**isolate** (i'so-lät or i'so-lät), *vt.* Place in a detached situation.—**isolation**, *n.* [It. *isolare*—*isola*—L. *insula*, island.]

**isometric** (i-so-met'rik), *a.* Of equal measure. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *metrik*.]

**isopod** (i'so-pod), *a.* With feet all alike or of similar structure.

**isosceles** (i-sos'e-léz), *a.* Having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Gr.—*isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg.]

**isotherm** (i'so-thërm), *n.* Line along which the mean temperature is the same.

—**isothermal**, *a.* [Gr.—*isos*, equal, and *therme*, heat.]

**israelite** (iz-ra-el-it), *n.* Descendant of Israel or Jacob; Jew. — **Israelitic** (iz-ra-el-it'ik), **Israelitish** (iz-ra-el-it'ish), *a.*

**issue** (ish'ö), *I. vi.* 1. Go, flow, or come out. 2. Proceed as from a source; spring; be produced. 3. Come to a point in fact or law; terminate. *II. vt.* Send out; put into circulation; give out for use; deliver. *III. n.* 1. Going or sending out. 2. That which passes out, as progeny, produce, publication, etc.; result. 3. Question for decision. 4. Ulcer produced artificially. [Fr.—*eissir*—L. *exire*, go out.]

*Syn.* Consequence; upshot; conclusion; termination; offspring.

**isthmus** (ist'mus or is'mus), *n.* Neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. [Gr.]

**it** (it), *pron.* Thing spoken of or referred to. [A. S. *hit*.]

**Italian** (i-tal'yan), **Italic** (i-tal'ik), *I. a.* Of or relating to Italy or its people. *II. n.* 1. Native of Italy. 2. Language of Italy.

**italicize** (i-tal'i-siz), *vt.* 1. Print in italics. 2. Underscore with a single line.

**italics** (i-tal'iks), *n. pl.* Kind of type which slopes to the right, so called because first used by an Italian printer, Aldo Manuzio, about 1500.

**itch** (ich), *I. n.* 1. Uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin. 2. Eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasite. 3. Constant teasing desire.

*II. vt.* 1. Have an irritating sensation in the skin. 2. Have a constant teasing desire. — **itchy** (ich'i), *a.* [A. S. *giccan*.]

**item** (i'tem), *I. adv.* Likewise. *II. n.* 1. Separate particular. 2. Separate article. — **i'tem-ize**, *vt.* Make a note of; write out singly. [L.]

**iterate** (i'tër-ät), *vt.* Do again; repeat. — **iteration**, *n.* [L.—*iterum*, again.]

**itinerant** (i'tin'ër-ant), *I. a.* Making journeys; traveling. *II. n.* One who wanders, esp. a preacher.

— **itineracy**, **itinerancy**, *n.*

**itinerary** (i'tin'ër-är-i), *I. a.* Travelling. *II. n.* 1. Detailed plan for a journey. 2.

Book of travels. [L.—*iter*, journey.]

**itinerate** (i'tin'ër-ät), *vi.* Travel.

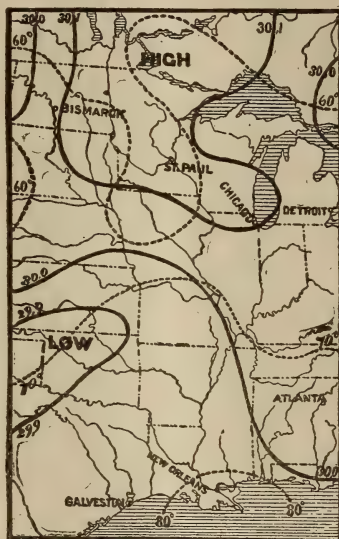
**its** (its), *pron.* Possessive of *IT*.

**itself** (it-self'), *pron.* Neuter reflexive pronoun, applied to things. [Ivy.]

**ivied**, **ivied** (i'vid), *a.* Mantled with ivory (i'vö-ri), *n.* 1. Hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc. 2. Tooth. [O. Fr. *ivorie*—L. *ebur*.]

**ivy** (i'vi), *n.* Creeping evergreen plant. [A. S. *ifig*.]

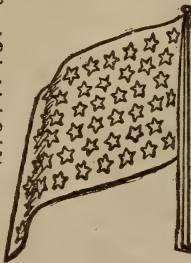
**izzard** (iz'ard), *n.* Old name for the



**J** (*jā*), *n.* Tenth letter of the English alphabet. Has invariably the soft sound of *g*, as in *genius*. **jabber** (*jab'ēr*). I. *vt.* and *vi.*

Gabble; talk rapidly and indistinctly. II. *n.* Rapid, indistinct speaking. [From root of **GABBLE**.]

**Jack** (*jak'*), *n.* 1. Familiar name for *John*. 2. Saucy fellow. 3. Sailor. 4. Instrument or device taking the place of a helper. 5. Male of some animals. 6. Flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship. 7. Playing card bearing the picture of a



American Jack.

knave.—*Jack boots* (*jak'bōts*), *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee.—*Jack-knife*, pocket-knife larger than a penknife.—*Jack of all trades*, one versed in many kinds of work, but expert in none.—*Jack-o'-lantern*. 1. Will-o'-the-wisp. 2. Pumpkin-lantern into which a face is carved.—*Jack plane*, carpenter's plane for rough work.—*Jack-pot*, in draw poker, a pool, in which the ante is repeated, and new deals made, until one player has a pair of jacks or better.—*Jack-pudding*, clown; buffoon.—*Jack-rabbit* (*jak'rāb-it*), *n.* One with very long ears and legs, of Western U. S.—*Jack-screw*, lifting-jack.—*Jack Tar*, a sailor; dim. *jack*, *jacky*; *pl. jackies*.

**Jackal** (*jak'al*), *n.* Wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog. [Pers. *shāghal*.]



Jackal.

**Jackanapes** (*jak'a-nāps*), *n.* Impudent fellow; cockcomb.

**Jackass** (*jak'as*), *n.* 1. Male of the ass. 2. Blockhead. [crow.]

**Jackdaw** (*jak'da*), *n.* Species of small jacket (*jak'et*). I. *n.* 1. Short coat. 2. Covering, esp. of nonconducting

material. II. *vt.* Put a jacket on. [Fr. *jaquette*.]

**jackstone** (*jak'stōn*), *n.* Small pebble or toy, with which children play, catching them, etc.

**jackstraw** (*jak'stra*), *n.* 1. Effigy of a man, made of straw. 2. Straw or strip of wood or bone, representing a tool or the like, and used in a game.

**jade** (*jād*). I. *n.* 1. Tired horse; worthless nag. 2. Vicious woman. II. *vt.* Tire by overwork. III. *vi.* Become tired or weary. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Syn.* Fatigue; weary; wear.

**jade** (*jād*), *n.* Stone used for ornamental carving.

**jag** (*gag*). I. *n.* Notch; ragged protuberance. II. *vt.* [jag'ing; jagged.] Cut into notches.—**jagged** (*jag'ed*), *a.* Notched; rough-edged.—**jaggedly**, *adv.* [Celt. *gag*, cleft.]

**jag** (*gag*), *n.* Small load. [Etym. doubtful.]

**jaguar** (*jag-wär'*), *n.* Most formidable American beast of prey, allied to the leopard. [Braz. *jaguara*.]



Jaguar.

**jail** (*jäl*), *n.*

Prison.—*Jail-bird*, *n.* Convict.—**jailer**, *n.* Keeper of a jail or prison. [O. Fr. *gaiole*—It. *gabbiola*—L. *caveola*, cage.]

**jalap** (*jal'ap*), *n.* Purgative root of a plant first brought from Xalapa, in Mexico.

**jam** (*jam*), *n.* Conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. [Etym. doubtful.]

**jam** (*jam*). I. *vt.* [jam'ming; jammed.] Press or squeeze tight. II. *n.* People or things jammed or crowded together. [From root of *champ*.]

**jamb** (*jam*), *n.* Sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, etc. [O. Fr. *gambe*, leg—Celt. *cam*, bent.]

**jangle** (*jang'gl*). I. *vi.* Sound discordantly, as in wrangling; wrangle; quarrel. II. *vt.* Cause to sound harshly. III. *n.* Discordant sound; contention. [From the sound.]

**janitor** (*jan'i-tūr*), *n.* One who has the care of a building.—*fem.* **janitress**, **jan'itrix**. [L. from *janua*, door.]

**janizary** (*jan'i-zar-i*), **janissary** (*jan'i-sar-i*), *n.* Soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards. [Fr. *janissaire*—Turk. *yeni*, new, and *askari*, soldier.]

**January** (*jan'u-ar-i*), *n.* First month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to the god *Janus*.

**japan** (ja-pa'n'). I. *vt.* [japan'ning; japanned.] Varnish after the manner of the Japanese. II. *n.* 1. Work japanned. 2. Varnish or lacquer used in japanning.

**Japanese** (jap-a-nēz' or -nēs'). I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants. II. *n.* 1. Native of Japan. 2. Language of Japan.

**jar** (jār). I. *vt.* 1. [jar'ring; jarred.] Make a harsh, discordant sound. 2. Shake or tremble. 3. Be inconsistent. II. *vt.* Shake; agitate. III. *n.* Harsh, rattling sound; clash of interests or opinions; discord. [A. S. *cearian*.]

**jar** (jār). *n.* Earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth, but without handle or spout. [Pers. *jarrah*, water-pot.]

**jardinière** (zhār-din-yār), *n.* Ornamental stand or vase for flowers in a room. [Fr.]

**jargon** (jār-gun), *n.* 1. Confused and unintelligible talk. 2. Slang. [Fr.]

**jasmine** (jas'min), **jessamine** (jes'a-min), *n.* Genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers. [Ar. *yasmin*.]

**jasper** (jas'pēr), *n.* Semi-precious stone of various colors. [Gr. *iaspis*.]

**jaundice** (jān'dis), *n.* Disease characterized by a yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., caused by bile. — **jaundiced** (jān'dist), *a.* 1. Affected with jaundice. 2. Prejudiced; envious. [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow.]

**jaunt** (jānt). I. *vi.* Go from place to place. II. *n.* Excursion; ramble. [Etym. doubtful.]

**jaunty, janty** (jānt'i), *a.* Showy, airy; dashing. — **jauntily**, *adv.* — **jauntiness**, *n.* [From Fr. *gentil*, genteel.]

**javelin** (jav'lin), *n.* Light spear 6 ft. long.

**jaw** (jā), *n.* Bone of which the teeth are set. 2. Anything like a jaw.

**jay** (jā), *n.* Bird of the crow family with gay plumage.

**jazz** (jaz), *n.* Ragtime music in discordant tones.

**jealous** (jel'us), *a.* 1. Suspicious of, or incensed at, rivalry. 2. Anxiously watchful.

3. Exact. — **jealously**, *adv.* — **jealousy**, *n.* [Fr. *jalous* — Gr. *zelos*, zeal, emulation.]



Human lower jawbone.



Jay.

**jean** (jān), *n.* Twilled cotton cloth. — **jeans** (jānz), *n. pl.* Drawers made of jean. [From *Genoa*, Italy.]

**jeer** (jēr). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Make sport of. II. *n.* Biting jest; mockery. [From Dut. *den gek sheeren*, shear the fool.] *Syn.* Flout; gibe; mock; rail; scoff; sneer; taunt.

**Jehovah** (jē-hō'va), *n.* Name for the Supreme Being, mistakenly read for the Hebrew *Jahveh*.

**jeune** (jē-jōn'), *a.* Empty; void of interest; barren. — **jejunely**, *adv.* — **jejuneness**, *n.* [L. *jejunus*, fasting.]

**jellied** (jel'id), *a.* In the state of jelly.

**jelly** (jel'i), *n.* 1. Anything gelatinous. 2. Juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [Fr. *gelée* — L. *gelo*, freeze.]

**jelly-fish** (jel'i-fish), *n.* Marine radiate animal that looks like jelly.

**jennet, gennet, genet** (jen'et), *n.* Small Spanish horse. [Fr. *genet* — Sp. *ginele*, nag, orig. a horse-soldier. Of Moorish origin.]

**jenny** (jen'i), *n.* Gin or machine for spinning. [Corrupted from GIN, machine.]

**jeopard** (jep'ard), **jeopardize** (jep'ar-diz), *vt.* Put in jeopardy.

**jeopardous** (jep'ar-dus), *a.* Exposed to danger or loss.

**jeopardy** (jep'ard-i), *n.* Hazard; danger; exposure to death or loss. [Fr. *jeu parti*, divided game, even chance.]

**jeremiad** (jer-e-mi'ad), *n.* Lamentation long drawn out. [From *Jeremiah* in the Old Testament.]

**jerk** (jērk). I. *vt.* Throw with a quick effort; give a sudden movement. II. *n.* Short, sudden movement. [Etym. doubtful.]

**jerked-beef** (jērkt'bēf), *n.* Beef cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. [Chilian *charqui*.]

**jerkin** (jēr'kin), *n.* Jacket; short coat; close waistcoat. [Dut. dim. of *jurk*, frock.] [of poor material.]

**jerry** (jer'i), *n.* One who builds houses

**jersey** (jēr'zi), *n.* Fine woolen yarn; combed wool. 2. Kind of close-fitting woolen upper garment worn in rowing, etc. [From the island of Jersey.]

**jessamine** (jes'a-min). See JASMINE.

**jest** (jest). I. *n.* 1. Something ludicrous; joke; fun. 2. Object of laughter. II. *vi.* Make a jest or merryment. — **jestingly**, *adv.* — **jest'er**, *n.* One who jests, buffoon. [O. Fr. *geste* — L. *gestum*, done.]

**Jesuit** (jēz'ū-it), *n.* 1. One of the Society of Jesus founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola. — **Jesuitic, Jesuitical**, *a.*



**jet** (jet), *n.* Very compact and black species of coal, used for ornaments.—**jet-black**, *a.* Of the deepest black color.—**jetty**, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet. [O. Fr. *gaiet*—Gr. *gagates*.]

**jet** (jet), *I. vt. and vi.* [jet'ting; jet'ted.] Throw or shoot forward; jut. *II. n.* 1. Spouting stream. 2. Short pipe emitting a flame of gas. [Fr.—It. *geto*, —*L. jactus*, throw.]

**jetsam** (jet'sam), **jetson** (jet'sun), *n.* 1. Throwing of goods overboard in a case of great peril to lighten a vessel. 2. Goods so thrown away which sink. [See JETTISON.]

**jettison** (jet'i-sun), *vt.* Throw overboard to ease the ship. [O. Fr. *getai-son*—*L. jactare*, throw.]

**jetty** (jet'i), *I. n.* 1. Projection; pier; landing place. 2. Dam constructed to change the course of the current in a river. *II. vi.* Jut; project. *III. vt.* Construct a jetty. [Fr. *jette*, thrown out—*jeter*.]

**jeu d'esprit** (zhê-des-prê'), *n.* Witticism. [Fr.=play of wit.]

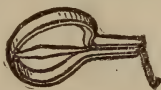
**jeunesse dorée** (zhê-nes-do-râ'), *n.* Rich young men. [Fr.=gilded youth.]

**Jew** (jô), *n.* Inhabitant of Judea; Hebrew; Israelite. — *fem.* Jew'ess. — **Jewish**, *a.* — **Jew'ishly**, *adv.* — **Jew'ishness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *Jui*—*L. Judæus*.]

**jewel** (jô'el), *I. n.* 1. Precious stone. 2. Anything highly valued. *II. vt.* Dress or adorn with jewels; fit with a jewel. [O. Fr. *jouel*, Fr. *joyau*, a dim. of Fr. *jote*, joy.] [or deals in, jewels.]

**jeweler** (jô'el-er), *n.* One who makes jewelry (jô'el-ri), *n.* Jewels in general.

**jew's-harp** (jôz'-hârp), *n.* Small harp-shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger.



Jew's-harp.

**jib** (jib), *I. n.* Triangular sail in front of the foremast (so called from partial shifting of itself). *II. vi.* Move restively. [Dan. *gibbe*, Dut. *gippen*, turn suddenly.]

**jib-boom** (jib'bôm), *n.* Extension of bowsprit on which outer jibs are set.

**jibe** (jib), *vt.* [jib'ing; jibed.] To tack by bringing wind abaft; (reverse of going about). See GIBE.

**jig** (jig), *I. n.* Quick, lively tune; quick dance suited to the tune. *II. vi.* [jig'ing; jigged.] Dance a jig. [Fr. *gigue*, addis.]

**jigger** (jig'ër), *n.* Minute species of flea of the W. Indies. [From the native *chigoe*.]

**jigger** (jig'ër), *n.* Anything small, as a small car, boat, tick, etc.

**jiggered** (jig'erd), *a.* in "I'll be jiggered", a mild oath.

**jilt** (jilt), *I. n.* Woman who encourages a lover and then neglects or rejects him; flirt. *II. vt.* Encourage and then disappoint in love. [Scot. *jillet*—*Jill* (*L. Juliana*—*Julius*).]

**jiminy** (jim'i), *n.* Short crowbar.

**jingle** (jing'gl), *I. n.* 1. Jangling or clinking sound. 2. That which makes a rattling sound. 3. Correspondence of sounds. *II. vi.* Sound with a jingle.

**jingo** (jing'gô), *n.* One who advocates an aggressive foreign policy.

**jinrikisha** (jin-rik'i-shâ), *n.* Japanese two-wheeled cart drawn by a man.

**jitney** (jit'ni), *n.* Passenger automobile; a five-cent fare or nickel coin.

**jiu-jitsu** (jû-jit'sô), *n.* Japanese system of self-defense.

**job** (job), *I. n.* 1. Piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature. 2. Undertaking with a view to profit.

3. Mean transaction, in which private gain is sought under pretense of public service. *II. vt.* Work at jobs. 2. Buy and sell, as a broker. — *Job printer*, one who does miscellaneous work, such as bills, circulars, etc. — *Job-work*, work paid for by the job, not by the day. — *jobber* (job'ër), *n.* 1. One who buys in lots of wholesale dealers and sells to retailers; middleman. 2. One who uses politics for private advantage. — *jobbery* (job'ër-i), *n.* Unfair means employed to procure some private end. [O. Fr. *gob*, mouthful.]

**jockey** (jok'i), *I. n.* One who rides a horse in a race. 2. Horsedealer. 3. Cheat. *II. vt.* Cheat. [Dim. of Jock, northern E. for Jack.]

**jocose** (jo-kôs'), *a.* Full of jokes; humorous; merry. — **jocose'ly**, *adv.* — **jocose'ness**, *n.* [L. *jocosus*—*jocus*, joke.]

**jocular** (jok'ul-âr), *a.* Given to jokes; humorous; droll; laughable. — **joc'ularly**, *adv.* — **jocularity**, *n.*

**jocund** (jok'und), *a.* Merry; cheerful; pleasant. — **jocund'ity**, *n.*

**jog** (jog), *I. vt.* [jog'ing; jogged.] Push with the elbow or hand; nudge. *II. vi.* Move by small shocks; travel slowly. *III. n.* Slight shake or push; nudge. — **jog'trot**, *n.* Slow, jogging trot. [W. *gogi*.]

**joggle** (jog'l), *I. vt.* Jog or shake slightly; jostle. *II. vi.* Shake. [Dim. of JOG.]

**John Bull** (jon bôl), *n.* Personification of the typical characteristics of the English people.

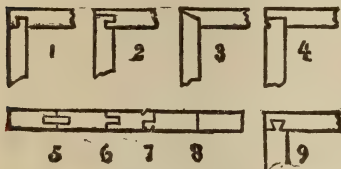
**John Doe** (jon dô), *n.* Plaintiff.

**johnny-cake** (jon'l-kāk), *n.* Cake of Indian meal, made in various ways.

**johnny-jump-up** (jon'i-jump'up), *n.* Wild pansy.

**join** (join). I. *vt.* 1. Connect; unite. 2. Associate with; add or annex. II. *vi.* Be connected; grow together. — **join'er**, *n.* One who joins or unites; carpenter. — **join'ery**, *n.* Art of the joiner. [Fr. *joindre* — *L. jungere*.]

**joint** (joint). I. *n.* 1. Place where two or more things join; knot; hinge; seam, etc. 2. Part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint. — II. *a.* 1. Joined, united, or combined. 2. Shared among more than one. III. *vt.* 1. Unite by joints; fit closely. 2. Provide with joints. 3. Cut into joints, as an animal. IV. *vi.* Fit like joints. — **joint'ly**, *adv.* — **Joint-stock**, *n.* Stock held jointly or in company.



CARPENTER'S JOINTS.

1. For doors, window frames, etc. 2. For pilasters. 3. Miter-joint with a jag (notch). 4. Bead-joint. 5. Feather-joint. 6. Tongue-joint. 7. Rabbit-joint with two beads. 8. Square joint. 9. Dovetail.

**joist** (joist). I. *n.* Timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed. II. *vt.* Fit with joists. [O. Fr. *giste* — *L. jacere*, lie.]

**joke** (jök). I. *n.* Jest; something witty or sportive; anything said or done to excite a laugh. II. *vt.* Cast jokes at; banter; make merry with. III. *vi.* Jest; be merry; make sport. [*L. jocus*.] *Syn.* Rally. See **JEST**.

**joker** (jök'ër), *n.* 1. One who jokes or jests. 2. Additional card in the pack of 52, used in certain games.

**jollification** (jol-i-fi-kä'shun), *n.* Noisy festivity and merriment.

**jolly** (jol'i). I. *a.* 1. Merry. 2. Expressing or exciting mirth. 3. Comely; robust. II. *adv.* Very. III. *vt.* 1. Joke; rail. 2. Cajole (colloq.). [Fr. *joli*, — *E. yule*.]

**jollyboat** (jol'i-böt), *n.* Small boat belonging to a ship. [Dan. *jolle*, yawl, and **BOAT**.]

**jolt** (jölt). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Shake with sudden jerks. II. *n.* Sudden jerk. [Etymology doubtful.]

**jonquil** (jon'kwil), *n.* Species of narcissus or daffodil with rush-like leaves. [Fr. *jonquille* — *L. juncus*, rush.]

**joss** (jos), *n.* Chinese idol. — **joss-house**, *n.* Chinese temple. — **joss-stick**, *n.* Stick of gum burned as incense. [Chinese, corrupted from Port. *deos*, god.] [of **JOUST**.]

**jostle** (jos'li), *vt.* Push; elbow. [Freq.]

**jot** (jot). I. *n.* Least quantity assignable. II. *vt.* [jot'ting; jot'ted.] Set down briefly. — **jotting** (jot'ing), *n.* Memorandum. [Gr. *tota*, 1.]

**joule** (jowl), *n.* Work done in one second with a current of one ampere against resistance of one ohm. [After *Joule*, Engl. physicist.]

**journal** (jür'nal), *n.* 1. Book containing an account of each day's transactions. 2. Periodical. 3. Transactions of a society. 4. Part of an axle which turns in a bearing. [Fr. — *L. diurnalis*.]

**journalism** (jür'nal-izm), *n.* Occupation of a journalist.

**journalist** (jür'nal-ist), *n.* One who writes for or conducts a periodical.

**journey** (jür'ni). I. *n.* Travel; tour; excursion. II. *vt.* Travel. [Fr. *journee*, day's travel — *L. diurnus*.]

**journeyman** (jür'ti-man), *n.* One whose apprenticeship is completed.

**joust** (just or jöst). I. *n.* Encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament. II. *vi.* Run in the tilt. [O. Fr. *jouste* — *L. iuxta*, nigh to.]

**jovial** (jöv'ial), *a.* Joyous; full of mirth and happiness. — **jovial'ity**, *n.* [L. *Jovialis* — *Jovis*, Jupiter.]

**jowl** (jöl), *n.* Cheek. [A.S. *ceaf*, jaw.]

**joy** (joi). I. *n.* 1. Gladness; rapture; mirth. 2. Cause of joy. II. *vi.* Rejoice; be glad; exult. — **joy'ful**, *a.* Full of joy; very glad, happy, or merry. —

**joy'fully**, *adv.* — **joy'fulness**, *n.* — **joy'less**, *a.* Without joy; not giving joy. — **joy'lessly**, *adv.* — **joy'ous**, *a.* Full of joy, happiness, or merriment. —

**joy'ously**, *adv.* — **joy'ousness**, *n.* [Fr. *jote* — *L. gaudium*, joy.]

*Syn.* Happiness; bliss; merriment; ecstasy; hilarity; jollity; jolliness.

**joyful** (jöv'bi-lant), *a.* Shouting for joy. [L. — *jubilo*, shout for joy.]

**rejoice** (jöv'bi-lat), *vt.* Rejoice; exult; triumph. — **rejoice'ment**, *n.*

**jubilee** (jöv'bi-lë), *n.* 1. Season of great public joy. 2. Fiftieth anniversary. [L. *jubilaeus* — Heb. *yobel*, trumpet blast.]

**Judaic** (jöv-dä'ik), **Judaical** (jöv-dä'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [L.]

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër, mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**Judaism** (jô'da-izm), *n.* Doctrines and rites of the Jews.

**judas** (jô'das), *n.* Hole for looking without seeing seen.

**judge** (juj). I. *vt.* 1. Hear and decide. 2. Form or pass an opinion. 3. Distinguish. II. *vt.* 1. Hear and determine authoritatively; sentence. 2. Be censorious towards. 3. Consider. 4. Form or pass an opinion upon. [Fr. *juger*—*L. judico*—*jus*, law, and *dico*, declare.]

**judge** (juj), *n.* 1. Civil officer who hears and settles causes. 2. Arbitrator; awarder; umpire. 3. One who can decide upon the merits of a thing; critic; connoisseur.—**judge-ship**, *n.* Office of a judge. [Fr. *juge*,—*L. judex*.]

**judgment** (juj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of judging. 2. Faculty by which this is done; reason. 3. Opinion formed. 4. Sentence. 5. Condemnation; doom.—*Confess judgment*, give formal consent to judgment against the consenting party being entered without pleading; acknowledge liability.—**judgment-day**, *n.* The day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind; doomsday.—**judgment-note**, *n.* Promissory note, containing a power of att'y to appear and confess judgment for the amount of the note.

*Syn.* Decision; award; discernment; sagacity; wisdom; taste; understanding; sensibility; intellect; penetration. [power to judge.]

**judicative** (jô'di-kâ-tiv), *a.* Having

**judicatory** (jô'di-ka-tô-ri). I. *a.* Pertaining to a judge; distributing justice. II. *n.* 1. Distribution of justice. 2. Tribunal.

**judicature** (jô'di-ka-tūr), *n.* 1. Profession of a judge. 2. Power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial. 3. Jurisdiction. 4. Tribunal.

**judicial** (jô-dish'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a judge or court. 2. Practiced in, or proceeding from, a court of justice. 3. Established by statute. 4. Adapted or fitted for judging.—**judicially**, *adv.* [*L. judicialis*.]

**judiciary** (jô-dish'i-âr-i), I. *n.* 1. Judges taken collectively. 2. System of courts. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the courts of law. 2. Passing judgment. [*L. judiciarius*.]

**judicious** (jô-dish'us), *a.* 1. According to sound judgment. 2. Possessing sound judgment; discreet.—**judiciousness**, *n.*—**judiciously**, *adv.*

**Judy** (jô'di), *n.* [*pl.* Judies.] Punch's wife in a 'Punch and Judy' show. [Familiar form of JUDITH.]

**jug** (jug). I. *n.* Large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth. II. *vt.* [jugg'ing; jugged.] 1. Put into a jug. 2. Commit to jail. (*Collog.*) [Etymology doubtful.]

**juggle** (jug'l), I. *vt.* and *vt.* Play tricks by sleight-of-hand; conjure; deceive. II. *n.* 1. Trick by sleight-of-hand. 2. Imposture.—**juggler**, *n.*—**juggle-glery**, *n.* [O. Fr. *jogler*—*L. jocular*, jest.]

**jugular** (jögü-lar). I. *a.* Pertaining to the throat. II. *n.* One of the two large veins of the neck. The external one carries the blood from the external parts of the head and neck into the subclavian vein; it is visible on either side of the neck. The internal one carries the blood from the interior parts of the head and joins the subclavian vein. [*L. jugulum*, collar-bone—*jungo*, join.]

**juice** (jös), *n.* 1. Sap of vegetables. 2. Fluid part of animal bodies.—**juiceless**, *a.*—**juicy** (jô'si), *a.* Full of juice.—**juiciness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. jus*, sauce, broth.]

**Jujube** (jög'bë), *n.* 1. Genus of spiny shrub. 2. Edible fruit of the shrub. 3. Lozenge made to taste like the fruit. [Fr.—Pers. *zizfun*, jujube-tree.]



Jujube.

**julep** (jôlep), *n.* 1. Pleasant liquid medicine in which an ill-tasting medicine is taken. 2.

Brandy, broken ice, and sugar, flavoured, usually with mint. [Ar. *julab*—Pers. *gul*, rose, and *âb*, water.]

**Julian** (jöl'an), *a.* Pertaining to Julius Caesar.—*Julian year*, year of 365¼ days, as arranged by Julius Cæsar.

**julienne** (zhö-lë-en'), *n.* Clear soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces. [Fr.]

**July** (jô-lî), *n.* Seventh month of the year, so called by Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month, and who reformed the calendar.

**jumble** (jum'bl). I. *vt.* and *vt.* Mix confusedly. II. *n.* 1. Confused mixture. 2. Kind of thin, crisp cake.

**jumbo** (jum'bô), *n.* Very large individual of its kind. [After Jumbo, a big elephant exhibited about 1880-85.]



**jumelle** (zhö-mel'), *a.* Twin; in pairs, as an opera-glass having two tubes. [Fr. fem. of *jumeau*, twin.]

**jump** (jump). *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Spring; bound; leap. 2. Pass by a leap; skip over. *II. n.* Act of jumping; bound. —*Jump a claim*, take possession of a piece of public land which another has already occupied. —*Jump bail*, abscond to avoid trial, after bail is given. [O. Ger. *gumpen*, jump.]

**junction** (jungk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of joining, or state of being joined. 2. Place or point of union. [See JOIN.]

**junction** (jungk'tür), *n.* 1. Joining; union. 2. Critical or important point of time. [L. *junctura* — *jungo*, join.]

**June** (jön), *n.* Sixth month of the year. [L. *Junius*.]

**jungle** (jung'gl), *n.* Dense tangle of vegetation. —**jung'ly**, *a.* [Hindoo *jangal*.]

**junior** (jö-ni-ür), *I. a.* 1. Younger, 2. Lower in rank. *II. n.* One younger or less advanced. — **juniority** (jö-ni-ör'i-ti), *n.* State of being junior. [L.]

**juniper** (jö-ni-për), *n.* Evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin. [L. *juniperus*, renewing its youth — *juvenis* young, and *pario*, bring forth; because evergreen.]



Juniper.

**junk** (jungk), *n.* Chinese sea-going vessel, having from one to five masts. [Port. *junco* — Chinese *chw'an*, boat.]

**junk** (jungk), *n.* 1. Piece of old cordage. 2. Salt meat. 3. Scraps of old iron, paper, rags, etc. [L. *juncus*, rush, of which ropes used to be made.]

**Junker** (yon'kër), *n.* 1. Young German nobleman. 2. Member of the aristocratic party in Northern Germany.

**junket** (jung'ket), *n.* Picnic; feast; excursion. *II. vi.* Go on a picnic excursion; feast. *III. vt.* Feast. [It. *giuncata* — L. *juncus*, reed-basket.]

**junta** (jun'ta), *n.* Spanish grand council of state. [Sp.] [jun'tos. [Sp.]

**junto** (jun'tō), *n.* Cabal; faction. — *pl.*

**Jupiter** (jö-pi-tër), *n.* 1. Chief god among the Romans. 2. Largest, and next to Venus, brightest of planets. [Contr. from *Jovis pater*, Jove father.]

**judicial** (jö-rid'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the distribution of justice. 2. Per-

taining to a judge. 3. Used in courts of law. — **jurid'ically**, *adv.* [L. — *jus*, law, and *dico*, declare.]

**jurisdiction** (jö-ris-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Judicial authority. 2. Extent of power. — **jurisdictional**, *a.* [L.]

**jurisprudence** (jö-ris-prö'dens), *n.* 1. Science of law. 2. Unwritten, non-statutory law. [L.]

**jurist** (jö-rist), *n.* One who is versed in the science of law. [Fr. *juriste*.]

**juror** (jö-rür), **juryman** (jö-ri-man), *n.* One who serves on a jury.

**jury** (jö-ri), *n.* Body of men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them. [Fr. *juré*, sworn — *juror* — L. *juro*, swear.]

**jury-mast** (jö-ri-mást), *n.* Temporary mast in place of one lost. [Contr. from *injury-mast*.] [for temporary service.]

**jury-rigged** (jö-ri-rigd), *a.* Rigged just, *n.* Tilt. Same as Joust.

**just** (just). *I. a.* Conforming to right; normal; equitable. *II. adv.* Exactly; barely. — **justly**, *adv.* — **justness**, *n.* Equity; propriety; exactness. [L.]

*Syn.* Upright; righteous; due; regular; proper; exact; impartial; true.

**justice** (jus'tis), *n.* 1. Quality of being just; impartiality. 2. Retribution. 3. Judge; magistrate. [F. — L. *justicia*.]

*Syn.* Equity; honesty; right; law; integrity; rectitude; desert.

**justiciary** (jus-tish'är-i), *I. a.* Relating to the administration of justice. *II. n.* Administrator of justice; judge.

**justifiable** (jus-ti-fi-a-bl), *a.* That may be justified or defended. — **justifiableness**, *n.* — **justifiably**, *adv.*

**justification** (jus-ti-fi-kä'shun), *n.* Vindication; absolution; plea of sufficient reason.

**justify** (jus-ti-fi), *vt.* 1. Prove or show to be just or right; vindicate. 2. Absolve; exonerate. 3. Adjust; fit, as type in the forms. [L. — *justus*, just, and *facio*, make.]

**jut** (jut), *vt.* [jut'ting; jut'ted.] Project. [A form of JET.]

**jute** (jüt), *n.* Fiber of an Indian plant, resembling hemp and used in the manufacture of coarse bags, mats, etc. [Beng. *jüt*.]

**juvenescent** (jö-ve-nes'ent), *a.* Growing young. — **juvenes'cence**, *n.* [L.]

**juvenile** (jö-ve-nil), *I. a.* Young; pertaining to youth. *II. n.* 1. Young person; youth. 2. Book for young people or children. — **juvenil'ity**, *n.* [L. *juvenilis*.]

**juxtaposition** (juks-ta-po-zish'un), *n.* Placing or being placed near; contiguous. [L. *juxta*, near, and *positio*, place.]



**k** (kā), *n.* Eleventh letter of the English alphabet, silent before *n* in the same syllable.

**Kaaba** (kā'ba), *n.* Most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans, erected in the Great Mosque at Mecca, and containing the sacred black stone, said to have fallen from heaven. [Ar. *ka'ab*, cube.] [Dutch.]

**kaap** (káp), *n.* Cap. [So. African.]  
**Kaabye** (ka-bil'), *n.* One of a Berber race in the mountains of Algeria. [Ar. *gabail*, horde.] [countries. [Ar. *qadi*.]

**Kadi** (kā'di), *n.* Judge in Mohammedan law.  
**Kafir** (kaf'ir), *n.* One of a native race of S. E. Africa. [Ar. *kafir*, unbeliever.]

**Kaftan** (kaft'an), *n.* Long vest with long sleeves and a girdle, worn in eastern countries. [canoe. [Eskimo.]]

**kaiak**, **kayak** (kā'yak), *n.* Seal-skin boat.  
**Kaiser** (kī'zér), *n.* German Emperor. [L. *Cæsar*.] [leaves.]

**Kale** (kāl), *n.* Cabbage with open, curled leaves.  
**Kaleidoscope** (ka-lī'do-skōp), *n.* Optical toy exhibiting an endless variety of beautiful colors and forms. — **kaleidoscopie**, *a.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeo*, see.]

**Kali** (kā'li), *n.* 1. Glasswort, a plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass. 2. Potash. [See **ALKALI**.]  
**Kalium** (kā'li-um), *n.* Potash.

**Kamitok** (kā'mō-tok), *n.* Among the Tehukchi, a destitute Siberian tribe near the Bering Strait, a ceremony during which an old person is killed so as to decrease the demand for food.

**Kanaka** (ka-nā'ka), *n.* Native of the Hawaiian islands.

**Kangaroo** (kang-a-rō'), *n.* Australian quadruped, remarkable for the length of its hind legs and its power of leaping. [Native name.]

**Kaoilin** (kā'o-lin), *n.* White clay, chief ingredient of porcelain. [Chin.]

**Katsup**. See **CATCHUP**.

**Katydid** (kā'ti-did), *n.* Pale-green insect, allied to the grasshopper. [From its song.]

**Keck** (kek), *vt.* Heave the stomach; retch. [to protect from chafing.]

**Keekie** (kek'i), *vt.* Wind with old rope.

**Kedge** (kej), *n.* Small anchor for keeping a ship steady and for warping the ship. II. *vt.* Move by means of a kedge; warp. [Icel. *kaggi*, cask fixed to an anchor as a buoy.]



Kangaroo.

**keel** (kēl). I. *n.* 1. Part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame. 2. Low, flat-bottomed boat. II. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Plough with a keel; navigate. 2. Turn keel upwards. — *Keel over*, upset. [A. S. *ceol*, ship.]

**keelhaul** (kē'hal), *vt.* 1. Punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other. 2. Reprimand in a galling manner.

**keelson**, **kelson** (kel'sun), *n.* Inner keel placed right over the outer keel of a ship. [Norw. *kjolsvill*, keelsill.]

**keen** (kēn), *a.* Sharp; piercing; penetrating; eager. — **keenness**, *n.* — **keenly**, *adv.* [A. S. *cene* — Ger. *kuehn*, bold.]

*Syn.* Cutting; severe; prompt; bitter; shrewd; fierce.

**keep** (kēp), *vt.* [keep'ing; kept.] 1. Have the care of; guard; maintain. 2. Have in one's service. 3. Remain in; adhere to; fulfill. 4. Not lose; maintain hold upon. 5. Restrain from departure. 6. Preserve. II. *vi.* Remain; last. III. *n.* 1. That which keeps or protects. 2. Donjon; stronghold. 3. Support; board; maintenance. — **keeper**, *n.* — **keeping**, *n.* 1. Care. 2. Just proportion, harmony. — **keep-sake**, *n.* Souvenir. [A. S. *cepan*.]

**keg** (keg), *n.* Small cask or barrel. [Icel. *kaggt*.]

**kelp** (kelp), *n.* Calcined ashes of seaweed, once used in making glass. [Etymology unknown.]

**kelpie**, **kelpy** (kel'pi), *n.* Water-sprite in the form of a horse. [Scotch.]

**kelt** (kelt), *n.* Same as **CELT**.

**ken** (ken). I. *vt.* Know; recognize at a distance. II. *n.* Reach of knowledge or sight. [A. S. *cennan*, teach, tell.]

**kennel** (ken'el). I. *n.* 1. House for dogs. 2. Pack of hounds. 3. Hole of a fox, etc. II. *vi.* and *vt.* [kenn'elling; kennelled.] Keep or live in a kennel. [Norm. Fr. *kenil* — L. *canile* — *canis*, dog.]

**kennel** (ken'el), *n.* Channel; gutter. [Form of **CANAL**.]

**keno** (kē'nō), *n.* Game similar to lotto.

**kept**, *imp.* and *pt. p.* of **KEEP**.

**keratol** (kera'tol), *n.* A durable and washable imitation leather, used for book bindings. [Gr. *keros*, wax.]

**kerchief** (kēr'chif), *n.* Square piece of cloth to cover the head or neck. [Fr. *couvrechef* — *couvre*, cover, *chief*, head.]

**kermess** (kēr'mes), **kermis**, *n.* 1. Outdoor European annual festival and fair. 2. In U. S. indoor imitation.

**kernel** (kēr'nel), *n.* Substance in the shell of a nut; seed of a pulpy fruit; core. [A. S. *cyrnel*, dim. of A. S. *corn*, grain.]

**kerosene** (ker'o-sën), *n.* Illuminating oil obtained from petroleum. [Gr.—*keros*, wax.]

**kersey** (kër'si), *n.* Coarse woolen cloth. [Named from KERSEY in Suffolk, Eng.]

**kerseymere** (kër'zi-mer), *n.* Twilled cloth of the finest wool. [Corr. of CASSIMERE.]

**kestrel** (kes'trel), *n.* Small European hawk.

**ket** (ket), *n.* Carrion; filth. [Icel. *kjet*.]

**ketchup**. Same as CATCHUP.

**kettle** (ket'l), *n.* 1. Vessel of metal, for heating or boiling liquids. [A. S. *cetel*—L. *catillus*.]

**kettledrum** (ket'l-drum), *n.* Drum made of a metal vessel like a kettle, and covered with parchment.

**key** (kē), *n.* 1. Instrument for shooting the bolt of a lock. 2. That by which something is screwed or turned. 3. Small lever in musical instruments for producing notes. 4. Fundamental note of a piece of music. 5. That which explains a mystery. 6. Book containing answers to exercises, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Fasten or tighten with a key. 2. Tune. — **key-board**, *n.* The keys or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat board. — **key-stone**, *n.* Wedge-shaped stone at the apex of an arch. [A. S. *cæg*, key.]



Keystone.

**key** (kē), *n.* Low island near the coast. [Sp. *cayo*; probably—O. Fr. *caye* (Fr. *quai*), quay.]

**khaki** (kă'ki), *I. a.* Dust-colored. *II.* Light tan or drab cloth, first used for the uniforms of some East Indian troops. [Hind. *khaki*, dusty.]

**khan** (kăn), *n.* 1. Prince; chief; governor. [Pers. *khan*, prince.] 2. Caravansary. [Pers. *khana*.]

**khedive** (ke-dëv'), *n.* Title of the viceroy of Egypt. [Pers. *khidir*, sovereign.]

**kibe** (kib), *n.* Chiliblain. [W. *cib*, knob.]

**kick** (kik), *I. vt.* Hit with the foot; recoil, as a gun. *II. vi.* 1. Thrust out the foot with violence. 2. Show opposition. *III. n.* 1. Blow with the foot. 2. Show of opposition. [M. E. *kiken*—W. *cic*, foot.]

**kid** (kid), *n.* 1. Young goat. 2. Leather made of the skin of a kid, or, in the *pl.* gloves or shoes made of the leather. [Icel. *kidh*.]

**kidnap** (kid'nap), *vt.* Carry off a human being clandestinely. — **kid'naper**, **kid'napper**, *n.* [From *KID*, child (thieves' slang), and *NAB*, snatch.]

**kidney** (kid'ni), *n.* 1. One of two flattened glands, on each side of the loins, which secrete the urine. 2. Sort; kind. [M. E. *kidnere*, —A. S. *cwid*, belly, and Icel. *nyra* (Ger. *niere*).]

**kidneybean** (kid'ni-bën), *n.* French bean; haricot; white bean.

**kill** (kil), *vt.* Put to death; slay; annihilate; defeat. — **kill'er**, *n.* [Icel. *kolla*, hit on the head—*kollr*, head.]

**killdee** (kil'dē), *n.* Large American ring-plover. [From its note.]

**kiln** (kil), *n.* Oven in which grain, bricks, etc., are dried. — **kiln'-dry**, *vt.* Dry in a kiln. [A. S. *cylm*—L. *culina*, kitchen.]

**kilogram**, **kilogramme** (kil'o-gram), *n.* Metric measure of weight = 1,000 grammes, or 2.2 lbs. avoirdupois. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1,000, and *gramme*.]

**kiloliter** (kil'o-lē-tēr), *n.* Metric measure of capacity = 1,000 liters, or 264.18 American gallons. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1,000, and *litra*, pound.]

**kilometer** (kil'o-mē-tēr), *n.* Metric measure of length, being 1,000 meters, = 3,280.8 ft., or 0.621 of a mile. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1,000 and *meter*.]

**kilostere** (kil'o-stēr), *n.* Metric measure of volume = 1,000 cubic meters, or 35,315 American cubic feet. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1,000, and *stereos*, solid.]

**kilowatt** (kil'o-wot), *n.* One thousand watts. [See *WATT*.]

**kilt** (kilt), *n.* Kind of short skirt, worn by the Highlandmen of Scotland. — **kilt'ing**, *n.* Flat, close plaiting like that of a Scotch kilt. — **kilt'-ed**, *a.* Wearing a kilt. [Dan. *kilte*, tuck up.]

**kimono** (ki-mō'nō), *n.* Japanese garment for both sexes, resembling a lady's dressing gown.

**kin** (kin), *n.* 1. Relatives. 2. Relationship; affinity. [A. S. *cyn*. See *KIND*.]

**kind** (kind), *I. n.* 1. Sort; species. 2. Nature; style. *II. a.* Disposed to do good to others; benevolent. — **kind'-ly**, *a.* and *adv.* — **kind'liness**, *n.* — **kind'ness**, *n.* — **kind'hearted**, *a.* [A. S. *cynd*, born, natural.]

*Syn.* Sympathetic; humane; generous; forbearing; gentle; tractable.

**kindergarten** (kind'ēr-gār-tñ), *n.* Infants' school. [Ger. = children-garden.]

**kindle** (kind'l), *I. vt.* 1. Set fire to; light. 2. Inflame, as the passions; excite. *II. vi.* 1. Take fire. 2. Begin to be excited or aroused. — **kind'ler**, *n.* — **kind'ling**, *n.* Material for starting a fire. [Icel. *kynda*, set fire to, — *kyndill*, torch. Akin to *CANDLE*.]

*Syn.* Ignite; rouse; incite.



**kindred** (kin'dred). I. *n.* Relatives. II. *a.* Related; congenial. [A. S. *cyn*, kin, and *ræden*, condition.]

**kine** (kin), *n. pl.* Cows. [A. S. *cy*, *pl.* of *cu*, cow.]

**kinematics** (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* Science of pure motion without reference to mass.—**kinematical**, *a.* [Gr. *kinema*, motion—*kinéo*, move.]

**kinetic** (ki-net'ik), *a.* Motory; in the form of motion.—**kinetics**, *n.* Science of motion viewed with reference to its causes. [Gr. *kinetikos*, putting in motion—*kinéo*, move.]

**kinetograph** (ki-nē'to-gráf), *n.* Device for taking and reproducing pictures of moving objects. [Gr. *kinetos*, moving, and *graphein*, write.]

**kinetoscope** (ki-nē'to-skōp), *n.* Apparatus for exhibiting pictures of objects in motion. [Gr. *kinetos*, moving, and *skopein*, view.]

**king** (king), *n.* 1. Chief ruler of a kingdom; monarch. 2. Card having the picture of a king. 3. Most important piece in chess.—**king-bolt**, *n.* Iron bolt fastening the front axle to the wagon.—**king-crab**, *n.* Horseshoe crab.—**king-craft**, *n.* Art of governing, mostly in a bad sense.—**king-dom**, *n.* 1. Territory or dominion of a king. 2. One of the three grand divisions in Nat. Hist., the animal, vegetable, or mineral.—**king-fisher**, *n.* Bird with very brilliant plumage, which feeds on fish, and darts vertically upon its prey; *halcyon*.—



Kingfisher.

**king'ly**, *a.* Belonging or suitable to a king; royal; noble.—**king'ly**, *adv.*—**king'li-ness**, *n.*—**king post**, *n.* Post resting on the middle of tie-beam and upholding the rafters. [A. S. *cýning*—*cyn*, tribe, kin.]

**kink** (kingk). I. *n.* Sharp bend in a rope, cable, wire, string, etc. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Twist or run into kinks; become twisted or tangled. [Norw.]

**kinsfolk** (kinz'fōk), *n.* Relatives.  
**kinsman** (kinz'man), *n.* Relative.—*fem.* kinswoman.

**kiosk** (ki-osk'), *n.* Eastern garden pavilion. [Turk. *kushk*.]

**kip** (kip), *n.* Leather of a grade between calf and cowhide.

**kipper** (kip'pér). I. *n.* Salmon or herring split open, seasoned, and dried. II. *vt.* Cure or preserve, as a salmon or herring. [Norw. *kippa*.]

**kirmess**. See KERMESS.

**kismet** (kis met), *n.* Fate; destiny.

**kiss** (kis). I. *vt.* Salute or caress by touching with the lips; touch gently. II. *n.* Salute with the lips.—**kiss'er**, *n.* [A. S. *ceosan*, taste.]

**kit** (kit), *n.* 1. Small wooden tub. 2. Outfit. [Dut. = hooped beercan.]

**kit** (kit), *n.* 1. Small violin. 2. Guitar. [Contracted from A. S. *cytere*, guitar.]

**kitchen** (kich'en), *n.* Room where food is cooked.—**kitchen-garden** (kich'en-gär'dn), *n.* Garden where vegetables are cultivated for the kitchen. [A. S. *cicen*—L. *coquina*.]

**kite** (kit), *n.* 1. Rapacious bird of the hawk kind. 2. Light frame covered with paper or cloth, for flying at the end of a string. [A. S. *cyta*.]

**kitten** (kit'n), *n.* Young cat.

**kleptomania** (klep-to-mā'ni-a), *n.* Mania for stealing.—**kleptoma-niac**, *n.* [Gr. *klepto*, steal, and *MANIA*.]

**knack** (nak), *n.* Trick of doing a thing cleverly; facility of performance; dexterity. [Cf. Ger. *knacken*, crack.]

**knapsack** (nap'sak), *n.* Provision-sack; case for necessities borne by soldiers and travelers. [Dut. *knappen*, eat, and *zak*, sack.]

**knave** (nāv), *n.* 1. Deceitful fellow. 2. Card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier; jack.—**knave'ry**, *n.* Roguery.—**knave'ish**, *a.* Fraudulent; roguish.—**knave'ishly**, *adv.* [A. S. *cnafa*, *cnapa*, boy, youth.]

*Syn.* Rascal; scoundrel; villain.

**knead** (nēd), *vt.* Work and press together into a mass, as flour into dough.—**knead'er**, *n.* [A. S. *cnedan*.]

**knee** (nē), *n.* 1. Joint between the thigh and shin bones. 2. Piece of timber like a bent knee.—**knee-breeches**, *n. pl.* Breeches which reach only to, or just below, the knees. [A. S. *cnéow*, *cnéo*.]

**kneel** (nēl), *vi.* [kneeled, knelt.] Rest or fall on the knee or knees.

**knell** (nel). I. *n.* Tolling of a bell at a death or funeral. II. *vi.* Sound as a bell; toll. [A. S. *cnyllan*, beat noisily.]

**knew** (nū), *imp.* of KNOW.

**knickerbockers** (nik'ér-bok-érz), *n. pl.* Loose knee-breeches gathered in just below the knee. [From the wide-breeched Dutchmen in "Knickerbocker's" (Washington Irving's) humorous history of New York.]

**knick-knack** (nik'nak), *n.* Trifle; trinket; toy. [A doubling of KNACK.]

**knife** (nif), *n.* [*pl.* knives (nīvz).] Instrument with blade or blades for cutting. [A. S. *cnif*. Ger. *knief*—*kneifen*, nip.]

**knight** (nīt). I. *n.* 1. One admitted in feudal times to a certain military

rank. 2. In England, the holder of a title next below that of a baronet. 3. Champion. 4. Piece used in a game of chess.

II. *vt.* Create a knight. — **knightly**, *a.* and *adv.*

— **knight-errant** (nīt-er'ant), *n.*

Knight who traveled in search of adventures. — **knight-errantry**, *n.* [Fr.

*errant*, wandering.] — **knight-hood**

(nīt'hōd), *n.* 1. Character or privilege of a knight. 2. Order or fraternity of knights.

[A. S. *cniht*, servant — *cyn*. See **KIN**.]

**knit** (nīt), *vt.* and *vi.* [knit'ting; knitted or knit.] 1. Unite into network by needles. 2. Cause to grow together; unite closely; contract. — **knitter**, *n.* [A. S. *cnyttan* — *cnotta*, knot.]

**knitting** (nīt'ing), *n.* 1. Work of a knitter. 2. Union; junction. 3. Network formed by knitting.

**knives**, *n.* Plural of **KNIFE**.

**knob** (nob), *n.* Hard protuberance; round handle. — **knobbed** (nobd), *a.*

Containing or set with knobs. — **knobby** (nob'i), *a.* Full of knobs; knotty. — **knob'biness**, *n.* [A. S. *cnoop*.]

**knock** (nok). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Strike with something hard or heavy; drive or be driven against; rap for admittance.

II. *n.* Sudden stroke; rap. — **knock'er**, *n.* Hammer attached to a door for making a knock. — **knock-kneed**

(nok'nēd), *a.* Having knees that knock or touch in walking. [A. S. *cnuccian*.]

**knoll** (nōl), *n.* Round hillock; top of a hill. [A. S. *cnoh*, jump.]

**knot** (not), *n.* 1. Interlacement of parts of a cord or cords. 2. Bond of union. 3. Difficulty. 4. Cluster. 5. Part of a tree where a branch shoots out. 6. Division of the log-line; nautical mile. II. *vt.* [knott'ing; knott'ed.] Tie in a knot; unite closely. III. *vi.* 1. Form knots or joints. 2. Knit knots for a fringe. — **knotty**, *a.* 1. Containing knots. 2. Hard; rugged; 3. Difficult; intricate. — **knot'tiness**, *n.* [A. S. *cnotta*.]

**knout** (nowt), *n.* Whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia; punishment inflicted by the knout. [Russ. *knute*.]



Knight,  
12th century.

**know** (nō), *vt.* [knō'wing; knew (nū); known (nōn).] Be informed or assured of; recognize. — **know'ing**, *a.* Intelligent; cunning. — **know'ingly**, *adv.* — **know'ingness**, *n.* [A. S. *cneawan*.]

**knowledge** (nol'ej), *n.* 1. Clear perception. 2. That which is known. 3. Instruction; enlightenment. 4. Experience; skill. [M. E. *knowleche*.]

*Syn.* Cognition; acquaintance; erudition; familiarity; experience; cognizance; information; learning.

**knuckle** (nuk'l), I. *n.* 1. Projecting joint of the fingers. 2. Knee-joint of a calf or pig. II. *vt.* Bend. — **Knuckle down** or **under**, apply one's self earnestly; submit. [Low Ger. *knuckel*.]

**kodak** (kō'dak), *n.* Portable photographic camera.

**kohlrabi** (kōl-rā'bi), *n.* Turnip stemmed cabbage. [Ger. — *It. cavoli rape*.]

**kop** (kop), **kopje** (kop'ye), *n.* Top of hill. [So. African Dutch.]

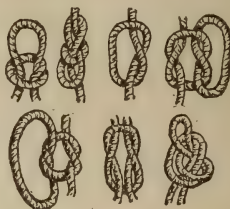
**kopeck** (kō'pek), *n.* Russian copper coin about the size of a cent.

**Koran** (kō'ran or kō-rān'), *n.* Mohammedan bible. [Ar. *al quran*, the reading.]

**kosher** (kō'shēr), *a.* Clean; conforming to the requirement of Jewish rites. Opp. of *tref*. [Heb. = lawful.]

**kraal** (krāl), *n.* Hottentot village or hut. [From *corral*.] [African Dutch.]

**kroon** (krōn), *n.* Crown; top. [So.



NAMES OF  
KNOTS.

- 1 and 6. Square.
2. Overhand.
3. Bow line.
4. Single bow.
5. Loop.
7. Granny.

**krypton** (krip'ton), *n.* Newly discovered element in air. It is somewhat denser than nitrogen. [Gr. = hidden.]

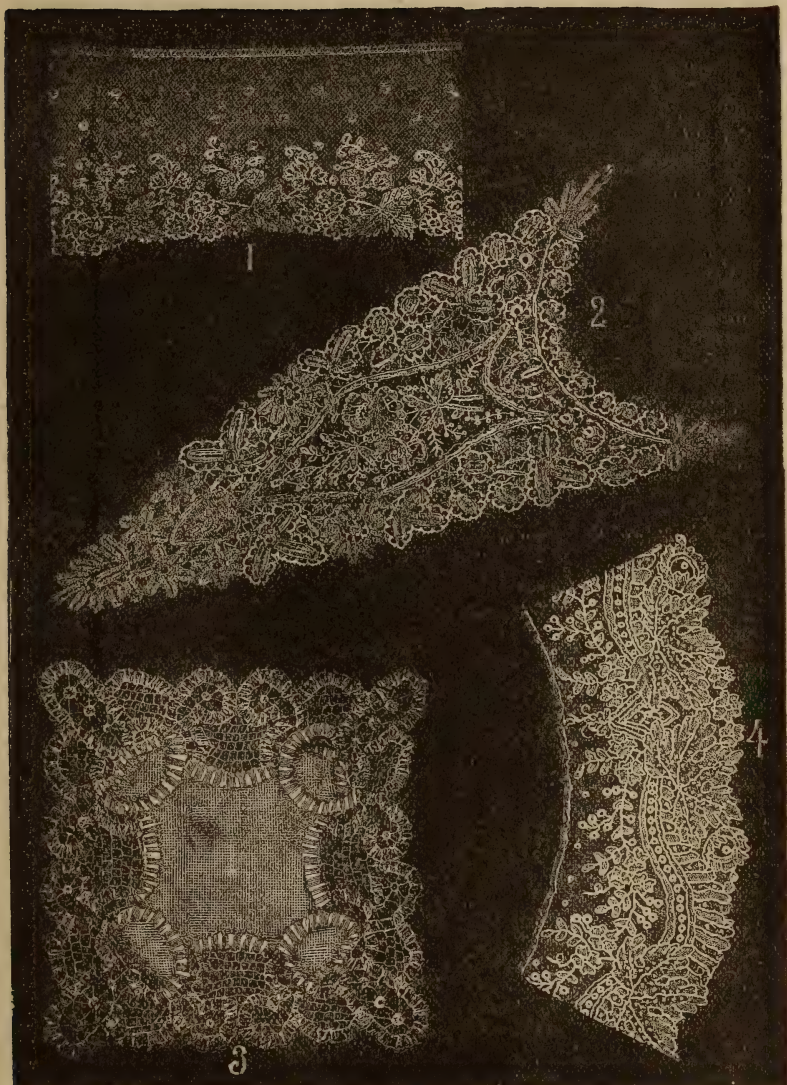
**kull** (kol), *n.* Cave. [So. Afric. Dutch.]

**kumiss** (kō'mis), *n.* Carbonated or fermented milk. [Russ.]

**kyanize** (kī'an-iz), *vt.* [*pr. p.* KY'ANIZING; *p. t.* and *p. p.* KYANIZED (kī'an-izd)]. Preserve from decay by injecting corrosive sublimate into the pores of, as wood.

**kymograph** (kī'mo-graf), *n.* Instrument to measure fluids, especially blood in a blood-vessel.





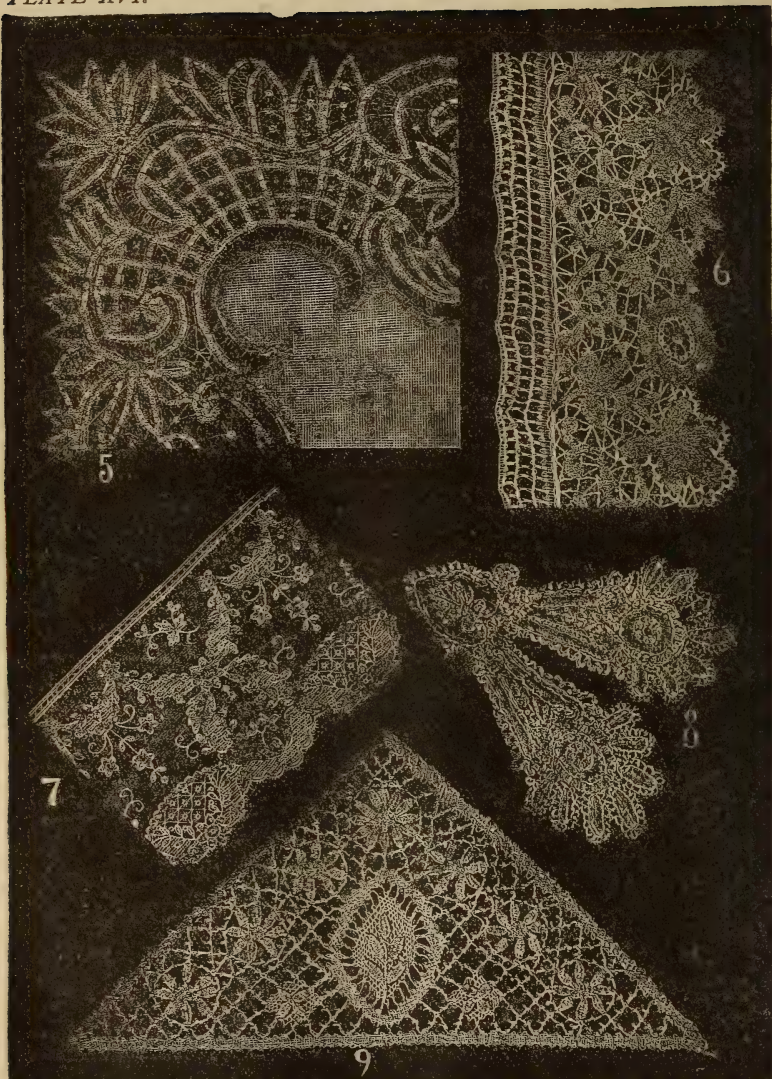
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**SPECIMENS OF LACE.**

1. Point Plat Appliqué. 2. Rose Point (Duchesse Edge). 3. Point Duchesse, with Linen Centre. 4. Brussels Needle-point.

(Continued on next page.)





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SPECIMENS OF LACE.

5. Battenberg. 6. Old Brussels Needle-point. 7. Point d'Alençon. 8. Point d'Angleterre à Brides. 9. Flemish, or Irish, Pillow Lace.

(See preceding page.)

**L** (el), *n.* Twelfth letter of the English alphabet. A semi-vowel, silent in *would, balm, half, talk*, etc.

**L** (ell), *n.* Part of a house forming an L with the main structure. [scale.]

**la** (lä), *n.* Sixth tone of the musical

**laager** (lä'gër), *n.* Encampment; enclosure formed of wagons [So. African Dutch.]

**laagte** (läg'te), *n.* Valley. [So. African

**labefaction** (lab-ë-fak'shun), *n.* Weakening; downfall. [L. — *labo*, totter, and *facto*, make.]

**label** (lä'bél), *I. n.* Small slip of writing or printing affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, etc. *II. vt.* Affix a label to. [A. S. *lappa*.]

**labial** (lä'bi-äl), *I. a.* Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips. *II. n.* Sound formed by the lips, as *b, p*. — **labially**, *adv.* [Fr. — *labium*, lip.]

**labiodental** (lä-bi-ö-den'täl), *a.* Formed by aid of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

**labor** (lä'bür), *I. n.* 1. Toil; exertion; work done. 2. Travail. *II. vt.* 1. Undergo labor; work. 2. Take pains. 3. Be oppressed; suffer. 4. Move slowly. 5. Pitch and roll heavily. — **labored** (lä'bürd), *a.* Bearing marks of a strained effort. — **laborer**, *n.* One who does work requiring little skill. — **laborious** (la-bö'ri-us), *a.* 1. Tiresome. 2. Industrious. — **laboriously**, *adv.* — **laboriousness**, *a.*

*Syn.* Drudgery; effort; pitching; pangs; pains; task; duty.

**laboratory** (lab'or-a-tö-ri), *n.* 1. Place where scientific experiments are systematically carried on. 2. Place where anything is prepared for use.

1. Exterior auditory channel. 2. Tympanum. 3. Drum cavity. 4. Eustachian tube. 5. Malleus. 6. Anvil. 7. Stirrup. 8. Anteroom of labyrinth. 9. Anteroom stairs. 10. Drum cavity stairs. 11. The three arches. 12. Temporal bone. 13. Salivary gland. See cut under **TYMPANUM**.

**labyrinth** (lab'i-rinth), *n.* 1. The internal ear. 2. Place full of intricate windings. 3. Maze. — **laby-**



INNER EAR.  
(Magnified in part.)

**rinth'ian, labyrinth'ic, labyrinth'ine**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; winding; intricate; perplexing. [Gr. — *laurá*, passage.]

**lac** (lak), *n.* 100,000. [Hind. *lak*.]

**lac** (lak), *n.* Resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect, used in dyeing. [Pers. *lak*.]

**lace** (läs), *I. n.* 1. String for fastening. 2. Ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously wrought. *II. vt.* 1. Fasten with a lace. 2. Adorn with lace. [O. Fr. *lags* — L. *laqueus*, noose.]

**lacerate** (las'er-ät), *vt.* Tear; rend; wound. — **laceration**, *n.* [L. — *lacer*, torn.]

**lachrymal** (lak'ri-mäl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to tears. 2. Secreting or conveying tears. *II. n.* Same as **LACHRYMATORY**. [L. *lacrima*, tear.]

**lachrymatory** (lak'ri-ma-tö-ri), *n.* Vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, symbolizing the tears shed for his loss.

**lachrymose** (lak'ri-mös), *a.* Tearful; lugubrious. — **lachrymosely**, *adv.*

**lacing** (lä'sing), *n.* 1. Fastening with a cord through eyelet-holes. 2. Cord used in fastening.

**lack** (lak), *I. vt. and vi.* Want; be in want; be destitute of. *II. n.* Want; destitution. [Low Ger *lak*, blemish.]

**lackadaisical** (lak-a-dä'zi-käl), *a.* Affectedly sentimental. [See **ALACK**.]

**lack-a-day** (lak-a-dä), *interj.* Exclamation of regret. [From **ALAS THE DAY!**]

**lackey** (lak'i), *I. n.* Footman or footboy. *II. vt. and vi.* Pay servile attendance, act as a footman. [O. Fr. *laquay* — Sp. *lacayo* — Ar. *luka*, slave.]

**laconic** (la-kon'ik), **lacon'ical**, *a.* Expressing much in few words. — **lacon'ically**, *adv.* [Gr. *Lakon*, Spartan.]

*Syn.* Short; brief. See **CONCISE**.

**lacquer, lacker** (lak'er), *I. n.* Varnish made of lac and alcohol. *II. vt.* Cover with lacquer; varnish. [Fr. *laque*, lac.]

**lacrimal**. Same as **LACHRYMAL**.

**lacrimose**. Same as **LACHRYMOSE**.



Lacrosse racket.

**lacrosse** (la-kras'), *n.* Game played with a ball and long rackets (or crosses). [Fr.]

**lactation** (lak-tä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of giving milk. 2. Period of suckling. [See **LACTEAL**.]



**lacteal** (lak'te-al). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk. 2. Conveying chyle. II. *n.* One of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. [*L. — lac, milk.*]

**lactic** (lak'tik), *a.* Pertaining to milk. — *Lactic acid*, acid obtained from milk.

**lad** (lad), *n.* Boy; youth. — *fem.* Lass. [*W. llawd. Ir. lath, youth, champion.*]

**ladder** (lad'ēr), *n.* 1. Frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend. 2. Anything by which one ascends. 3. Gradual rise. [*A. S. hlæder.*]

**lade** (lād), *vt.* Throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper. [*A. S. hladan.*] [2. Oppressed.]

**laden** (lād'n), *a.* 1. Laded or loaded. **lading** (lā'ding), *n.* Load; cargo; freight. [See **LOAD**.]

**ladle** (lād'li), *I. n.* Large spoon for lifting out liquid from a vessel. II. *vt.* Dip with a ladle. [See **LADE**.]

**lady** (lā'di), *n.* 1. Mistress of a house. 2. Title (in England) of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks. 3. Woman of refined manners. [*A. S. hlæfdige, fem. of hlaford, lord.*]

**ladybird** (lā'di-bērd), *n.* Genus of little spotted beetles, usually of a brilliant red or yellow color; called also ladybug. [*man loved; sweetheart.*]

**ladylove** (lā'di-luv), *n.* Lady or woadship (lā'di-ship), *n.* Title, condition or rank of a lady.

**lag** (lag), *I. a.* Coming behind. II. *n.* He who or that which comes behind; lag-end. III. *vt.* [lag'ing; lagged.] Fall behind; move slowly. [*W. llag, slow.*] *Syn.* Linger; loiter; delay; tarry.

**lager** (lā'ger), **lager-beer**, *n.* Beer stored before use. [*Ger. lager, store.*]

**laggard** (lag'ard), *I. a.* Slow; backward. II. *n.* Loiterer; idler.

**lagoon, lagune** (la-gōn'), *n.* Shallow lake or pond bordering on the sea. [*It. laguna — L. lacuna — lacus, lake.*]

**laic** (lā'ik), **laical**, *a.* See **LAY**.

**laid** (lād), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **LAY**.

**lain** (lān), *pa. p.* of **LIE**, rest.

**lair** (lār), *n.* Den or retreat of a wild beast. [*A. S. leger, couch — ligan, lie down.*]

**laity** (lā'i-ti), *n.* The people as distinct from the clergy. [See **LAY**.]

**lake** (lāk), *n.* Deep red pigment. [*Fr. laque. See LAC.*]

**lake** (lāk), *n.* Large body of water within land. [*A. S. lac — L. lacus, lake.*]

**lakh** (lak), *n.* 100,000. [See **LAC**.]

**lam** (lam), *vt.* [lam'ming; lammed.] Beat severely [*Icel. lemjá, beat, lame.*]

**lama** (lā'ma), *n.* Buddhist priest in Tibet. — **lamaism** (lā'ma-izm), *n.* Religion prevailing in Tibet, development of Buddhism. [*Tib. llama, spiritual teacher.*]

**lamb** (lam), *n.* 1. Young of a sheep. 2. One innocent and gentle as a lamb. [*A. S.*] [*Colloquial.*]

**lambaste** (lam-bāst'), *vt.* Beat severely.

**lambent** (lam'bent), *a.* Moving about like a tongue; touching lightly; playing about, flickering. [*L. lambo, lick.*]

**lambkin** (lam'kin), *n.* Little lamb.

**lambrequin** (lam'bēr-kin), *n.* Drapery of a mantlepiece or the like.

**lame** (lām), *I. a.* 1. Disabled in a limb or limbs. 2. Unsatisfactory; imperfect. II. *vt.* Make lame; cripple; render imperfect. — **lamely**, *adv.* — **lameness**, *n.* [*A. S. lama.*]

**lamellar** (lā-mel'ar), *a.* Composed of thin layers or scales. [*L. lamella, dim. of lamina, layer.*]

**lament** (la-ment'). *I. vt.* Utter or feel grief; wail; mourn. II. *vt.* Mourn for; deplore. III. *n.* 1. Sorrow expressed in cries. 2. Elegy or mournful ballad. — **lamentable** (lam'en-ta-bl), *a.* Deserving or expressing sorrow; sad; pitiful; despicable. — **lamentably**, *adv.* — **lamentation**, *n.* 1. Act of lamenting. 2. Audible expression of grief; wailing. [*L. lamentor, akin to clamo, cry out.*]

**lamina** (lam'i-na), *n.* [*pl. laminæ (lam'i-nē).*] Thin scale, layer, or coat.

**lamine** (lam'i-nāt), **laminated**, *a.* Consisting of scales or layers.

**lamp** (lamp), *n.* Vessel for burning oil with a wick; light of any kind. — **lampblack** (lamp'blak), *n.* Fine soot formed by smoke. [*Gr. lampas — lampo, shine.*]

**lampoon** (lam-pōn'). *I. n.* Personal satire in writing; mean censure. II. *vt.* Satirize. [*O. Fr. lampoon, drinking song, — lamper, drink.*]

*Syn.* Lash; libel; ridicule; defame.

**lamprey** (lam'pre), *n.* Fish resembling the eel, so called from its attaching itself to rocks by its mouth. [*Fr. lamproie — L. lambo, lick, and petra, rock.*]

**lance** (lāns), *I. n.* Long shaft of wood, with a spear-head, usually bearing a small flag. II. *vt.* Pierce with a lance or knife. [*Gr. lonche, lance.*]

**lanceolate** (lan'se-o-lāt), **lan'ceolated**, *a.* Having the form of a lance-head; tapering toward both ends. [*L.*]

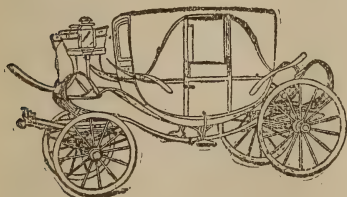
**lancer** (lan'sēr), *n.* Kind of cavalry armed with a lance.



**lancers** (lân'sêrs), *n. pl.* Kind of square dance. [Fr. *lanciers*.]

**lancet** (lân'set), *n.* 1. Surgical instrument used for opening veins, etc. 2. High and narrow window, pointed like a lance. [Fr. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*.]

**land** (land). *I. n.* 1. Solid portion of the surface of the globe. 2. Country; district. 3. Nation or people. 4. Real estate. *II. vt.* Set on, or bring to, land. *III. vi.* Come on land or on shore. [A. S.]



Landau.

**landau** (lân'da), *n.* Coach with a top that may be opened in the middle and thrown back. [So called from Landau in Germany.]

**landaulet** (lân'da-let), *n.* Automobile with two seats and folding hood.

**landholder** (lân'hôl-dêr), *n.* Proprietor of land.

**landing** (lân'ding), *n.* 1. Act of going on land from a vessel. 2. Place for getting on shore. 3. Level part of a staircase between the flights of steps.

**landlady** (lân'dlâ-di), *n.* 1. Woman who owns land or house leased to a tenant. 2. Mistress of an inn or lodging-house. [land.]

**landlock** (lân'dlôk), *vt.* Inclose by

**landlord** (lân'dlârd), *n.* 1. Man who owns and lets real estate. 2. Man who keeps an inn.

**land-lubber** (lân'dlub-êr), *n.* Landsman, a term used by sailors.

**landmark** (lân'dmârk), *n.* 1. Thing serving to mark the boundaries of land. 2. Object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

**landscape** (lân'dskâp), *n.* 1. Aspect of a country. 2. Picture representing it. [Dut. *landschap*—land, and -*schap*, shape.]

**landslip** (lân'dslip), *n.* Portion of land that falls down, generally from the side of a hill, usually due to the undermining effect of water.

**landsmen** (lân'dzman), *n.* Men inexperienced in sea-faring.

**landward** (lân'dwârd), *adv.* Towards the land. [street. [A. S.]

**lane** (lân), *n.* Narrow passage, road, or language (lâng'waj), *n.* 1. Human speech. 2. Speech particular to a nation. 3. Style or expression peculiar to an individual; diction. 4. Any manner of expressing thought. [Fr. *langage*—*langue*—*L. lingua*, tongue.]

**languid** (lâng'wid), *a.* Feeble; flagging; exhausted; sluggish; spiritless. —*lâng'guidly*, *adv.* —*lâng'guidness*, *n.* [*L. languidus*—*languo*, be weak.]

**languish** (lâng'wish), *vi.* Lose strength and animation. — *lâng'guishment*, *n.* 1. Act or state of languishing. 2. Tenderness of look. *Syn.* Droop; fade; pine; wither.

**languor** (lâng'wûr or ûr), *n.* State of being languid or faint; indolence. *Syn.* Dreaminess; listlessness.

**lank** (lângk), *a.* Long and loosely built. — *lâng'ly*, *adv.* — *lâng'ness*, *n.* — *lâng'y*, *a.* [A. S. *lanc*.]

**lantern** (lân'têrn), *n.* 1. Case for holding or carrying a light. 2. Drum-shaped structure surmounting a dome to give light. [Fr. *lanterne*—Gr. *lampas*—*lampo*, give light.]

**lanyard** (lân'yârd), *n.* 1. Short rope used on board ship for fastening or stretching. 2. Cord for firing a cannon. [Fr. *lanière*—*L. lacinia*, strap.]

**Laodicean** (la-od'i-cê'an), *a.* (and *n.*) 1. Pertaining to Laodicea. 2. Luke-warm in religion. (Rev. iii, 14-16.)

**lap** (lap). *I. vt. and vi.* [lapping; lapped (lapt).] Lick up with the tongue. *II. n.* Act or sound of lapping. [A. S.]

**lap** (lap), *n.* 1. Overhanging flap. 2. Part of clothes lying on knees when a person sits. 3. Part of body thus covered. 4. Part lying over something. 5. Circuit around a small track. [A. S.]

**lapel** (la-pel'), *n.* Part of the breast of a coat which folds over. — *lapelled'*, *a.* [Dim. of LAP.]

**lapful** (lap'fol), *n.* As much as fills a lapidary (lap'i-dar-i). *I. a.* Pertaining to the cutting of stones. *II. n.* Cutter of or dealer in precious stones. — *Lapidary style*, terse style, as used in inscriptions on stone. [L. — *lapis*, stone.]

**lapis lazuli** (lâ'pis laz'û-li), *n.* Hard silicate stone of a rich ultramarine color, used for cameos, lamps, etc.

**lappet** (lap'et), *n.* Little lap or flap. [Dim. of LAP.]

**lapse** (laps). *I. vi.* Slip; glide; pass by degrees. 2. Fall from duty or grace. 3. Become void. *II. n.* 1. Slipping; passing. 2. Failing in duty; fault. [L. *labor*, *lapsus*, slip, fall.]

fâte, fat, tâsk, fûr, fâll, fâre, above; mû, met, hêr; mite, mit; nôte, not, mûve, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

**lapwing** (lap'wing), *n.* Bird of the plover family; peewit. [A. S. *hleape-wince* — *hleapan*, run, and *wint*, totter.]

**larboard** (lär'börd), *i. n.* Left side of ship, looking from the stern, now termed the port. *II. a.* Pertaining to the larboard side. [Corr. from LOWER BOARD.]



Lapwing.

**larceny** (lär'sen-i), *n.* Theft. — **lar-cenous**, *a.* Thievish [Fr. *larcin*—*L. latrocinium*—*latro*, robber.]

**larch** (lärch), *n.* Deciduous cone-bearing kind of tree. [Gr. *larix*.]

**lard** (lär'd), *i. n.* Melted fat of swine. *II. vt.* Smear with lard; stuff with bacon or pork; insert strips of pork in the surface of; mix. [Fr.—*L. lardum*.]

**larder** (lär'dër), *n.* Place where food is kept. [From *LARD*.]

**large** (lärj), *a.* Great in size; ample; comprehensive; broad. — **largely**, *adv.* — **largeness**, *n.* — *At large*. 1. Without restraint. 2. For the whole state, not a district only. [*L. largus*.] *Syn.* Extensive; abundant; full.

**largess** (lär'jes), *n.* 1. Liberality. 2. Present; donation. [Fr. *largesse*.]

**lariat** (lar'i-at), *n.* Lasso, used for catching and for tethering animals. [Sp.] [A. S. *lawerce*.]

**lark** (lärk), *n.* European singing bird. **lark** (lärk), *n.* Good time; frolic. [A. S. *lac*, sport.]

**larrup** (lar'rup), *vt.* Flog.

**larva** (lär'va), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ (lär'væ).] Insect in its first stage after issuing from the egg; caterpillar; maggot. — **lar'val**, *a.* [*L. larva*, mask.]

**laryngitis** (lar-in-jit'is), *n.* Inflammation of the larynx.

**laryngoscope** (lar-ing'o-sköp), *n.* Instrument for examining the larynx.

**larynx** (lar'ingks), *n.* Upper part of the windpipe; throat. — **laryngeal**, *a.* [Gr.]

**lascar** (las'kär), *n.* Native sailor, or menial in camp. [Hindoo.]

**lascivious** (las-siv'i-us), *a.* Lustful; tending to produce lustful emotions. — **lasciviously**, *adv.* — **lasciviousness**, *n.* [*L. lascivus*.]

**lash** (lash), *i. n.* 1. Flexible part of a whip. 2. Stroke with a whip or anything pliant; stroke of satire; sharp retort. 3. Hair growing on the edge

of the eyelid. *II. vt.* 1. Strike with a lash; whip; dash against. 2. Fasten or secure with a rope or cord. 3. Censure severely; scourge with sarcasm or satire. [Cf. Ger. *lasche*, flap.]

**lashing** (lash'ing), *n.* 1. Whipping with a lash; chastisement. 2. Rope for making fast.

**lass** (lās), *n.* (*fem.* of *LAD*). Girl, esp. a country girl. [Prob. a contr. of *laddess*, formed from *LAD*.]

**lassitude** (las'i-tüd), *n.* Weakness; weariness; languor. [*L. lassus*, faint.]

**lasso** (las'ō), *i. n.* [*pl.* lass'os.] Thong or rope with a running noose for catching wild horses, etc. *II. vt.* Catch with the lasso. [Port. *lago*—*L. laqueus*, noose.]

**last** (läst), *n.* Wooden block on which boots and shoes are molded. [A. S. *last*, footmark.]

**last** (läst), *vt.* Continue; endure.

**last** (läst), *a. and adv.* 1. Latest; coming after all the others; final. 2. Next before the present. 3. Utmost; meanest. — **lastly**, *adv.* [Contr. of *LATEST*.]

**lastingly** (last'ing-li), *adv.* In a lasting or enduring manner.

**latch** (lach), *i. n.* Catch to fasten a door. *II. vt.* Fasten with a latch. [A. S. *laeccean*, catch.]

**latchet** (lach'et), *n.* Lace or buckle for fastening a shoe. [O. Fr. *lacet*—*lace*.]

**late** (lä't), *a.* [*lat'er*; *lat'est*.] 1. Tardy; behindhand; coming after the expected time. 2. Far advanced toward the close. 3. Deceased; departed; out of office. 4. Not long past. 5. After the usual time. — **late**, **late'ly**, *advs.* — **late'ness**, *n.* State of being late. [A. S. *laet*; Low Ger. *laat*.]

**lateen** (lä-teen'), *a.* As used in the Mediterranean. See cut. [From *LATIN*.]

**latent** (lä'tent), *a.* Concealed; not visible or apparent; not making itself known by effects. — **la-tency**, *n.* State of being latent. — **latently**, *adv.* [*L. —lateo*, lie hidden.]

**lateral** (lat'er-al), *a.* Belonging to, or lying at, the side; proceeding from, or in the direction of, the side. — **lat'erally**, *adv.* [*L. —latus*, side.]

**lath** (läth), *i. n.* Thin, narrow strip of wood used in slating, plastering, etc. *II. vt.* Cover with laths. [A. S. *lattu*.]



Lateen sails.

**lathe** (lăth), *n.* Machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, etc. [From root of Ger. *lade*, chest, tool-chest.]

**lather** (lăth'ēr), *I. n.* Foam or froth made with water and soap. *II. vt.* Spread over with lather. *III. vi.* Form a lather; become frothy. [A.S. *leathor*.]

**Latin** (lat'in), *I. a.* Pertaining to Latin or to the Latins, Romans.—*Low Latin*, Latin corrupted by barbarous ingredients.—*Latin races*, those whose languages are derived principally from the Latin, esp. the Italian, Spanish, and French. *II. n.* Language of the ancient Romans.—**Latinism**, *n.* Latin idiom.—**Latinist**, *n.* One who knows Latin.—**Latinize**, *vt.* Give a Latin form to. [L.—*Latium*, the district in which Rome was built.]

**latitude** (lat'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Width. 2. Distance of a place from the equator. 3. Angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic. 4. Extent of signification. 5. Freedom from restraint; scope.—**latitudinal**, *a.* [Fr.—L. *latitudo*, -inis—*latus*, broad.]

**latitudinarian** (lat-i-tūd-i-nā'ri-an), *I. a.* Broad or liberal. *II. n.* One who departs from orthodox rule.—**latitudinarianism**, *n.*

**latrine** (lă-trēn), *n.* A privy. [Fr.]

**latter** (lăt'ēr), *a.* 1. Coming or existing after. 2. Mentioned the last of two. 3. Modern; recent.—*Latter-day Saints*, Mormons.—**latterly**, *adv.* Of late. [Irreg. comp. of LATE.]

**lattice** (lat'is), *I. n.* Network of crossed laths or bars. *II. vt.* Form into open-work; furnish with a lattice. [Fr. *lattes*—Ger. *latte*, lath.]

**laud** (lăd), *vt.* Praise in words, or with singing; celebrate; extol.—**laud'er**, *n.*—**laud'able**, *a.* Worthy of being praised.—**laud'ably**, *adv.*—**laud'ableness**, *n.*—**laudatory**, *I. a.* Expressing praise. *II. n.* That which contains praise. [L. *laudo*.] [opium. [Gr.]

**laudanum** (lă'dă-num), *n.* Tincture of

**laugh** (lăŕ), *I. vi.* 1. Show mirth in face or voice. 2. Begay or lively. *II. n.* Sound caused by merriment.—**laughing-gas**, *n.* Nitrous oxide, a gas which excites laughter, used as an anæsthetic.—**laughingly**, *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.—**laughing-stock** (lă'fing-stok), *n.* Object of ridicule. [A.S. *hlæhan*.] [laughing.

**laughter** (lăf'tēr), *n.* Act or noise of

**launch** (lănch), *I. vt.* 1. Throw, as a spear; send forth. 2. Cause to slide into the water. *II. vi.* 1. Go forth, as a ship into the water. 2. Expatriate in language. *III. n.* 1. Act of launching

or moving a ship into the water. 2. Largest boat carried by a man-of-war. 3. Small open or cabin pleasure boat, propelled by steam, gas, vapor, or electric motor. [Fr. *lancer*—*lance*, lance.]



Steam launch.

**launder** (lăn'dēr), *vt.* Wash and iron, as clothes. [See LAVE.] [man.

**laundress** (lăn'dres), *n.* Washerwoman.

**laundry** (lăn'dri), *n.* Place where clothes are washed and ironed. [O.Fr. *lavanderie*—L. *lavo*, wash.]

**laureate** (lă're-ăt), *I. a.* Crowned with laurel. *II. n.* Poet-laureate or court poet.

**laurel** (lă'rel), *n.* 1. Bay-tree, with aromatic leaves. 2. Crown of honor. [Fr. *laurier*—*laurus*.]

**lava** (lă'va or lă'va), *n.* Melted matter discharged from a volcano. [It. *lava*, stream—L. *lavo*, wash.]

**lavatory** (lă'vă-tō-ri), *n.* Place for washing. [See LAVE.]

**lave** (lăv), *vt.* and *vi.* Wash; bathe. [Fr. *laver*—L. *lavo*, wash.]

**lavender** (lă'ven-dēr), *n.* 1. Odoriferous plant. 2. Pale-purplish color. [Fr. *lavande*. See LAVE.] [ing or washing.

**laver** (lă'vēr), *n.* Large vessel for lav-

**lavish** (lă'vish), *I. vt.* Expend profusely; waste. *II. a.* Bestowing profusely; excessive.—**lav'ishly**, *adv.*—**lav'ishment**, **lav'ishness**, *ns.* [From obsolete *lave*, ladle out, refresh. Akin to Ger. *laben*, refresh.]

*Syn.* Profuse; unstinted; exuberant; superabundant. See EXTRAVAGANT.

**law** (lă), *n.* 1. Rule of action established by authority; established usage; statute; rules of a community or state. 2. Rule or principle of science or art. 3. Whole jurisprudence or the science of law. 4. Mosaic code; the Old Testament. [A. S. *lagu*—root of LIE. Akin to L. *leg*.]

**lawful** (lă'fol), *a.* According to law; legal; rightful.—**law'fully**, *adv.*—**law'fulness**, *n.*

**lawgiver** (lă'giv-ēr), *n.* Legislator.

**lawless** (lă'les), *a.* Unrestrained by law; illegal.—**law'lessly**, *adv.*—**law'lessness**, *n.*

**lawn** (lăn), *I. n.* Sort of fine linen or cambric. *II. a.* Made of lawn. [Orig. *laune linen*, (from Laon, France).]

făte, fat, tăsk, făr, fáll, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wôlf; mûte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**lawn** (lən), *n.* Open space between woods; space of ground covered with short grass, generally in front of or around a house. [O. Fr. *lande*, heath.]

**lawn-tennis** (lən'ten-is), *n.* Kind of tennis played on an open lawn.

**lawsuit** (lā'sūt), *n.* Action at law.

**lawyer** (lā'yēr), *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, law; attorney; counselor. [From *law-er*.]

**lax** (laks), *a.* 1. Slack; loose; soft; flabby. 2. Not strict in discipline or morals. 3. Loose in the bowels. —

**laxly**, *adv.* — **laxation**, *n.* — **laxative**. 1. *a.* Having the power of loosening the bowels. II. *n.* Aperient medicine. — **laxativeness**, *n.* — **laxity**, *n.* — **laxness**, *n.* [L. *laxus*.]

**lay**, *imp.* of *LIE*, recline.

**lay** (lā). I. *vt.* [lay'ing; laid.] 1. Cause to lie down; place or set down; beat down. 2. Spread on a surface. 3. Calm; appease. 4. Wager. 5. Impose. 6. Charge. 7. Present. II. *vt.* Produce eggs. [A.S. *leagan*.]

**lay** (lā), *n.* 1. Lyric or narrative poem. 2. Melody. [O. Fr. *lai*, song.]

**lay** (lā), **laic** (lā'ik), **laical** (lā'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the people; not clerical. [Fr. *lai*—*laicus*—Gr. *laikos*—*laos*, people.]

**layer** (lā'ēr), *n.* Bed or stratum; shoot laid for propagation. [See **LAY**, *vt.*]

**lay-figure** (lā'fig-ūr), *n.* Jointed dummy, that can be draped and put in any pose.

[From Dut. *leden*, joints.]

**layman** (lā'man), *n.* 1. Man not a clergyman. 2. Non-professional man.

**layman** (lā'man), *n.* Lay-figure.

**lazar** (lā'zar), *n.* One afflicted with a loathsome disease. [It. *lazzaro*—*Lazarus* of the parable in Luke xvi.]

**lazy** (lā'zī), *a.* Disinclined to exertion; slothful. — **lazily**, *adv.* — **laziness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *lasche*—L. *laxus*, loose.]

*Syn.* Sluggish. See **INERT**.

**lazzarone** (laz-a-rō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* *lazzaroni*.] One of a class of loafers and beggars in Naples, Italy. [It.—*Lazarus*.] [pasturage. [A.S. *leah*.]

**lea or ley** (lē), *n.* Meadow; grassland;

**leach** (lēch). I. *vt.* Wash, or separate, by percolation of water. II. *n.* 1. Act

of separation, as of alkali from wood ashes, by percolation. 2. Tub used for leaching. [A.S. *leccan*, moisten.]

**lead** (led). I. *n.* 1. Soft, heavy metal of a bluish color. 2. Plummets for sounding at sea. 3. Thin plate of lead separating lines of type. 4. Graphite; black lead. II. *vt.* 1. Cover or fit with lead. 2. Separate lines with leads. — **lead-poisoning**, *n.* Poisoning by the absorption and diffusion of lead in the system. [A.S.; Ger. *lot*.]

**lead** (lēd). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [lead'ing; led.] Show the way by going first; guide by the hand; direct; allure. II. *n.* 1. First place; precedence. 2. Direction; guidance. [A.S. *ledan*, make to go.]

**leaden** (led'n), *a.* Made of lead, heavy; dull.

**leader** (lēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who leads or goes first; chief. 2. Leading editorial article in a newspaper. 3. Principal wheel in a machine. — **leadership**, *n.* Office of a leader or conductor.

**lead-pencil** (led'-pen-sil), *n.* Pencil or instrument for drawing, etc., made of graphite (blacklead.)

**leaf** (lēf). I. *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lēvz).] Thin, flat part of plants; anything wide and thin like a leaf, as a thin sheet of hammered gold, etc. II. *vi.* [leaf'ing; leafed.] Shoot out or produce leaves. [A.S.] [*foliage*.]

**leafage** (lēf'aj), *n.* Leaves collectively;

**leafless** (lēf'les), *a.* Destitute of leaves.

**leaflet** (lēf'let), *n.* Little leaf.

**leafy** (lēf'i), *a.* Full of leaves. — **leafiness**, *n.*

**league** (lēg), *n.* Distance varying greatly in different countries. — *A sea-league* contains 3 geographical miles of 6,080 feet each. [O. Fr. *legue*, of Celtic origin.]

**league** (lēg). I. *n.* Union for the promotion of mutual interest. II. *vi.* Form a league. [Fr.—L. *ligo*, bind.] *Syn.* See **UNION**.

**leaguer** (lēg'ēr), *n.* Camp, esp. of a besieging army. [Dut. *leger*, camp.]

**leak** (lēk). I. *n.* 1. Crack or hole in a vessel through which liquid may pass. 2. Oozing of a fluid through an opening. II. *vi.* Let a fluid into or out of a vessel, through a leak. — **leakage**, *n.* 1. That which enters or escapes by leaking. 2. Allowance for leaking. — **leaky**, *a.* Having a leak or leaks. — **leakiness**, *n.*

**leal** (lēl), *a.* True-hearted; faithful. [Norm. Fr. *leal*, loyal.]

**lean** (lēn), *vt.* [lean'ing; leaned or leant (lent).] Incline; bend; rest (against). [A.S. *līnian*.]



Lay-figure.

**lean** (lēn). I. *a.* Wanting flesh; not fat. II. *n.* Flesh without fat. — **leanly**, *adv.* — **lean-ness**, *n.* [A. S. *hlæne*.]

*Syn.* Gaunt; lank; meager; skinny; slender; thin; scant; poor.

**leap** (lēp). I. *vi.* [leaping; leaped or leapt (lept).] Spring upward or forward; jump; rush. II. *vt.* Bound over. III. *n.* Act of leaping; bound; space passed by leaping. — **leap frog**, *n.* Play in which one leaps over another. — **leap-year**, *n.* Year of 366 days, adding one in February, usually every fourth year. [A. S. *hleapan*.]

**learn** (lērn), *vt.* Acquire knowledge of; get to know; gain power of performing. — **learner**, *n.* One who learns; one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject. [A. S. *leornian*.]

**learned** (lērnəd), *a.* Having learning; versed in literature, etc.; skillful. — **learnedly**, *adv.* — **learnedness**, *n.*

**learning** (lērn'ing), *n.* What is learned; knowledge; scholarship; skill in languages or science.

**lease** (lēs). I. *n.* 1. Letting of tenements for a definite period of time. 2. Contract for such letting. 3. Tenure. II. *vt.* 1. Let for a term of years. 2. Take a lease of. — **leasehold**, *n.* Tenure held by lease. [O. Fr. *lesse*, *lesser*, *let*.]

**leash** (lēsh). I. *n.* 1. Lash or line by which a hawk or hound is held. 2. Brace and a half; three. II. *vt.* Hold by a leash; bind. [O. Fr. *lesse*, *thong*—L. *laxus*, loose.]



Bloodhounds in leash.

**least** (lēst). I. *a.* (Serves as superl. of little), little beyond all others; smallest. II. *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree. [A. S. *lest*, contr. from *læsest*, from root of LESS.]

**leather** (lēth'ēr). I. *n.* Prepared skin of an animal. II. *a.* Consisting of leather. — **leathern**, *a.* Made or consisting of leather. — **leathery**, *a.* Resembling leather; tough. [A. S. *lether*.]

**leave** (lēv), *n.* 1. Permission; liberty granted. 2. Formal parting of friends; farewell. [A. S. *leaf*.]

**leave** (lēv), *vt.* and *vi.* [leav'ing; left.] 1. Allow to remain. 2. Abandon; resign. 3. Depart from. 4. Have remaining at death; bequeath. 5. Refer for decision. [A. S. *læfan*, leave.]

**leaved** (lēvd), **leafed** (lēft), *a.* Furnished with leaves; having a leaf; made with leaves or folds.

**leaven** (lēv'n). I. *n.* Ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form. II. *vt.* 1. Raise with leaven. 2. Taint; imbue. [Fr. *levain*—L. *levamen*—*levo*, leaves (lēvz), *pl.* of LEAF. [raise.]]

**leavings** (lē'vingz), *n. pl.* Things left; relics; refuse.

**lecher** (lēch'ēr), *n.* Libertine.

**lectern** (lek'tēr'n), *n.* Reading desk in a church.

**lecture** (lek'tūr). I. *n.* 1. Instructive discourse. 2. Formal reproof. II. *vt.* Instruct by discourses or authoritatively; reprove. III. *vi.* Give a lecture or lectures. — **lecturer**, *n.* One who lectures. [Fr.—L. *lego*, read.]

**led** (led), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of LEAD, show the way.

**ledge** (lej), *n.* Shelf; that which resembles a shelf; ridge of rocks; layer; small molding. [A. S. *lecgan*, lay.]

**ledger** (lej'ēr), *n.* Principal book of a merchant's accounts, in which the entries in all the other books are entered.

**lee** (lē). I. *n.* Part toward which the wind blows. II. *a.* As in *lee-side*, the sheltered side of a ship; *lee-shore*, the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship. [A. S. *hleow*, shelter.]

**leech** (lēch). I. *n.* Blood-sucking worm. II. *vt.* Apply leeches to. [A. S. *læce*, physician.] [leac.]

**leek** (lēk), *n.* Kind of onion. [A. S. *leor*.]

**leer** (lēr). I. *n.* Sly, sidelong look. II. *vi.* 1. Look askance. 2. Look archly or obliquely. — **leeringly**, *adv.* With a leering look. [A. S. *hleor*, face, cheek.]

**lees** (lēz), *n. pl.* Sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of liquor. [Fr. *lie*. Origin doubtful.]

**leeward** (lē'ward). I. *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the part toward which the wind blows. II. *adv.* Toward the lee.

**leeway** (lē'wa), *n.* 1. Distance a ship is driven to leeward of her true course. 2. Loss of headway; falling behind.

**left** (left), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of LEAVE.

**left** (left). I. *a.* Pertaining to that side of the body in which the heart is in man. II. *n.* Side opposite to the right. — **left-handed**, *a.* 1. Having the left hand stronger and readier than the right. 2. Awkward; unlucky. [A. S. *lyft*, weak.]

**leg** (leg), *n.* 1. One of the limbs by which animals walk or crawl. 2. Elongated support of anything, as of a table. 3. Anything resembling a leg. — **legged**, *a.* Having legs. [Icel. *leggri*.]

**legacy** (leg'a-si), *n.* Bequest of property. [*L. legatum—lego, leave by will.*]  
**legal** (lē'gal), *a.* Pertaining or according to law.—**legally**, *adv.*—**legal-ity**, *n.* [*L. legalis—lex, legis, law.*]  
*Syn.* Lawful; legitimate; constitutional; authorized; licit; rightful.  
**legalize** (lē'gal-iz), *vt.* Make legal.  
**legate** (leg'āt), *n.* Ambassador, esp. from the Pope.—**legateship**, *n.* Office of a legate. [*It. legato—L. lego, send.*] [*legacy is left.*]  
**legatee** (leg-a-tē'), *n.* One to whom a  
**legation** (le-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Person or persons sent as ambassadors; deputation. 2. Official residence or place of business of an ambassador; embassy.  
**legend** (lej'end), *n.* 1. Marvelous or romantic story from early times. 2. Words on a coat of arms, medal, or coin, etc.—**legendary**, *a.* Consisting of legends; romantic; fabulous. [*Fr.—L. legendum, to be read—lego, read.*]  
**legerdemain** (lej-ēr-de-mān'), *n.* Sleight-of-hand; jugglery. [*Fr. léger de main, light of hand.*]  
**leggin** (leg'in), **legging** (leg'ing), *n.* Covering for the leg.  
**legible** (lej'i-bl), *a.* That may be read; distinct.—**legibly**, *adv.*—**legibility**, *n.* [*L. legibilis—lego, read.*]  
**legion** (lē'jun), *n.* (In ancient Rome) body of soldiers of from three to six thousand men; military force; great number. [*L. legio—lego, choose, levy.*]  
**legislate** (lej'is-lāt), *vt.* Make laws.—**legislation**, *n.* [*L. lex, legis, law, and lat-, bear.*] [*ing to legislation.*]  
**legislative** (lej'is-līv), *a.* Pertaining.  
**legislator** (lej'is-lā-tūr), *n.* One who makes laws.  
**legislature** (lej'is-lā-tūr), *n.* Body of men in a state who have the power of making laws.  
**legitimacy** (le-jit'i-ma-si), *n.* Being according to law; regular descent.  
**legitimate** (le-jit'i-mat), *i. a.* Lawful; lawfully begotten; genuine; fairly deduced. *II. vt.* Make lawful; give the rights of a legitimate child to.  
**legitimately**, *adv.*—**legitimation**, *n.* [*Low L. legitimo, atum—lex.*]  
**legitimist** (le-jit'i-mist), *n.* 1. One who supports legitimate authority. 2. In France, one who supported the older line of Bourbon, descendants of Louis XIV.  
**legume** (leg'ūm), *n.* Seed-vessel which splits into two halves, having the seeds attached to the ventral suture only; pod, as of the pea, bean, etc.—**leguminous**, *a.* [*Fr.—L. legumen, that may be stripped.*]

**leisure** (lēzh'ör or lezh'-). *I. n.* Freedom from occupation. *II. a.* Unoccupied.—**leisurely**, *a.* and *adv.* Done at leisure; slow; deliberate. [*O. Fr. loisir—L. licet, it is permitted.*]

**lemming** (lem'ing), *n.* Arctic species of wandering mouse.

**lemon** (lem'un), *n.* 1. Oval acid fruit. 2. Tree that bears lemons.—**lemonade**, *n.* Drink made of lemon-juice, water, and sugar. [*Fr. limon—Pers. limun.*]



Lemur.

**lemur** (lē'mūr), *n.* Monkey-like animal in Madagascar. [*L. lemur, ghost.*]

**lend** (lend), *vt.* [*lend'-ing; lent.*] 1. Grant the use of for a time. 2. Afford or grant, in general. 3. Let for hire.—**lender**, *n.* [*A. S. lēnan. See LOAN.*]

**length** (length), *n.* 1. Longest measure. 2. Continuance or extent. 3. Detail.—**lengthen**, *vt.* and *vi.* Make or grow longer.—**lengthways**, **lengthwise**, *adv.* In the way or direction of the length.—**lengthy**, *a.* Rather long.—**lengthily**, *adv.*—**lengthiness**, *n.* [*A. S.*]

**lenient** (lē'nī-ent), *a.* Mild; merciful.

**leniency**, *n.* [*L.—lenis, soft.*]

**lenitive** (len'i-tiv), *i. a.* Softening or mitigating. *II. n.* Application for easing pain.

**lenity** (len'i-ti), *n.* Mildness; clemency.

**lens** (lenz), *n.* Piece of glass or other transparent substance with one or both sides convex or concave.

**Lent** (lent), *n.* Fast of forty days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter. [*A. S. lencten, spring.*] [*used in Lent; meager.*]

**lenten** (len'ten), *a.* Relating to or  
**lenticular** (len-tik'ū-lar), **lenticiform** (len'ti-farm), *a.* Resembling a lens or lentil; double convex.—**lenticularly**, *adv.* [*L. lenticula, dim. of lens, lentil.*]



Leo. (♌)

**lentil** (len'til), *n.* 1. Annual leguminous plant. 2. Its edible seeds of a flat, circular shape. [*Fr. lentille—L. lens.*]

**Leo** (lē'ō), *n.* Constellation of the zodiac.

**leonine** (lē'ō-nīn), *a.* 1. Like a lion. 2. Consisting of riming hexameters.



**leopard** (lep'ard), *n.* Ferocious animal of the cat-kind, with a spotted skin, in Asia and Africa. [Gr. *leon*, lion, and *pardos*, pard.]

**leper** (lep'ër), *n.* One affected with leprosy.—**leprosy** (lep'ro-si), *n.* Contagious disease of the skin caused by a bacillus and marked



Leopard.

by a scurfy scab.—**leprous** (lep'rus), *a.* Affected with leprosy. [L.—Gr. *lepra*, leprosy, —*lepos*, scale.]

**lese-majesty** (lez-maj'es-ti), *n.* High treason. [Fr.=injured majesty.]

**lesion** (lē'zhun), *n.* Injury; wound. [Fr.—L. *lesio*.]

**less** (les). I. *a.* (Serves as comp. of LITTLE.) Diminished; smaller. II. *adv.* Not so much; in a lower degree. [A. S. *lessa*—*las*, weak.]

**lessee** (les-sē), *n.* One to whom a lease is granted.

**lessen** (les'n). I. *vt.* Make less; weaken; degrade. II. *vi.* Become less.

**lesser** (les'ër), *a.* Smaller; inferior. [A double comp., formed from LESS.]

**lesson** (les'n). I. *n.* 1. Part read or learned at one time. 2. Precept or doctrine inculcated; instruction derived from experience. 3. Portion of Scripture read in divine service. 4. Severe lecture. II. *vt.* Instruct; teach. [Fr. *leçon*—L. *lectio*—*lego*, read.]

**lessor** (les-sar'), *n.* One who grants a lease.

**lest** (lest), *conj.* That . . . not; for fear that. [A. S. *thy læs the*, that the less.]

**let** (let), *vt.* [let'ting; let.] 1. Give leave or power to; allow; permit; suffer. 2. Grant to a tenant or hirer; rent; lease. [A. S. *letan*, permit.]

**let** (let). I. *vt.* Hinder; retard. II. *n.* Obstruction; delay. [A. S. *lettan*, make late.] [ly. [L.—*lethum*, death.]

**lethal** (lē'thal), *a.* Blotting out; dead-

**lethargy** (lē'th'ar-ji), *n.* 1. Heavy unnatural slumber; dullness. 2. Inactivity; indifference.—**lethargic** (lē'th'ar-jik), *a.* [Gr. *lethargia* — *lethe*, forgetfulness.]

**Lethe** (lē'thē), *n.* 1. Fabled river of hell said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of its waters. 2. Oblivion.—**lethean** (lē-thē'an), *a.* [Gr.]

**letter** (let'ër). I. *n.* 1. Conventional mark to represent a sound. 2. Written or printed message. 3. Literal meaning.—*pl.* Learning. II. *vt.* Stamp

or inscribe letters upon.—**lett'erer**, *n.*—**Letter-of-credit**, *n.* Letter authorizing credit or cash of a certain sum to be paid to the bearer.—**Letter-of-marque** (märk), *n.* Commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state.—**Letters-patent**, *n.* Writing conferring a patent or authorizing a person to enjoy some privilege. [Fr. *lettre* — L. *littera* — *lino*, *litum*, smear, stroke.]

**lettered** (let'ërd), *a.* 1. Marked with letters. 2. Educated; versed in literature. 3. Belonging to learning.

**lettering** (let'ë-riŋ), *n.* 1. Act of impressing letters. 2. Letters impressed.

**letterpress** (let'ër-pres), *n.* Matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving.

**lettuce** (let'is), *n.* Plant the leaves of which are used as a salad. [O. Fr. *laituce*—L. *lactuca*—*lac*, milk, from its milky juice.]

**leucous** (lū'kus), *a.* White. [Gr. *leukos*.]

**Levant** (le-vant'), *n.* 1. The coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. 2. Easterly wind on the Mediterranean. [It.= rising (sun).] [Eastern.]

**levant** (lev'ant), *a.* 1. Rising. 2. **levant** (le-vant'), *vi.* Run away without paying; decamp. [Sp. *levantar el campo*, break up camp.] [to the Levant.]

**levantine** (le-van'tin), *a.* Belonging

**levee** (lev'ē), *n.* 1. Morning assembly of visitors. 2. Assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage. 3. Embankment along a river, to prevent inundation. [Fr. *levée*, rising—*lever*.]

**level** (lev'el). I. *n.* 1. Horizontal line or plane. 2. Proper position. 3. Usual or average elevation. 4. State of equality. 5. Line of direction. 6. Instrument for showing the horizontal. II. *a.* Horizontal; even with anything else. III. *vt.* Make horizontal; make flat or smooth. 2. Make equal; take aim with, as a gun.—**leveler**, *n.*—**lev'eling**, *n.* 1. Making level. 2. Act of determining the levels of different points.—**lev'elness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *livel*—L. *libella*, plummet,—*libra*, balance.]

**lever** (lē'vër or lev'ër), *n.* Bar of metal or wood turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for moving weights.—**leverage** (lev'ër-aj or lē'vër-aj), *n.* Mechanical power gained by the use of the lever. [Fr. *levier*—*lever*—L. *levo*, raise.]

**leveret** (lev'ër-et), *n.* Hare in its first year. [O. Fr. *levrault*—L. *lepus*, hare.]

**leviable** (lev'i-a-bl), *a.* That may be assessed and collected.

**leviathan** (le-vi'a-than), *n.* 1. Huge aquatic animal, described in the book of Job. 2. Anything of huge size. [Heb. *liyāthān*.]

**levigate** (lev-i-gāt), *vt.* Free from grit; work smooth; mix thoroughly. [L.—*levis*, smooth.]

**Levite** (lē'vit), *n.* 1. Descendant of Levi. 2. Inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church. — **Levitical**, *a.* [From *Levi*, son of Jacob.]

**Leviticus** (lē-vit'i-kus), *n.* Third book of the Old Testament containing the ceremonial law.

**levity** (lev'it-i), *n.* 1. Lightness of weight. 2. Lack of earnestness or due respect. [L. *levitas*—*levis*, light.]

*Syn.* Flighiness; thoughtlessness.

**levy** (lev'i), *i. vt.* Collect by authority, as an army or a tax. *II. n.* 1. Act of collecting by authority. 2. Troops or money so collected. 3. Legal seizure of property. [Fr. *lever*—L. *levo* raise.]

**Lewis** (lū'is), *n.* Wedge-shaped tenon, fitted into a mortise in a large stone, and used to hoist it.

**lewd** (lūd or lōd), *a.* Licentious; unchaste. — **lewdly**, *adv.*

— **lewdness**, *n.* [A. S. *laewed*, vulgar.]

**lexicographer**

(leks-i-kog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who compiles a dictionary.

**lexicography**

(leks-i-kog'ra-fī), *n.* Act or art of writing a dictionary.

— **lexicographic**, *a.* [Gr. *lexikon*, and *grapho*, write.]

— **lexicographical**, *a.* [Gr. *lexikon*, and *grapho*, write.]

**lexicon** (leks-i-kon), *n.* Dictionary, esp. Greek or Hebrew. [Gr.—*lexis*, word.]

**Leyden-jar** (lē'den-jār), *n.* Glass-jar lined inside and outside with tinfoil for about two thirds of its height, used as a condenser of electricity.

**liability** (li-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being liable. 2. Debt; obligation.

**liable** (li-a-bl), *a.* 1. Bound in law or equity; answerable. 2. Exposed to error, evil, etc. — **liableness**, *n.* [Fr. —*lier*—L. *ligare*, bind.]

*Syn.* Responsible; apt; subject; fit; likely; prone.

**liaison** (lē-ā-zong'), *n.* Love-affair; association. [Fr.] [falsehood.]

**liar** (lī'ar), *n.* One who lies, or utters

**libation** (li-bā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of pouring out wine in honor of a deity. 2.

Liquid poured. [L.—Gr. *leibo*, pour.]

**libel** (lī'bel). *I. n.* 1. Malicious defamatory publication. 2. Statement of a

plaintiff's grounds of complaint in a court of admiralty. *II. vt. 1.* Defame by libel; satirize unfairly; lampoon. 2. Proceed against, in a court of admiralty. — **libeler**, *n.* — **libelous**, *a.* Containing a libel; defamatory. — **libelously**, *adv.* [L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, book.]

**liberal** (lib'ēr-əl). *I. a.* 1. Generous; noble minded. 2. Broad; not orthodox or conservative. 3. Ample; profuse. *II. n.* One who advocates greater freedom in religious or political institutions. — **liberalism**, *n.* Principles of a liberal in politics or religion. — **liberality**, *n.* Quality of being liberal; generosity; largeness or nobleness of mind. — **liberally**, *adv.* [L.—*liber*, free.]

**liberate** (lib'ēr-āt), *vt.* Set free; release from restraint, confinement, or bondage. — **liberation**, *n.* — **liberator** (lib'ēr-āt-ūr), *n.* One who liberates or frees.

**libertine** (lib'ēr-tin), *n.* One who leads a licentious life; rake. [L. *libertinus*, freedman.]

**liberty** (lib'ēr-ti), *n.* 1. Freedom from restraint. 2. Unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights. 3. Privilege. 4. Transgression of another's rights; act of impudence. 5. Power of choice. [L. *libertas*.]

**Libra** (lī'bra), *n.* Zodiacal constellation.

[L. = pair of scales.]

**librarian** (li-brā'ri-an), *n.* Keeper of a library. — **librarianship**, *n.* [L. *librarius*, transcriber.]

**library** (lī'bra-ri), *n.*

1. Collection of books. 2. Building or room containing

a collection of books. [L.—*liber*, book.]

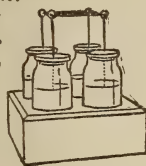
**libretto** (li-bret'tō), *n.* Book containing the words of an opera or other musical composition. [It. dim. of *libro*—L. *liber*, book.] [a libretto.]

**librettist** (li-bret'tist), *n.* Composer of

lyrics (līs), *pl.* of LOUSE.

**license** (lī'sens). *I. n.* 1. Leave; permission. 2. Document by which authority is conferred. 3. Excess or abuse of freedom. *II. vt. 1.* Grant license to. 2. Authorize; permit. [Fr.—L. *licentia*—*licet*, it is allowed.]

**licentiate** (lī-sen'shi-āt), *n.* 1. One who has a license to exercise a profession. 2. University degree between those of bachelor and doctor.



Battery of  
Leyden-jars.



Libra. (Λ)

**licentious** (li-sen'shus), *a.* Indulging in excessive freedom; dissolute. — **licentiously**, *adv.* — **licentiousness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *licentiosus*.]

**lichen** (lik'en or lich'en), *n.* 1. One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants. 2. Kind of skin disease. [Gr.]

**lichgate** (lich'gāt), *n.* Churchyard gate with a porch to rest the bier under. [A. S. *lic* (Ger. *leiche*), corpse, and GATE.]

**lick** (lik), *vt.* Pass the tongue over; lap. — **lick'er**, *n.* [A. S. *liccian*.]

**lick** (lik), *i. vt.* Strike; beat; conquer. *II. n.* Stroke. — **licking**, *n.* Thrashing. [Colloquial.]

**lickerish** (lik'er-ish), *a.* 1. Dainty. 2. Eager to taste or enjoy.

**licorice** (lik'ūr-is), *n.* Plant having a sweet root, from which is extracted the common *stick licorice*. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.]

**lictor** (lik'tūr), *n.* Officer attending a Roman magistrate, bearing an axe in a bundle of rods. [L.] [A. S. *hlid*.]

**lid** (lid), *n.* Cover; cover of the eye.

**lie** (li), *n.* 1. Anything meant to deceive; intentional violation of truth. *II. vt.* [lying; lied.] Utter a falsehood with an intention to deceive; make a false representation. — *A lie out of whole cloth*, a lie wholly fabricated, without any foundation in fact. — *Give the lie to*, accuse of lying. [A. S. *leogan*.]

**lie** (li), *vt.* [lying; lay; lain.] 1. Rest in a reclining posture. 2. Press upon. 3. Be situated. 4. Abide. 5. Consist. 6. In law, be sustainable. — **lie'r**, *n.* [A. S. *leogan*.]

**lief** (lēf), *adv.* Gladly; willingly, chiefly used in the phrase, "I had as lief." [A. S. *leof*. Ger. *lieb*, loved.]

**liege** (lēj), *L. a. 1.* Under a feudal tenure. 2. Sovereign or having lieges. *II. n. 1.* One under a feudal tenure; vassal. 2. Lord or superior or one who has lieges. [Fr. *liege*, which prob. is derived from O. Ger. *ledec* (Ger. *ledig*), free, unfettered.]

**lien** (lén or lē'n), *n.* Right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim. [Fr.=tie, band.—L. *ligamen*—*ligo*, bind.] [locus, place.]

**lieu** (lū), *n.* Place; stead. [Fr.—L.

**lieutenant** (lū-ten'ant), *n. 1.* Officer holding the place of another in his absence. 2. Commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander. 3. One holding a place next in rank to a superior, as *lieutenant-colonel*, *lieutenant-general*. — **lieutenancy**, *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant. [Fr.—*lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding.]

**life** (lif), *n. 1.* State of living; animate existence. 2. Period between birth and death; present state of existence. 3. Manner of living; moral conduct. 4. Vital force; animation. 5. Living being. 6. System of animal nature. 7. Social state; human affairs. 8. Narrative of a life.— *pl.* lives (līvz). [A. S.]

**lifeboat** (lif'bōt), *n.* Boat of great buoyancy for saving shipwrecked persons.

**life-insurance** (lif'in-shōr'ans), *n.* Contract by which a sum of money is insured to be paid at the close of a person's life.

**lifeless** (lif'les), *a.* Dead; without vigor; insipid; sluggish. — **lifelessly**, *adv.* — **lifelessness**, *n.* [rate.]

**lifelike** (lif'lik), *a.* True to life; accurate. — **lifelong** (lif'lang), *a.* During the length of a life.

**life-preserver** (lif'prē-zēr'vēr), *n.* Device to save one from drowning.

**lifetime** (lif'tīm), *n.* Period during which life continues.

**lift** (lift), *vt. 1.* Bring to a higher position; elevate; elate. 2. Take and carry away. *II. vi. 1.* Rise; disappear. *III. n. 1.* Act of lifting. 2. That which is to be raised. 3. That which lifts, as a hoisting machine, elevator, etc. 4. Distance through which something is lifted. 5. Helping hand; assistance. [A. S. *lyft*, air. Ger. *lyft*. Akin to LOFT.]

**ligament** (lig'a-ment), *n. 1.* Anything that binds. 2. Membrane connecting movable bones or holding an organ in position. [L. *ligo*, bind.]

**ligature** (lig'a-tūr), *n. 1.* Binding; bandage. 2. Cord or wire for tying blood vessels, etc.

**light** (lit), *I. n. 1.* Agent by which objects are rendered visible. 2. That which gives light, as the sun, a candle, etc. 3. Daylight; day. 4. Opening or window admitting light. 5. Illuminated part of a picture. 6. Mental or spiritual illumination; enlightenment; knowledge. 7. Point of view. *II. a. 1.* Not dark; bright. 2. Whilish. *III. vt.* [light'ing; light'ed or lit.] 1. Give light to. 2. Set fire to. 3. Attend with a light. *IV. vi. 1.* (With *up*) become bright or illuminated. 2. Take fire.— **light'er**, *n.* [A. S. *leoht*, *lyht*. Ger. *licht*.]

**light** (lit), *a. 1.* Not heavy. 2. Easily suffered or performed. 3. Easily digested. 4. Not heavily armed. 5. Not heavily burdened. 6. Unimportant. 7. Not dense or copious. 8. Gentle; delicate. 9. Easily influenced. 10.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



Frivolous; gay; lively; amusing. 11. Not of legal weight. 12. Loose; sandy.

—**lightly**, *adv.* Easily; carelessly.—

**lightness**, *n.* [A. S. *leoht*, Ger. *leicht*.]

**light** (lit), *vi.* [light'ing; light'ed or

lit.] 1. Descend from flight, as a bird.

2. Descend from a horse or carriage.

3. Come (upon) by chance or suddenly.

[=Relieve (a horse) of his burden.]

**lighten** (lit'n), *vt.*

Make light or clear;

illuminate with knowl-

edge. II. *vt.* 1. Shine

like lightning; flash.

2. Become less dark.

**lighten** (lit'n), *vt.* Make

lighter or less heavy;

alleviate; cheer.

**lighter** (lit'ter) *n.* Large

open boat used in un-

loading and loading

ships too large to reach

the wharf.—**lighter-**

**man**, *n.*

**lighthouse** (lit'how), *n.*

Tower or structure

with a light at the top

to guide mariners at

night.

**lightning** (lit'ning), *n.*

Electric flash, usually

followed by thunder.—

**lightning-rod** (lit'-

ning-rod), *n.* Metallic rod for pro-

tecting buildings from lightning.

**lights** (lits), *n. pl.* Lungs of animals.

[From their light weight.]

**lightship** (lit'ship), *n.* Vessel carry-

ing aloft warning lights.

**lightsome** (lit'sum), *a.* Light, lively,

gay, cheering.—**light-someness**, *n.*

**ligneous** (lig'ne-us), *a.* Wooden;

woody; made of wood. [L. *ligneus*—

*lignum*, wood.]

**lignite** (lig'nit), *n.* Coal retaining the

texture of wood.—**lignit'ic**, *a.*

**lignum-vitæ** (lig'num-vi'tē), *n.* South

American tree with very hard wood.

**ligule** (lig'ül), *n.* 1. Flat part of the

leaf of a grass. 2. Strap-shaped petal.

[L. *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue.]

**like** (lik), *I. a.* Equal in quantity,

quality, or degree; similar. II. *n.* 1.

Like thing or person; resemblance.

2. Liking. III. *adv.* In the same man-

ner. [A. S. *ge-lic* — *lic*, body.]

**like** (lik), *vt.* Be pleased with; ap-

prove; enjoy. [A. S. *lician*, bepleasing

(orig. used impersonally: *it likes me*,

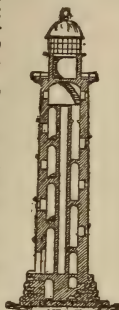
pleases me.) —*lic*, like.]

**likely** (lik'li), *I. a.* Credible; proba-

ble; having reason to be expected;

agreeable; good looking. II. *adv.* Prob-

ably.—**like-liness**, **like-lihood**, *n.*



Lighthouse,  
sectional view.

**liken** (lik'n), *vt.* Compare.

**likeness** (lik'ness), *n.* 1. Resemblance.

2. One who or that which resembles.

*Syn.* Similarity; similitude; paral-

lel; picture; portrait; effigy.

**likewise** (lik'wiz), *adv.* 1. In like wise

or manner. 2. Also; moreover; too.

**liking** (lik'ing), *n.* Inclination; satis-

faction; preference; pleasure.

**lilac** (lil'ak), *I. n.* Pretty, fragrant,

flowering shrub. II. *a.* Of the color

of lilac flowers; pale purple. [Pers.

*lilaj*.]

**Lilliputian** (lil-i-pū'shan), *I. n.* 1.

Inhabitant of the island of Lilliput,

described by Swift in his *Gulliver's*

*Travels*. 2. Person of small size, a

dwarf. II. *a.* Of

small size;

dwarfish.

**lily** (lil'i), *n.*

Bulbous plant,

with showy

flowers.—*Lily*

*of the valley*,

well-known

flower of the lil-

y genus. [A. S.

*lilie*—L. *lilium*.]

**limb** (lim), *I. n.*

1. Jointed part

in animals, as

leg, arm. 2. Projecting part; branch

of a tree. II. *vt.* Cut or tear off the

limbs. [A. S. *lim*.]

**limb** (lim), *n.* Edge or border, as of

the sun, etc.; edge of a sextant, disk,

etc. [L. *limbus*.]

**limber** (lim'bër), *I. n.* Part of a gun-

carriage consisting of two wheels and

a shaft to which the horses are attach-

ed. II. *vt.* Attach to the limbers, as a

gun. [Icel. *limar*, bough.]

**limber** (lim'bër), *I. a.* Pliant, flexible.

II. *vi.* Make pliant.—**limberness**,

*n.* [From LIMP.]

**limbo** (lim'bō), **limbus** (lim'bus), *n.*

1. Place on the borders of hell, in

which the souls of the pious who died

before the time of Christ, awaited his

coming, and where the souls of un-

baptized infants remain (Roman

Catholic theology). 2. Place of confine-

ment. [It. *limbo*—L. *limbus*, border.]

**lime** (lim), *I. n.* 1. Any slimy or gluey

material; birdlime. 2. White caustic

earth from limestone, used with sand

to make mortar. II. *vt.* Cover with

birdlime; ensnare. [A. S. *lim*, glue.]

**lime** (lim), *n.* Kind of citron or lemon

tree and its fruit. [Fr. See LEMON.]

**lime-juice** (lim'jōs), *n.* Acid juice of

the lime, used at sea as a specific

against scurvy.



Lily of the valley.

**limekiln** (līm'kil), *n.* Kiln or furnace in which limestone is burned to lime.

**limestone** (līm'stōn), *n.* Stone from which lime is procured by burning.

**lime-tree** (līm'trē), *n.* Linden-tree. [From *lime*—*Ger. linde*.]

**limewater** (līm'wā-tēr), *n.* Solution of lime, used as a tonic and antacid.

**limit** (līm'it), *I. n.* Utmost extent. **II. vt.** Confine within bounds; restrain.

**lim'itable**, *a.* That may be limited. —**limita'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of limiting. 2. State of being limited. 3. Time within which something must be done, and esp. an action at law will lie.

**lim'ited**, *a.* Within limits; narrow; restricted to first class coaches, as a train. —**Limited liability**, in a joint-stock company means that the members are liable only in a fixed proportion to each share. —**lim'itless**, *a.* Boundless; immense; infinite. [Fr.—*L. limes*, sill.]

*Syn.* Restriction; hindrance; boundary; border; edge; confine.

**limn** (līm), *vt.* Draw or paint, esp. in water-colors. —**limner** (līm'nēr), *n.* [Fr. *enluminer*, illuminate.]

**limp** (līmp), *a. I.* Wanting stiffness, flexible. 2. Weak, flaccid. [Icel. *limpa*, weakness.]

**limp** (līmp), *I. vi.* Walk lamely. **II. n. Act of limping; halt. [A. S. *limp*, *healt*, lame.]**

**limpet** (līm'pet), *n.* Small shell-fish, which clings to rocks. [A. S. *lempedu*, probably corr. — *lamprede*, lamprey.]

**limpid** (līm'pid), *a.* Clear; lucid; pure. —**limpidity**, **lim'pidness**, *ns.* [L. probably corr. from *liquidus*.]

*Syn.* Transparent; translucent.

**limy** (līm'i), *a. I.* Glutinous; sticky. 2. Containing, resembling, or like lime.

**linchpin** (līnch'pin), *n.* Pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle. [A. S. *lynis*, axle.]

**linden** (līn'den), *n.* Tree with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers, called, also, lime-tree. [A. S., Sw., Icel. *lind*, Ger. *linde*, O. Ger. *līnta*.]

**line** (līn), *n. I.* 1. Slender cord. 2. That which has length without breadth or thickness. 3. Straight row; verse, in poetry. 4. Course. 5. Department. 6. Series; succession. 7. Mark or lineament, hence a characteristic. 8. Short letter or note. 9. In *pl.* Military works of defence. 10. Lineage. 11. Regular infantry of an army. 12. *pl.* Reins. 13. Twelfth part of an inch. 14. Series of public conveyances, as steamers. 15. Particular stock of goods. [L. *linea*—*linum*, flax.]

**line** (līn), *I. vt. I.* 1. Mark out with lines. 2. Cover with lines. 3. Place or form in a line. **II. vt.** Form in line, as soldiers. [linen or other material.]

**line** (līn), *vt.* Cover on the inside with

**lineage** (līn'e-aj), *n.* Descendant or descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; family.

**lineal** (līn'e-al), *a.* Of or belonging to a line; composed of lines; in the direction of a line; descended in a direct line from an ancestor. —**lin'eal-ly**, *adv.*

**lineament** (līn'e-a-ment), *n.* Feature; distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face.

**linear** (līn'e-ar), *a.* Of or belonging to a line; consisting of or having the form of lines; straight; narrow. —**lin'earily**, *adv.*

**linen** (līn'en), *I. n. I.* 1. Cloth made of flax. 2. Underclothing. **II. a. Made of flax. [A. S. *lin* — *L. linum*, flax.]**

**liner** (līn'ēr), *n. I.* One who lines. 2. Vessel belonging to a regular line of steamships.

**linger** (līng'ēr), *vi.* Remain; loiter. —**lin'ering**, *a.* Protracted. [A. S. *lengan*, protract,—*lang*, long.]

*Syn.* Tarry; hesitate. See *LAG*.

**lingerie** (lāng-zhe'rē), *n.* Linen goods, especially women's underwear. [Fr.]

**lingo** (līng'ō), *n.* Language; speech; dialect. [Port.—*L. lingua*, tongue.]

**lingual** (līng'gwāl), *I. a.* Pertaining to the tongue. **II. n.** Letter produced mainly by the tongue, as *l*. —**lin'gually**, *adv.* [From *L. lingua*, tongue.]

**linguist** (līng'gwist), *n.* One versed in languages. —**linguistic** (līng'gwist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to languages. —**linguistics**, *n.* Science of languages.

**liniment** (līn'i-ment), *n.* Stimulating or healing lotion. [L. *linimentum*—*lino*, besmear.]

**lining** (lī'nīng), *n. I.* 1. Act of drawing lines, or covering the inside. 2. Inside covering.

**link** (līngk), *I. n. I.* 1. Loop or ring of a chain. 2. Anything that connects. 3. Single part of a series. **II. vt. and vi.** Connect as by a link; join. [A. S. *hlence*, Ger. *gelenk*.]

**link** (līngk), *n.* Torch of pitch and tow. —**link'boy**, *n.* Boy who carries a torch to light travelers. [Prob. corr. from Dut. *lont*, gunner's match of tow (lint).]

**links** (līngks), *n. pl.* Stretch of flat or gently undulating ground on which the game of golf is played. [Scotch.]

**linnet** (lin'et), *n.* Small singing-bird, that feeds on the seed of flax. [Fr. *linot*.]

**linoleum** (lin-ō'le-um), *n.* Floor cloth made of ground cork and hardened linseed-oil on a canvas backing. [L. — *linum*, and *oleum*, oil.]



Linnet.

**linotype** (lin'o-tip, or lin'-), *n.* Machine that produces words in stereotyped lines from matrices of type automatically set. [Eng. LINE and TYPE.]

**linseed** (lin'sēd), *n.* Flax seed. — **linseed-cake**, *n.* Cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of flax seed. — **linseed-oil**, *n.* Oil from flax seed. [From LINT.]

**linsey-woolsey** (lin'ze-wol'ze), *I. a.* Made of linen and wool mixed. *II. n.* Thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed.

**lint** (lint), *n.* 1. Flax. 2. Linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds. 3. Down.

**lintel** (lin'tel), *n.* Piece of timber or stone over a doorway. [O. Fr. — Low L. *lintellus* — *limes*, sill.]

**lion** (lī'un), *n.* 1. Large and fierce quadruped of Africa, remarkable for its strength and courage. 2. Man strong or fierce as a lion. 3. Constellation and sign of the zodiac. See cut under LEO. 4. One who is made much of, or is regarded and treated as a hero. — **lioness**, *fem.* — **lion-hearted**, *a.* Having the heart or courage of a lion. — **lionize**, *vt.* Treat as a hero or popular favorite. — *Lion's share*, unduly large share. [O. Fr. — L. *leo*.]

**lip** (lip), *n.* 1. Muscular border in front of the teeth by which drink, food and other things are taken into the mouth. 2. Edge. [A. S. *lippa*.]

**lipped** (lipt), *n.* Having lips; having a raised and rounded edge like a lip.

**liquefaction** (lik-we-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of making liquid. 2. State of being melted.

**liquefy** (lik'we-fi), *I. vt.* Convert into liquid; dissolve. *II. vi.* Become liquid. [L. — *liqueo*, be liquid, and *facio*, make.]

**liqueur** (lik-ēr'), *n.* Flavored spirit; cordial. [Fr.]

**liquid** (lik'wid), *I. a.* Flowing; fluid; soft; smooth; clear. *II. n.* 1. Flowing substance. 2. Letter of a smooth sound, as *l* and *r*. — *Liquid air*, colorless dry liquid of a temperature of 312° F. below zero, obtained by subjecting air to great pressure and

depriving it of its heat. — **liquid'ity**, **liqu'idness**, *n.* [L. *liquidus* — *liqueo*, be fluid.]

**liquidate** (lik'wi-dāt) *vt* 1. Make clear or settle, esp. an account by agreement or litigation. 2. Arrange or wind up the affairs of a bankrupt estate. — **liquidation**, *n.* Clearing up of money affairs of a bankrupt estate. [2. Alcoholic drink.]

**liquor** (lik'ūr), *n.* 1. Anything liquid. **liquorice** (lik'ūr-is), *n.* Same as LICORICE.

**lisp** (lisp), *I. vi.* 1. Pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z*. 2. Articulate as a child; utter imperfectly. *II. vt.* Pronounce with a lisp. *III. n.* Act of or habit of lisping. [A. S. *wlisp*.] [A. S. *lista*.]

**list** (list), *n.* Stripe or border of cloth. **list** (list), *I. n.* Catalogue or roll. *II. vt.* 1. Place in a list or catalogue. 2. Engage for the public service, as soldiers. [Fr. *liste* — O. Ger. *lista*, stripe, border. A. S. *list*.]

**list** (list), *n.* Line inclosing a piece of ground, esp. for combat. — *pl.* Lists, the ground inclosed for a contest. — *Enter the lists*, engage in contest. [Fr. *lice*, It. *lizza* — Low L. *licia*, barriers, of unknown origin.]

**list** (list), *vt.* Desire; like or please, choose. [A. S. *lystan*, desire.]

**list** (list), *vt.* or *vi.* Listen.

**listen** (lis'n), *I. vt.* Hear or attend to. *II. vi.* Give ear or hearken; follow advice. — **listener** (lis'n-ēr), *n.* One who listens or hearkens. [A. S. *hlistan*.]

**listless** (list'les), *a.* Having no desire or wish; careless; uninterested; weary; indolent. — **list'lessly**, *adv.* — **list'lessness**, *n.*

**lit**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of LIGHT, lighten, and LIGHT, alight.

**litany** (lit'a-ni), *n.* Form of supplication in public worship. [Gr. *litanēa* — *lito*, prayer.]

**literal** (lit'ēr-al), *a.* According to the letter; plain; not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact meaning, word for word. — **literally**, *adv.* — **literalness**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *literals* — *litera*, letter.]

**literary** (lit'ēr-ār-i), *a.* 1. Belonging to letters or learning; pertaining to men of letters. 2. Derived from learning; skilled in learning. 3. Consisting of written or printed compositions. [L. *literarius*.]

**literate** (lit'ēr-āt), *I. a.* Acquainted with letters or learned. *II. n.* Educated person. [L. *litteratus*.]

**literati** (lit'ēr-ā'ti), *n. pl.* Men of letters; the learned

fāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēl; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**literature** (lit'ēr-a-tūr), *n.* 1. Science of letters or what is written. 2. Whole body of literary compositions in a language, or on a given subject. 3. All literary productions except those relating to positive science and art; belles-lettres. [L. *literatura*.]

**litharge** (lith'arj), *n.* Semi-vitrified oxide of lead separated from silver in refining. [Gr. *lithargyros*—*lithos*, stone and *argyros*, silver.]

**lithe** (lith), *a.* Flexible; supple; active. —**lithe'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *lithe*, *linthe*; Ger. *ge-lind*, soft, tender.]

**lithesome** (lith'sum), *a.* Lithe; supple; nimble. —**lithe'someness**, *n.*

**lithia** (lith'i-a), *n.* Oxide of lithium, soluble in water.

**lithic** (lith'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to stone. 2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder.

**lithium** (lith'i-um), *n.* Lightest of all known solid elements, a silver-white metal.

**lithograph** (lith'o-graph), *I. vt.* Write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing. *II. n.* Print from stone. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *grapho*, write.]

**lithographer** (lith-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practices the art of lithography.

**lithographic** (lith-o-graf'ik), *a.* Belonging to lithography. —**litho-graphically**, *adv.*

**lithography** (lith-o-gra-fi), *n.* Art of writing or engraving on stone, and printing therefrom.

**lithology** (li-thol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Science of the composition of rocks. 2. Science of calculi found in the human body.

**lithotripsy** (li-thot'ri-tī), *n.* Crushing of stone in the bladder.

**litigant** (lit'i-gant), *I. a.* Contending at law. *II. n.* Person engaged in a lawsuit.

**litigate** (lit'i-gāt), *I. vt.* Contest in law. *II. vi.* Carry on a lawsuit. —**liti-gation**, *n.* [L. *litigo*—*lis*, strife, and *ago*, do.]

**litigious** (li-tij'us), *a.* 1. Inclined to engage in lawsuits. 2. Subject to contention.

**litmus paper** (lit'mus pā'pēr), *n.* Blue paper which turns red in an acid. An alkali restores the blue.

**litter** (lit'ēr), *I. n.* Heap of straw, etc., for animals to lie upon. 2. Any scattered collection of objects, esp. of little value. 3. Vehicle containing a bed, for carrying about. 4. Brood of small quadrupeds. *II. vt.* 1. Cover or supply with litter; scatter carelessly about. 2. Give birth to. *III. vi.* Produce a litter or brood. [Fr. *litière*—Low L. *lectaria*—L. *lectus*, bed.]

**little** (lit'l), *I. a.* [less; least.] Small in quantity or extent; weak; poor; brief; insignificant; narrow; mean. *II. n.* That which is small in quantity or extent. *III. adv.* Small quantity; not much. —**lit'tleness**, *n.* [A. S. *lytel*.]

**littoral** (lit'o-ral), *I. a.* Belonging to the sea-shore. *II. n.* Shore; tract bordering shore of the sea. [L. *litus*, -oris, shore.]

**liturgy** (lit'ūr-jī), *n.* Form of service or established ritual of a church [Gr. *leitourgia*—*leitōs*, public—*laos*, people, and *ergo*, work.]

**live** (liv), *I. vt.* 1. Have life; continue in life. 2. Last. 3. Subsist. 4. Enjoy life; be in a state of happiness. 5. Be nourished or supported. 6. Dwell. *II. vi.* 1. Spend. 2. Act in conformity (to). [A. S. *lifian*, *lybban*.]

**live** (liv) *a.* 1. Having life; alive; not dead. 2. Active; containing fire; burning; vivid. —**lived** (livd), used in compounds, as LONG-LIVED.

**livelihood** (liv'li-hōd), *n.* Means of living; support.

**livelong** (liv'lang), *a.* 1. That lives or lasts long. 2. As long as life. 3. Passing slowly; tedious.

**lively** (liv'li), *I. a.* Having or showing life; vigorous; active. *II. adv.* Vivaciously; vigorously. —**live'liness**, *n.* *Syn.* Sprightly; strong; vivid; brisk.

**liver** (liv'ēr), *n.* Largest gland in the body; secretes the bile. [A. S. *lifer*.]

**liveried** (liv'ēr-id), *a.* Having or wearing a livery.

**liverwort** (liv'ēr-wūrt), *n.* Iceland-moss. [From A. S. *wurt*, plant.]

**livery** (liv'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Uniform worn by servants. 2. Any characteristic dress. 3. Being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses. [Fr. *livrée*—*livrer*—Low L. *libero*, give or hand over. See DELIVER.]

**liveryman** (liv'ēr-i-man), *n.* 1. Liveried servant. 2. Freeman of the city of London. 3. Man who keeps a livery-stable.

**livery-stable** (liv'ēr-i-stā-bl), *n.* Stable where horses are kept for hire, or boarded.

**livestock** (liv'stok), *n.* Animals employed or reared on a farm.

**livid** (liv'id), *a.* Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored. —**lividness**, *n.* [L. *liveo*, be of a lead color.]

**living** (liv'ing), *I. a.* Having life; active; lively. 2. Producing action or vigor. 3. Running or flowing. 4. Burning. *II. n.* 1. Life; manner of living. 2. Means of subsistence; livelihood. 3. (In England), benefice of a clergyman. — *The living*, those alive.

fāte, fat, tāsak, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve  
wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**laxiviate** (liks-iv'i-ät), *vt.* Leach.  
**lizard** (liz'ard), *n.* Genus of four-footed reptiles. [Fr. *lézard*, It. *lucerta*—*L. lucerta*.]

**llama** (lä'ma), *n.*  
 Animal peculiar to S. America, allied to the camel. [Peruvian.]

**llano** (lä'nō), *n.*  
 Vast steppe or plain in northern South America. [Sp. from *L. planus*, plain.]



Llama.

**lo** (lō), *interj.*

Look! behold! [A. S. *la*.]

**loach** (lōch), *n.* Small European river fish. [Fr. *loche*.]

**load** (lōd). I. *vt.* 1. Put on as much as can be carried; heap on. 2. Confer or give in great abundance. 3. Charge, as a gun. II. *n.* 1. Burden; as much as can be carried at once; freight or cargo. 2. Quantity sustained with difficulty; that which burdens or grieves; weight or encumbrance. 3. Charge, as for a gun. [A. S. *hladan*.]

**loadstar**. Same as **LODESTAR**.

**loadstone**. Same as **LODESTONE**.

**loaf** (lōf), *n.*—[*pl.* loaves (lōvz).] Regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, etc.—**loaf-sugar** (lōf'shog'ar), *n.* Refined sugar in the form of a cone. [A. S. *hlaf*, Ger. *laib*.]

**loaf** (lōf), *vt.* Loiter; pass time idly.—

**loafer**, *n.* [Ger. *laufen*, run.]

**loam** (lōm). I. *n.* Muddy soil; clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter. II. *vt.* Cover with loam.—**loam'y**, *a.* Consisting of or resembling loam. [A. S. *lam*. Ger. *lehm*. Akin to E. **LIME**.]

**loan** (lōn). I. *n.* 1. Act of lending; permission to use. 2. That which is lent; money lent for interest. II. *vt.* Lend.—

**loan-office**, *n.* Pawnshop. [A. S. *læn*.]

**loath** (lōth), *a.* Disliking; reluctant; unwilling.—**loath'ly**, *adv.*—**loath-ness**, *n.* [A. S. *lath*, hateful, painful.]

**loathe** (lōth), *vt.* Dislike greatly; feel disgust at. [A. S. *lathian*. Ger. *leiden*.] *Syn.* Abominate; detest; hate.

**loathful** (lōth'fōl), *a.* 1. Full of abhorrence. 2. Exciting disgust.

**loathing** (lōth'ing), *n.* Extreme hate or disgust; abhorrence.

**loathsome** (lōth'sum), *a.* Exciting loathing or abhorrence; detestable.

**loaves** (lōvz), *pl.* of **LOAF**.

**lob** (lob). I. *n.* 1. Lout. 2. Lump; sluggish mass. II. *vt.* Throw; toss.

**lobar** (lō'bar), *a.* Pertaining to a lobe.  
**lobate** (lō'bāt), **lobed** (lōbd), *a.* Having or consisting of lobes.

**lobby** (lob'i). I. *n.* 1. Small hall or waiting room. 2. Anteroom of a legislative hall. 3. Those who frequent the lobby for the purpose of influencing the legislators. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Seek to influence legislation by personal solicitation of legislators. [Low *L. lobia*—O. Ger. *loube*. Ger. *laube*, arbor.]

**lobe** (lōb), *n.* Rounded projection or part, as the lower part of the ear, division of the lungs, brain, a leaf, etc.—**lo'bular**, *a.* [Fr.—Gr. *lobos*.]

**lobelia** (lo-bē'li-ā), *n.* Ornamental flower, the roots of which are used in medicine. [*Lobel*, Flemish botanist.]

**lobster** (lob'stēr), *n.* Marine shellfish with large claws, used as food.—**lobster-pot**, *n.* Trap to catch lobsters, of many patterns. The most common one is a cylindrical basket with a conical entrance at each end. (See cut under **POT**.) A hand-pot consists of a bag-net mounted on an iron hoop, over which wooden bows are fixed holding the bait. [A. S. *top pestre*, a corr. of *L. locusta*, lobster.]

**local** (lō'kal), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to place. 2. Confined to a spot or district.—**lo'cally**, *adv.* [L. *localis*—*locus*, place.]

**locality** (lō'kal-i-ti), *n.* 1. Existence in a place. 2. Limitation to a place. 3. Position; district. 4. Power of remembering relative positions of places.

**localize** (lō'kal-iz), *vt.* Make local; put into, or limit to, a place.—**local-ization**, *n.*

**locate** (lō'kāt). I. *vt.* Place; set in a particular position; designate or determine the place of. II. *vi.* Settle.

**location** (lō-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of locating or placing. 2. Situation.

**loch** (lok), *n.* 1. Lake. 2. Arm of the sea. [Gael. and Ir. *loch*.]

**lock** (lok). I. *n.* 1. Fastening for doors, etc. 2. Inclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats. 3. Part of a firearm by which it is discharged. 4. Grapple in wrestling. 5. State of being immovable. 6. Narrow confined place. II. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a lock. 2. Fasten so as to impede motion. 3. Shut up. 4. Close fast. 5. Embrace closely. 6. Furnish with locks. III. *vi.* 1. Become fast. 2. Unite closely. [A. S. *loca*, lock.]

**lock** (lok), *n.* 1. Tuft or ringlet of hair. 2. Flock of wool, etc. [A. S. *locc*.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf, mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**lockage** (lok'aj), *n.* 1. Locks of a canal. 2. Difference in their levels. 3. Materials used for them. 4. Tolls paid for passing through them.

**locker** (lok'ër), *n.* 1. One who locks. 2. Closed place that may be locked.

**locket** (lok'et), *n.* Small ornamental case of gold or silver, containing a picture, lock of hair, etc.

**lockjaw** (lok'ja), *n.* Contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended; tetanus.

**lockout** (lok'owt), *n.* Temporary closing of a factory or shop as a means of coercing employees.

**locksmith** (lok'smith), *n.* Smith who makes and mends locks.

**lockstep** (lok'step), *n.* March-step made in as close file as possible, and with hands placed on shoulders of man in front.

**lockstitch** (lok'stich), *n.* Stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, so that they will not ravel.

**lockup** (lok'up), *n.* Place for confining persons for a short time

**locomobile** (lō-ko-mō'bīl), *n.* 1. Traction engine. 2. Automobile.

**locomotion** (lō-ko-mō'shun), *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place.

**locomotive** (lō-ko-mō'tiv), *I. a.* 1. Moving from place to place. 2. Capable of or assisting in locomotion. *II. n.* Locomotive machine; railway engine. [*L.*—*locus*, place, and *moveo*, move.]

**locomotor ataxia.** See ATAXIA.

**locust** (lō'kust), *n.* 1. Migratory winged insect, highly destructive to vegetation. —*Seventeen-year locust*, periodical cicada. 2. Name of several plants and trees, as the acacia. [*L. locusta*.]

**lode** (lōd), *n.* Vein containing metallic ore. [*A.S. lad*, course—*lihan*, lead.]

**lodestar** (lōd'stār), *n.* Star that leads or guides; pole-star. [oxide of iron.]

**lodestone** (lōd'stōn), *n.* Magnetic

**lodge** (lōj). *I. n.* 1. Small house; cottage of a gatekeeper. 2. Retreat. 3. Secret association; also, their place of meeting. *II. vt.* 1. Furnish with a temporary dwelling. 2. Infix; settle. 3. Drive to cover. 4. Lay flat, as grain. *III. vi.* 1. Reside; rest; dwell for a time. 2. Lie flat, as grain. [*Fr. loge*—root of LOBBY.] [hired room.]

**lodger** (lōj'ër), *n.* One who occupies a

**lodging** (lōj'ing), *n.* 1. Temporary habitation. 2. Room or rooms hired.

**lodgment** (lōj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of lodging, or state of being lodged. 2. Accumulation of something that remains at rest. 3. Occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it.

**loft** (laft), *n.* 1. Room or space immediately under a roof. 2. Gallery in a hall or church. [*A.S. lyft*. See LIFT.]

**lofty** (laft'i), *a.* 1. High in position, character, or sentiment. 2. Haughty. —**loftily**, *adv.* —**loftiness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Exalted; sublime; majestic.

**log** (log), *n.* 1. Bulky piece of wood. 2. Device for measuring the speed of a ship. 3. Log-book, or journal of a vessel's progress and occurrences from day to day. [*Icel. lag*, felled tree.]

**logarithm** (log'a-rithm), *n.* Exponent of the power to which it is necessary to raise a fixed number, called the base, to produce the given number. [*Gr. logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.]

**loggerhead** (log'ër-hed), *n.* 1. Block-head; dunce. 2. Round piece of timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed. 3. Species of sea-turtle. 4. *pl.* Quarrel; dispute.

**logic** (lōj'ik), *n.* Science or art of reasoning correctly or of formal thought. [*Gr. logike* (*techné*).]

**logical** (lōj'ik-a), *a.* 1. According to the rules of logic. 2. Skilled in logic; discriminating. —**logically**, *adv.*

**logician** (lō-jish'an), *n.* One skilled in logic.

**log-rolling** (log'rōl-ing), *n.* 1. Rolling logs to the stream, on which they are to be floated to the market. 2. Mutual furtherance of schemes by politicians.

**logwood** (log'wōd), *n.* Red wood much used in dyeing.

**loin** (loin), *n.* 1. Part of a beast lying between the haunchbone and the last false rib. 2. In man, *pl.* The reins; lower part of back. [*O. Fr. logne* — *L. lumbus*, loin.]

**loiter** (lōi'tër), *vi.* Delay; be slow in moving; linger. — **loiterer**, *n.* [*Dut. leuteren*, trifle; *Ger. lotter*, worthless.]

**loll** (lol). *I. vi.* 1. Lie lazily about; lounge. 2. Hang out from the mouth. *II. vt.* Thrust out (the tongue). [*O. Dut. lollen*.] [made of treacle.]

**lollipop** (lōl'i-pop), *n.* Coarse candy

**lone** (lōn), **lonely** (lōn'li), *a.* Alone; solitary; retired; standing by itself.

—**lone-lyness**, *n.* [*Contr. of ALONE*.]

**lonesome** (lōn'sum), *a.* Solitary; dismal. — **lone'somely**, *adv.* — **lone-someness**, *n.*



Locust.



- long** (lång). I. *a.* 1. Extended; not short. 2. Slow in coming; tedious. II. *adv.* To a great extent in space or time; through the whole; all along. III. *vi.* Desire earnestly; have an eager appetite. [A. S. *lang*.]
- longanimity** (lång-ga-nim'i-ti), *n.* Endurance; patience. [of a ship.]
- longboat** (långbåt), *n.* Longest boat
- longbow** (långbå), *n.* Bow drawn by hand, as distinguished from a cross-bow. [old age.]
- longevity** (lång-jev'i-ti), *n.* Long life;
- long-headed** (lång'hed-ed), *a.* Far-seeing; shrewd.
- longhee** (lång'ē) *n.* Long East India scarf wound around the loins.
- longing** (lång'ing); *n.* Eager desire; craving.
- longitude** (lon'ji-tūd), *n.* 1. Length. 2. Distance of a place east or west of a given meridian. 3. Distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. — **longitudinal**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to longitude or length. 2. Extending lengthwise. — **longitudinally**, *adv.* [L.]
- long measure** (lång'mezh'ör), *n.* Measure of length.
- long primer** (lång'prim'ēr), *n.* Size of type between small pica and bourgeois.

### This line is in Long Primer.

- longshore-man** (lång'shōr-man), *n.* Man employed in loading and unloading vessels.
- long-sighted** (lång'si-ted), *a.* Able to see at a long distance; sagacious. — **long-sight'edness**, *n.*
- long-suffering** (lång'suf-ēr-ing), *a.* Suffering or enduring long.
- long-winded** (lång'wind'ed), *a.* Tedious; consuming much time.
- loo** (lō). I. *n.* Game at cards. II. *vt.* Beat in the game 'loo', by taking every trick. [Formerly *lanterloo* — Fr. *lanterneau*, nonsense.]
- loof** (lōf), *n.* See LUFF.
- loofah** (lō'fā), *n.* Fibrous interior of the *Luffa Egyptiaca*, or towel-gourd, used as a sponge and flesh-brush. [Arab.]
- look** (lōk). I. *vi.* 1. Turn the eye so as to see; direct the attention; gaze. 2. Watch. 3. Seem. 4. Face, as a house. II. *vt.* 1. Express by a look. 2. Influence by look. — *Look after*, attend to or take care of. — *Look for*, expect. — *Look into*, inspect closely. — *Look on*, regard; view; think. — *Look out*, watch; select. — *Look to*, take care of; depend on. — *Look through*, penetrate with the eye or the understanding. [A. S. *loccien*, see.]

- look** (lōk), *n.* 1. Act of looking or seeing. 2. Sight. 3. Air of the face. 4. Appearance.
- look** (lōk), *interj.* See! behold!
- looker-on** (lōk'ēr-on), *n.* Spectator.
- looking** (lōk'ing), *n.* Seeing; search or searching. — *Looking-glass*, glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it; mirror.
- lookout** (lōk'owt), *n.* 1. Careful looking or watching for. 2. Elevated place from which to observe. 3. One engaged in watching.
- loom** (lōm), *n.* 1. Frame or machine for weaving cloth. 2. Handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. [A. S. *geloma*, furniture, utensils.]
- loom** (lōm), *vi.* 1. Appear above the horizon. 2. Appear larger than the real size, as in a mist. 3. Be seen at a distance, in the mind's eye, as something in the future. [A. S. *leomian*, shine — *leoma*, beam of light.]
- loon** (lōn), *n.* Low fellow; ninny. [O. Dut. *loen*.]
- loon** (lōn), *n.* Web-footed aquatic bird, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called diver. [Icel. *lomr*.]



Loon.

- loop** (lōp). I. *n.* 1. Doubling of a cord through which another may pass. 2. Ornamental doubling in fringes; any doubling resembling a loop. 3. Loop formed by a rail-track either on the level, or vertically in the air. II. *vt.* Fasten or ornament with loops. [Prob. from Celt. *lub*, bend, fold.]
- loophole** (lōp'hōl), *n.* 1. Small hole in a wall, etc., through which small arms may be fired. 2. Means of escape. — **loopholed**, *a.*
- looper** (lōp'ēr), *n.* Caterpillar which moves by drawing up the hindpart of the body to the head, forming a loop.
- loose** (lōs), *a.* 1. Slack; free; unbound; not confined. 2. Not compact or connected. 3. Not strict; unrestrained; licentious. 4. Inattentive. 5. Vague. 6. Lax; not constipated. — **loose'ly**, *adv.* — **loose'ness**, *n.* — *Break loose*, escape from confinement. — *Let loose*, set at liberty. [A. S. *leas*, loose, weak.]
- loose** (lōs), *vt.* Free; release; relax. [A. S. *losian*.]
- loosen** (lōs'n). I. *vt.* 1. Make loose; relax. 2. Make less dense. 3. Open, as the bowels. II. *vi.* Become loose; become less tight.
- loot** (lōt). I. *n.* 1. Act of plundering, esp. in a conquered city. 2. Plunder. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Plunder. [Hindoo, *lut*.]

**lop** (lop), *vt.* [lop'ping; lopped.] 1. Cut off the top or extreme parts, esp. of a tree. 2. Cut away superfluous parts. 3. Cut half through and permit to drop.—**lop-eared**, *a.* Having ears that droop.—**lop-sid'ded**, *a.* Of uneven sides; not balanced. [Dut. *ludden*, cut.]

**lope** (löp), *I. vi.* Leap; run with easy, long strides. *II. n.* Leap; easy canter.

**loquacious** (lō-kwā'shūs), *a.* Talkative.—**loqua'ciously**, *adv.*—**loqua'ciousness**, **loquacity** (lō-kwā's-ti), *ns.* [L. *loquax*—*loquor*, speak.] *Syn.* Blabbing. See GARRULOUS.

**lord** (lard), *I. n.* 1. Master; ruler. 2. English peer. 3. (cap.) Supreme Being. 4. (cap.) Jesus Christ. *II. vi.* Act the lord; tyrannize.—**Lord's day**, first day of the week.—**Lord-lieutenant**, title of the viceroy or governor of Ireland. [M. E. *loverd*—A. S. *hlaford*—*hlaf*, loaf, bread, and *weard*, warder.]

**lordling** (lard'ling), *n.* Little lord; would-be-lord.

**lordly** (lard'li), *a.* 1. Like, becoming, or pertaining to a lord. 2. Dignified. 3. Haughty; tyrannical.—**lord'ly**, *adv.*—**lord'liness**, *n.*

**lordship** (lard'ship), *n.* 1. State or condition of being a lord. 2. Territory belonging to a lord. 3. Title of a lord. 4. Dominion; authority.

**lore** (lör), *n.* Learning; erudition. [A. S. *lar*, from root of LEARN.]

**lorgnette** (lar-nyet'), *n.* Opera-glass. [Fr.—*lorgner*, spy.]

**lorgnon** (lar-nyang'), *n.* Eye-glasses shutting into a handle. [Fr.]

**loricate** (lō'ri-cāt), *a.* 1. Covered with defensive armor. 2. Imbricated.

**lorn** (larn), *a.* Lost; forsaken; forlorn.

**lorry** (lor'ri), *n.* Truck.

**lose** (löz), *vt.* [lo'sing; lost.] 1. Cease to have. 2. Be deprived of. 3. Mislay. 4. Waste, as time. 5. Miss. 6. Fail to obtain.—**lo'ser**, *n.* [A. S. *losian*.]

**loss** (las), *n.* 1. Act of losing. 2. Injury. 3. That which is lost; waste.—**At a loss**, perplexed, as a dog who has lost the scent. [A. S. *los*.]

*Syn.* Destruction; privation; failure; defeat; decrease; damage.

**lost** (last), *a.* Parted with; no longer possessed; not gained; squandered; unable to find the way; ruined.

**lot** (lot), *I. n.* 1. That which falls to one as his fortune; fate. 2. That which decides by chance. 3. Separate portion. 4. Piece of land. 5. Large amount or number, often in the plural. (*Colloquial*.) *II. vt.* [lot'ting; lot'ted.] 1. Allot. 2. Separate into lots; catalogue. [A. S. *hlōt*.]

**loth** (lōth), *a.* Same as LOATH.

**lotion** (lō'shun), *n.* Liquid for external application to a wound, bruise, etc. [L. *lotio*—*lavo*, *lotum*, wash.]

**lottery** (lot'ēr-i), *n.* Distribution of prizes by lot or chance; game of chance.

**lotto** (lot'ō), *n.* Game of chance, played with number-cards and disks. [It.]

**lotus** (lō'tus),

**lotos** (lō'tos),

*n.* 1. Water-lily of Egypt. 2. Tree in N. Africa, fabled to make all who ate of its fruits forget their home. 3. Genus of leguminous plants.—**lo'tus-eater**, *n.* Devotee of voluptuous indolence. [Gr. *lotos*.]



Lotus.

**loud** (lowd), *a.* 1. Making great sound; striking the ear with great force; noisy. 2. Clamorous. 3. Gaudy; flashy.—**loud'ly**, *adv.*—**loud'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *hlūd*.]

**lough** (lokh), *n.* Irish form of LOCH.

**Louis d'or** (lō'ē-dōr), *n.* French gold coin, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640, superseded in 1795 by the 20-franc piece. Its value varied from \$4.00 to \$4.60. [Fr.—*Louis* and *or*, gold.]

**Louis-Quatorze** (lō'ē ka-tar'z), *a.* In the style prevalent under the reign of Louis XIV of France, 1643-1715.

**lounge** (lownj) *I. vi.* 1. Recline at one's ease. 2. Loaf; loil. *II. n.* 1. Act or state of lounging. 2. Idle stroll. 3. Place for lounging; kind of sofa.

—**lounge'r**, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.]

**louse** (lows), *n.* [pl. lice (lis).] Parasitic insect. [A. S. *lūs*, pl. *lys*.]

**lousy** (low'zi), *a.* Infested with lice.—**lous'iness**, *n.*

**lout** (lowt), *n.* Clown; mean, awkward fellow.—**lout'ish**, *a.* [A. S. *lutan*, stoop.]

**louver**, **louvre** (lō'vēr), *n.* Opening in the roofs of ancient houses serving for a skylight, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.—**Louwer-window**, an open window in a church tower, crossed by a series of sloping boards. [O. Fr. *louvert*—*l'ouvert*, open space.] [amiable.]

**lovable** (luv'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of love;

**love** (luv), *I. n.* 1. Affection of the mind caused by that which delights. 2. Fondness; strong attachment. 3. Pre-eminent kindness. 4. Reverential

- regard. 5. Devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex. 6. Object of affection. II. *vt.* Be fond of; have great liking for; regard with affection; delight in with exclusive affection. [A.S. *lufu*, love.] [ship.]
- love-lock** (luv'lok), *n.* Single lock of hair hanging down conspicuously.
- love-lorn** (luv'larn), *a.* Forsaken by, or pining for, one's love.
- lovely** (luv'li), *a.* Exciting love or admiration.—**love/liness**, *n.*
- Syn.* Amiable; delightful; pleasing.
- lover** (luv'ér), *n.* One who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex.
- loving** (luv'ing), *a.* Having love or kindness; affectionate; fond; expressing love.—**lovingly**, *adv.*—**lov'ingness**, *n.*
- loving-kindness** (luv-ing-kind'nes), *n.* Kindness full of love; tender regard; mercy; favor.
- low** (lô), *I. vt.* Make the loud noise of oxen; bellow. II. *n.* Noise made by lowing. [A.S. *hlowan*.]
- low** (lô), *I. a. 1.* Not high; base; shallow. 2. Moderate; cheap. 3. Dejected; mean; plain. 4. In poor circumstances; humble. II. *adv. 1.* Not aloft. 2. Cheaply. 3. Meantly. 4. In subjection, poverty, or disgrace. 5. Not loudly.—**low'ness**, *n.* [Icel. *lagr*. Dut. *laag*. Allied to A.S. *lūcan*, lie.]
- lower** (lô'ér), *I. vt.* Bring low; depress; degrade; diminish. II. *vi.* Fall; sink; grow less.
- lower** (lô'ér), *vi.* Gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds; threaten a storm; frown. [Dut. *loeren*, lurk.]
- lowering** (lô'ér-ing), *I. n.* Act of bringing low or reducing. II. *a.* Letting down; sinking; degrading.
- lowering** (lô'ér-ing), *a.* Looking sullen; appearing dark and threatening.—**loweringly**, *adv.*
- lowest** (lô'ér-môst), *a.* Lowest.
- lowing** (lô'ing), *I. a.* Bellowing, or making the loud noise of oxen. II. *n.* Bellowing or cry of cattle.
- lowly** (lô'li), *a.* Of a low or humble mind; not high in rank or social standing; meek; modest.—**low/liness**, *n.*
- low-pressure** (lô-presh'ôr), *a.* Employing or exerting a low degree of pressure (less than 50 lbs. to the sq. inch). [car.]
- lowry** (low'ri), *n.* Open railroad box.
- low-spirited** (lô-spir'it-ed), *a.* Not lively; dejected; sad.—**low-spiritedness**, *n.*
- low-water** (lô-wa'tér), *n.* The lowest point of the tide at ebb.
- loxodromics** (lôks-ô-drom'iks), *n.* Art or science of sailing by the 'thumb', a line cutting every meridian at the same angle.
- loyal** (loi'al), *a.* Faithful to one's sovereign or country, true in allegiance; true to a lover or friend.—**loy'ally**, *adv.*—**loy'alty**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *legalis*, lawful.]
- loyalist** (loi'al-ist), *n.* Loyal adherent of his sovereign; esp. 1. In English history, a partisan of the Stuarts. 2. In the Revolutionary War, one that sided with the British troops.
- lozenge** (loz'enj), *n. 1.* Oblique-angled parallelogram; rhombus. 2. Small cake of flavored or medicated sugar. [O.Fr. *losange*, flattery. In English the meaning changed successively to epitaph, gravestone, rhomb, window-pane, diamond-shaped cake.]
- lubber** (lub'ér), *n.* Awkward, clumsy fellow.—**lub'ber-line**, *n.* Black vertical line inside the compass-box, representing the ship's head.—**lub'berly**, *a. and adv.* [W. *llob*, dolt.]
- lubricate** (lô'bri-kät), *vt.* Make smooth or slippery, so as to lessen friction.—**lubricator**, **lubrication**, **lu'bri-cant**, *n.* [L. *lubrico*.]
- lucerne** (lô'sér'n'), *n.* Leguminous fodder-plant; alfalfa; medic. [Fr. *luzerne*.]
- lucid** (lô'sid), *a.* Shining; transparent; easily understood; intellectually bright; not darkened with madness.—**lu'cidly**, *adv.*—**lucid'ity**, **lu'cidness**, *n.* [L. *lucidus*—*luc*, light.]
- Syn.* Resplendent. See LUMINOUS.
- Lucifer** (lô'si-fēr), *n. 1.* Planet Venus when it is the morning star. 2. Satan.—**lu'eifer-match**, *n.* Frictionmatch. [L.—*luc*, light, and *fero*, bring.]
- luck** (luk), *n.* Fortune, good or bad; chance; lot; good fortune. [Dut. *luk*, Ger. *glueck*.]
- luckless** (luk'les), *a.* Without good luck; unhappy.—**luck'lessly**, *adv.*—**luck'lessness**, *n.*
- lucky** (luk'i), *a.* Having good luck; fortunate; auspicious.—**luck'ily**, *adv.*—**luck'iness**, *n.*
- lucrative** (lô'kra-tiv), *a.* Bringing gain; profitable.—**lu'cratively**, *adv.*
- lucre** (lô'kér), *n.* Gain (esp. sordid gain). [Fr.—L. *lucrum*, gain.]
- lucubrate** (lô'kü-brät), *I. vt.* Work or study by lamp-light; work earnestly. II. *vt.* Elaborate by hard work.—**lu-cub'ration**, *n. 1.* Study by lamp-light. 2. That which is composed by night; composition produced in retirement.—**lucub'ratory**, *a.* Composed by candle-light.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būra; oil, owl, then.



**Iudicrous** (lō'di-krus), *a.* Laughable; comic. — **Iudicrously**, *adv.* — **Iudicrousness**, *n.* [*L.* = *iudo*, play.]

**luff** (luf), *l. n.* 1. Windward side of a ship. 2. Act of sailing a ship close to the wind. 3. Fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, also called *loof*. *II. vi.* Turn a ship towards the wind; sail nearer to the wind. [*Dut. loef*, weather-gage.]

**lug** (lug), *l. vt.* [*lug'ging*; *lugged*.] Pull along; drag; pull with difficulty. *II. n.* Anything slow or sluggish. [*Sw. lugga*, pull by the hair.]

**lug** (lug), *n.* 1. Ear-lobe; ear. 2. Part projecting like an ear. [*traveler*.]

**luggage** (lug'aj), *n.* Baggage of a **lugger** (lug'ēr), *n.* Small vessel with two or three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or lugsails.

**lugsail** (lug'säl), *n.* Square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

**lugubrious** (lō-gū'bri-us), *a.* Mournful; sorrowful. — **lugubriously**, *adv.* [*L.* = *lugeo*, mourn.]

**lukewarm** (lōk'wärm), *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; indifferent. — **lukewarmly**, *adv.* — **lukewarmness**, *n.* [*Etymology doubtful*.]

**lull** (lul), *l. vt.* Soothe; compose; quiet. *II. vi.* Become calm; subside. *III. n.* Season of calm. [*Imitative word*.]

**lullaby** (lul'a-bi), *n.* Song to lull children to sleep.

**lumbago** (lum-bä'gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. [*L.* = *lumbus*, loin.]

**lumbar** (lum'bar), *a.* Pertaining to or near the loins.

**lumber** (lum'bēr), *l. n.* 1. Anything cumbersome or useless. 2. Timber sawed or split for use. *II. vt.* Fill with lumber; heap together in confusion. *III. vi.* 1. Move heavily and laboriously. 2. Cut lumber. [*Prob.* — *Ger. rumpel*.]

**lumbering** (lum'bēr-ing), *l. a.* 1. Filling with lumber; putting in confusion. 2. Moving heavily. *II. n.* Business of cutting lumber or bringing it to the market.

**luminary** (lō'min-är-i), *n.* 1. Body which gives light. 2. One who illustrates a subject or instructs mankind. [*L.* = *lumen*, light.]

**luminous** (lō'min-us), *a.* Giving light; illuminated; clear. — **luminously**, *adv.* — **luminousness, luminosity**, *ns.* [*spicuous*; *intelligent*.]

*Syn.* Bright; lucid; shining; per-lump (lump), *l. n.* 1. Small shapeless mass. 2. The whole together. *II. vt.* 1. Throw into a mass. 2. Take in

the gross. — **Lump sum**, one sum to cover several items. — **lumpish**, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; gross; dull; inert. — **lumpishly**, *adv.* — **lumpishness**, *n.* — **lumpy**, *a.* Full of lumps. [*Norw. lump*, block.]

**lunacy** (lō'nä-si), *n.* Kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the changes of the moon; insanity.

**lunar** (lō'när), *a.* 1. Belonging to the moon. 2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon. 3. Caused by the moon. 4. Like the moon. — **Lunar caustic**, fused crystals of nitrate of silver, applied to ulcers, etc. [*L. lunaris* = *luna*, moon.]

**lunate** (lō'nät), **lu'nat**, *a.* Formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

**lunatic** (lō'nä-tik), *l. a.* Affected with lunacy. *II. n.* Insane person.

**lunation** (lō'nä'shun), *n.* Time between two revolutions of the moon; lunar month.

**lunch** (lunch), **luncheon** (lunch'un), *l. n.* Slight repast between breakfast and dinner. *II. vi.* Take a lunch [*Form of LUMP*.]

**lung** (lung), *n.* One of the organs of breathing in air-breathing vertebrates. — **lunged**, *a.* [*A. S. lungan*, the lungs; from root of *LIGHT*.]

**lunge** (lun), *l. n.* Sudden thrust in fencing. *II. vi.* Give such a thrust. [*Fr. allonger*, lengthen.]



Human lungs.

**lunifarm** (lō'ni-farm), *a.* Shaped like **lunisolar** (lō'ni-sō'lar), *a.* Caused by the influence of both sun and moon.

**lunular** (lō'nū-lar), *a.* Shaped like a crescent. [*wolfish*. [*L. lupus*, wolf.]]

**lupine** (lō'pin), *a.* Like a wolf; **lupus** (lō'pus), *n.* Kind of skin-disease appearing mostly in the face.

**lurch** (lurch), *n.* Snare; trap; hole. — *Leave in the lurch*, leave in a difficult situation, without help. [*O. Fr. fourche*.]

**lurch** (lurch), *l. vt.* 1. Roll or pitch suddenly to one side. 2. Walk unsteadily. 3. Lurk. *II. n.* 1. Sudden roll of a ship to one side. 2. Sudden shift. 3. Inclination. [*From LURK*.]

**lurcher** (lurch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who lurks or lies in wait; one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap; poacher. 2. Kind of hunting dog (a cross between the greyhound and collie.)

**lure** (lōr), *l. n.* Enticement; bait; decoy. *II. vt.* Entice. [*Fr. leurrer*.]

**lurid** (lō'rid), *a.* Ghastly pale; wan; gloomy. [*L.*]

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**lurk** (lŭrk), *vi.* Lie in wait; be concealed. [Prob. from Scand., as in Sw. *lurka*, lurk.]

**luscious** (lush'us), *a.* Sweet in a great degree; delightful. 2. Fulsome, as flattery. — **lusciously**, *adv.* — **lusciousness**, *n.* [From LUSTY or LUXURIOUS.]

**lush** (lush), *a.* Rich and juicy. [From Lusitanian (lŏ-si-tā'ni-an). I. *a.* Pertaining to Lusitania, a province of ancient Spain, comprising Portugal; Portuguese. II. *n.* Portuguese.]

**lust** (lust), *i.* *n.* Longing desire; eagerness to possess; carnal appetite. II. *vi.* Desire eagerly; have carnal desire. [A. S.]

**luster, lustre** (lust'ēr), *n.* 1. Brightness; splendor; renown. 2. Candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut-glass. — **lusterless**, *a.* Destitute of luster. [Fr. — *L. lueo*, shine.]

**lustring** (lus'tring), *n.* Kind of glossy silk cloth. [Fr. *lustrine*.]

**lustrous** (lus'trus), *a.* Bright; shining; luminous. — **lustrously**, *adv.*

**lustrum** (lus'trum), *n.* Period of five years. [L.]

**lusty** (lus'tl), *a.* Vigorous; healthful; stout; bulky. — **lustily**, *adv.* — **lustiness**, *n.*

**lute** (lŭt), *n.* Stringed instrument of music resembling the guitar. [O. Fr. *lute*, Fr. *luth*; Ger. *laute*. — Ar. *al-ud* — *al*, the, and *ud*, wood, the lute.]

**lute** (lŭt), **luting** (lŭ'ting), *i.* *n.* Clay for making vessels air-tight, or protecting them when exposed to fire. II. *vt.* Close or coat with lute. — **lutation**, *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud — *luto*, wash.]

**Lutheran** (lŭ'thēr-an), *i.* *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1483-1546), or to his doctrines. II. *n.* Follower of Luther.

**luxe** (lux), *n.* Luxury. — *Édition de luxe*, edition of exceptional excellence and beauty in printing, binding, and artistic illustration. [Fr.]

**luxuriant** (lugz-ŏ'ri-ant or luk-shŏ-'), *a.* Exuberant in growth; overabundant. — **luxuriantly**, *adv.* — **luxuriance**, **luxuriance**, *n.*

**luxuriate** (lugz-ŏ'ri-āt or luk-shŏ-'), *vi.* 1. Be luxuriant; grow exuberantly. 2. Live luxuriously.

**luxurious** (lugz-ŏ'ri-us or luk-shŏ-'), *a.* 1. Given or administering to luxury. 2. Softening by pleasure. — **luxuriously**, *adv.* — **luxuriousness**, *n.*

**luxury** (lŭks'ŭ-ri or lŭk'shŏ-ri), *n.* 1. Free indulgence in rich diet, costly things, etc. 2. Expensive rarity. [L.] *Syn.* Epicurism; sensuality; voluptuousness; lasciviousness; effeminacy.

**lyceum** (li-sē'um), *n.* 1. Place devoted to instruction by lectures. 2. (In Europe) high school, preparatory to the university. 3. Association for literary improvement. [Orig. the place where Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, taught, the temple of Apollo *Lykeios*, the Wolf-Slayer — *lykos*, wolf.]

**lyddite** (lid'it), *n.* An exceedingly powerful explosive.

**lye** (li), *n.* Caustic solution of alkali. **lying** (lī'ing), *i.* *a.* Addicted to telling lies. II. *n.* Habit of telling lies. — **lyingly**, *adv.*

**lymph** (limf), *n.* 1. Colorless nutritive fluid in animal bodies. 2. Vaccine virus. [L. *lymphā*.]

**lymphatic** (lim-fat'ik), *i.* *a.* 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. Sluggish; slow. — II. *n.* Vessel which conveys the lymph.

**lynch** (linch), *vt.* Judge and punish without the usual forms of law. — **lynch-law**, *n.* Summary justice exercised by the people in cases where the regular law is thought inadequate. [From Charles Lynch, of Virginia, who so acted.]

**lynx** (lingks), *n.*

Wild animal of the cat-kind noted for its sharp sight. — **lynx-eyed**, *a.* Sharp-sighted like the lynx.

[L. and Gr. *lynx*.]



Lynx.

**lyonnaise** (lŏ-nās), *a.* Lyons style, said of potatoes cut in small pieces, boiled and served in a sauce of butter, parsley and sometimes onion.

**lyre** (līr), *n.* 1. Ancient musical instrument similar to the harp. 2. Lyra, one of the northern constellations. — **lyrist**, *n.* 1. Player on the lyre or harp.

2. Lyric poet. [Gr. *lyra*.]

**lyrebird** (līr'bērd), *n.* Australian bird about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail-feathers of the male, when spread, arranged in the form of a lyre.

**lyric** (lī'rik), *i.* *a.* 1. Pertaining to the lyre. 2. Fitted to be sung to the lyre. 3.

Expressive of the individual emotions of the poet. II. *n.* Lyric poem.

**lysis** (lī'sis), *n.* Gradual recess of a disease, — opposed to CRISIS.



Lyrebird.



**m** (em), *n.* Thirteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is silent before *n* at the beginning of a word, as in *mnemonics*.

**m, em** (em), *n.* Quad; quadrat; type with a square face, used as measurement for type.

**ma** (mä), *n.* Abbreviated form of MAMA.

**ma'am** (mäm or mam), *n.* Contraction of MADAM.

**mabola** (ma-bō'la), *n.* Tree common in the Philippine Islands, bearing edible fruit. [Native name.]

**macadamize** (mak-ad'am-iz), *vt.* Cover a road with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface. — **macadamization**, *n.* [From *Macadam*, who introduced this method into England, 1756-1836.]

**macaroni** (mak-a-rō'ni), *n.* 1. Preparation of wheat flour in long slender tubes. 2. Flour; fop. [It. *maccare*, crush.]

**macaroon** (mak-a-rōn'), *n.* Small cake made chiefly of almonds, white of egg and sugar. [It. *macarone*.]

**macaw** (ma-kā'),

*n.* Large, beautiful bird of tropical America, closely allied to the parrot. [Native name in the W. India Islands.]

**mace** (mās), *n.*

1. Staff used as an ensign of authority. 2. Heavy rod used in billiards. 3. Formerly, staff headed with a heavy spiked ball of iron. [O. Fr.]

**mace** (mās), *n.* Spice, the second coat of the nutmeg. [L. *macer*—Gr. *maker*.]

**macerate** (mas'ēr-āt), *vt.* 1. Soften by steeping. 2. Conquer one's desires by fasting; mortify the flesh.—**maceration**, *n.* [L.]

**machete** (ma-chā'tā), *n.* 1. Heavy knife used in Spanish-American countries.

**Machiavelian** (mak-i-a-vōl'yan), *i. a.* Politically cunning; crafty; perfidious. II. *n.* One who imitates Machiavel.

**machinate** (mak'i-nāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Conceive; plot; scheme.—**machination**, *n.* 1. Act of contriving a scheme, esp. an evil one. 2. Artful design or plot. [L. *machinor*.]



Macaw.

**machine** (ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. Artificial means or contrivance; instrument formed by combining two or more of the mechanical powers; engine. 2. Supernatural agency in a poem. 3. One who can do only what he is told. 4. Controlling influence in party management. [Gr. *mechane*, contrivance.]

**machinery** (ma-shēn'ē-ri), *n.* 1. Machines in general. 2. Parts of a machine. 3. Means for keeping in action. 4. Supernatural agency in a poem.

**machinist** (ma-shē'nist), *n.* 1. Constructor of machines; one well versed in machinery. 2. One who works a machine.

**mackerel**

(mak'ēr-el), *n.*

Sea-fish largely used for food. [O. Fr. *mackerel*, prob.

—L. *macula*, stain.]



Mackerel.

**mackintosh** (mak'in-tosh), *n.* Waterproof overcoat. [Inventor's name.]

**macrocosm** (mak'ro-kozm), *n.* Whole universe. — opp. to *microcosm* (man). [Gr. *makros*, great, *kosmos*, world.]

**macron** (mak'tron), *a.* The sign of length over a vowel, as in ā, ē, i, ō, ū.

**maculate** (mak'ū-lāt), *i. vt.* Stain; blur. II. *a.* Spotted; blurred; impure.

**mad** (mad), *a.* [mad'der; mad'dest.] 1. Disordered in intellect. 2. Proceeding from madness. 3. Violent; furious. 4. (Colloq.) Angry. — **mad'ly**, *adv.* — **mad'ness**, *a.* [A. S. *ge-maed*.]

*Syn.* Deranged; insane; crazy; chimerical; enraged; rabid; frenzied.

**madam** (mad'am), *n.* Courteous form of address to a lady; lady. [Fr.—*ma, my*, and *dame*, lady.]

**madame** (ma-dām'), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā-dām').] My lady; French term in addressing a married lady.

**madcap** (mad'kap), *n.* Wild, rash, hot-headed person.

**madden** (mad'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become mad; enrage; act as one mad.

**madder** (mad'ēr), *n.* Plant whose root affords a red dye. [A. S. *maedere*.]

**madding** (mad'ing), *a.* Raging; furious; mad; wild.

**made** (mād), *pa. s.* and *pa. p.* of MAKE.

**mademoiselle** (mad'mwä-zel'), *n.* Courteous form of address to a young lady; Miss. [Fr. — *ma, my*, and *demoiselle*. See DAMSEL.] [asylum.]

**madhouse** (mad'howz), *n.* Insane madman (mad'man), *n.* Lunatic; insane person. [Etymol. doubtful.]

**Madonna** (ma-don'a), *n.* The Virgin Mary, esp. as represented in art. [It. = my lady.]



**madrepore** (mad're-pōr), *n.* Common coral. [Etymology doubtful.]

**madrigal** (mad'ri-gal), *n.* 1. Elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts. 2. Short poem expressing a graceful and tender thought. [It. *madrigale*, pastoral.]

**madstone** (mad'stōn), *n.* Stone reputed to be efficacious in hydrophobia, drawing out the virus when applied to the wound.

**maelstrom** (mäl'strōm), *n.* Celebrated whirlpool off the coast of Norway. [Norw. = grinding stream.]

**magazine** (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* 1. Storehouse; receptacle for military stores; gunpowder-room in a ship. 2. Receptacle from which cartridges are fed automatically to a gun. 3. Periodical containing miscellaneous compositions. [Ar. *makhzan*, storehouse.]

**magenta** (ma-jen'ta), *n.* Delicate pink color. [From the battle of Magenta in N. Italy, 1859.]

**maggot** (mag'ut), *n.* 1. Footless worm; grub. 2. Whim.—**maggoty**, *a.* Full of maggots. [Wel. *magad*, brood.]

**Magi** (mā'jī), *n. pl.* Priests of the Persians; wise men of the east.—**Magian**. I. *a.* Pertaining to the Magi. II. *n.* One of the Magi.—**Magianism**, *n.* Philosophy or doctrines of the Magi. [Of Chaldean origin.]

**magic** (maj'ik), *n.* Pretended art of producing marvellous results, generally by evoking spirits; enchantment; sorcery. [Fr. See **MAGI**.]

**magic** (maj'ik), **magical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, used in, or done by, magic. 2. Imposing or startling in performance.—**magically**, *adv.*—**Magic-lantern**, optical instrument which throws a magnified image of a picture on a screen.

**magician** (ma-jish'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; sorcerer; necromancer.

**magisterial** (maj-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a magistrate or master. *Syn.* Authoritative; despotic; imperious; dogmatical; dictatorial.

**magistracy** (maj-is-trā-si), *n.* 1. Office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. Body of magistrates. [See **MASTER**.]

**magistrate** (maj'is-trāt), *n.* Public civil officer invested with authority.

**Magna Charta** (mag'na kār'ta), *n.* 1. Great Charter obtained from King John, 1215 A. D. 2. Any fundamental law of similar importance. [L.]

**magnanimity** (mag-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* Greatness of soul; mental elevation or dignity; generosity. [L. *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.]

**magnanimous** (mag-nan'i-mus), *a.* Elevated in soul or sentiment; nobly unselfish.—**magnanimously**, *adv.*  
**magnate** (magnāt), *n.* 1. Noble. 2. Man of rank or wealth. [Title of nobles of Hungary and Poland.—L. *magnus*, great.]

**magnesia** (mag nē'shi-ə), *n.* Single oxide of magnesium, occurring as a light, white powder.—**magnesian**, *a.*—**magnesium**, *n.* Metallic base of magnesia. It burns with a flame of dazzling whiteness. [From Magnesia, a city in Thessaly.]

**magnet** (mag'net), *n.* Lodestone; iron ore which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles; bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted.—**Horseshoe magnet**, a magnet bent so that the two poles are near together. An electric horseshoe magnet is constructed by placing two bobbins side by side and connecting their cores at one end by a bar of soft iron. [Gr. *magnes*, properly "Magnesian" stone, from Magnesia, in Thessaly, where it was first found or noticed.]

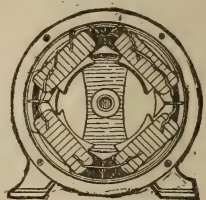
**magnetic** (mag-net'ik), **magnetic**, *a.* Pertaining to the magnet;

having the properties of the magnet; attractive.—**Magnetic curves**, arrangement of iron filings spread on a sheet of paper and lightly shaken over a magnet. The curves show the direction of the lines of magnetic influence in the magnetic field.—**Magnetic field**, region affected by a magnet, or by magnetic force from a conductor carrying an electric current.—**magnetically**, *adv.*

**magnetism** (mag-net-izm), *n.* 1. Cause of attractive power of the magnet; attraction. 2. Science which treats of the properties of the magnet.



Horseshoe magnet and magnetic curves.



Magnetic field.

**magnetize** (mag'nē-iz), *v.* 1. Render magnetic. 2. Attract as if by a magnet. *II. vi.* Become magnetic.—**magnetizer**, *n.*

**magnificent** (mag-ni'f-i-sent), *a.* Displaying splendor or grand power.—**magnificently**, *adv.*—**magnificence**, *n.* [*L. magnus*, great, and *facio*, make.]

*Syn.* Glorious; sublime; superb; gorgeous; brilliant. See **GRAND**. **magnify** (mag-ni-fi), *vt.* 1. Make great or greater. 2. Exaggerate. 3. Praise highly. [*Fr.*—*L. magnifico*.]

**magniloquent** (mag-ni-lo-kwent), *a.* Speaking in a pompous style; bombastic.—**magniloquently**, *adv.*—**magniloquence**, *n.* [*L.*—*magnus*, great, and *loquor*, speak.]

**magnitude** (mag-ni-tūd), *n.* Great size; extent; importance. [*L. magnitudo*—*magnus*, great.]

**magnolia** (mag-nō-lī-a), *n.* Species of trees of beautiful flower and foliage, found chiefly in N. America. [From *Pierre Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier.]

**magpie** (mag-pī), *n.* Chattering bird allied to the jay, with pied feathers. [From *Mag* (Margaret).]



Magpie.

**Magyar** (ma-jär'), *n.* 1. One of the dominant race in Hungary. 2. Their language.

**Maharajah** (mah-hā-rā'ja), *n.* Sovereign prince in India. [Native name.]

**Mahatma** (ma-hat'ma), *n.* One of a supposed community of Buddhist adepts, dwelling in the deserts of Tibet. [*Sansk.*—great-souled one.]

**Mahdi** (mā'dē), *n.* Leader of the faithful Mohammedans against the infidels. [*Ar.*—guide.]

**mahlstick** (māl'stik). See **MAULSTICK**.

**mahogany** (ma-hog'a-ni), *n.* 1. Tree of tropical America. 2. Its wood, of beautiful color and grain. [Native So. American name.] [*MOHAMMEDAN*.]

**Mahomedan, Mahometan**. See

**mahout** (ma-how't'), *n.* Driver or keeper of an elephant. [*Hind.*]

**maid** (mād), **maiden** (mā'dn), *n.* Unmarried woman, esp. a young one; virgin. 2. Female servant. [*A. S. mægdæn*, maid.]

**maiden** (mā'dn), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a virgin or young woman. 2. Fresh; new. 3. First.

**maidenhair** (mā'dn-hār), *n.* Name given to a fern, from the fine hair-like stalks of its fronds.

**maidenhood** (mā'dn-hōd), *n.* Virginity, purity, freshness, state of an unmarried female.

**maidenly** (mā'dn-lī), *a.* Becoming a maiden; gentle; modest.

**mail** (māl), *n.* Defensive armor for the body, formed of steel rings or network; armor generally. *II. vt.* Clothe in mail. [*Fr. maille*—*L. macula*, mesh.]

**mail** (māl), *n.* 1. Bag for the conveyance of letters, etc. 2. Letters, papers, books, etc., conveyed by the government postal service. 3. Person or conveyance by which the mail is carried. *II. vt.* Deliver to the post office. [*Fr. malle*, trunk — *O. Ger. malaha*, sack.]

**mailable** (māl'a-bl), *a.* Fit to be sent by mail.

**maim** (mām), *n.* Injury; mutilation; deprivation of an essential part. *II. vt.* Bruise; disfigure; injure; lame or cripple; render defective. [*O. Fr. mehaing*, bruise; defect.]

**main** (mān), *n.* Might; strength. [*A. S. mægen* — *mag*, root of **MAY**.]

**main** (mān), *n.* Chief; first in importance; leading. *II. n.* 1. Chief or principal part. 2. Ocean. 3. Continent. 4. Principal pipe. — **mainly**, *adv.* [*O. Fr. maine*—*L. magnus*, great.]

**maindeck** (mān'dek), *n.* Principal deck of a ship. So in other compounds, **mainmast**, **main'sail**, **main'spring**, **main'top**, **main'-yard**, etc.

**maintain** (mān-tān'), *v.* 1. Keep; keep possession of. 2. Carry on; keep up; support. 3. Make good; support by argument; affirm; defend. — **maintainable**, *a.* That can be supported or defended. — **main'tenance**, *n.* [*Fr. maintenir*—*L. manus*, hand, and *teneo*, hold.]

*Syn.* Vindicate. See **ALLEGE**.

**maize** (māz), *n.* Plant, and its fruit, called also Indian corn or wheat. [*Sp. maíz*—Haitian *mahiz*.]

**majestic** (ma-jes'tik), *a.* Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; sublime.

**majesty** (maj'es-tī), *n.* 1. Grandeur; dignity; elevation of manner or style. 2. Title of kings and emperors. [*L. majestas* — *majus*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

**majolica** (ma-jol'i-ka), *n.* Kind of painted or enameled earthenware first made on the island of *Majorca*.

**major** (mā'jūr), *n.* 1. Greater. 2. More important or comprehensive. *II. n.* 1. Person of full age. 2. Officer in rank between a captain and a lieu-

tenant-colonel. — **ma'jor-do'mo**, *n.* Steward. — **ma'jor-gen'er-al**, *n.* Officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general. [L. comp. of *mag-nus*, great.]

**majority** (ma-jor'i-ti), *n.* 1. Greater number. 2. Amount by which one number exceeds all the others together. 3. Full age (at 21). 4. Office or rank of major.

**make** (māk), *I. vt.* [ma'king; made.] 1. Fashion, frame, or form. 2. Produce; bring about; perform. 3. Force. 4. Render. 5. Represent, or cause to appear to be. 6. Turn; occasion; bring into a state or condition. 7. Obtain; reach. *II. vi.* 1. Tend; move. 2. Contribute. 3. Feign or pretend. — *Make away with*, put out of the way, destroy. — *Make for*, move toward; tend to the advantage of. — *Make of*, understand by; effect; esteem. — *Make out*, discover; prove; furnish; succeed. — *Make over*, transfer. — *Make up to*, approach; become friendly. — *Make up for*, compensate. — **make'-believe**, *I. n.* Pretense. *II. a.* Pretended; insincere. — **ma'ker**, *n.* — **make'shift**, *n.* Temporary expedient. [A.S. *macian*.]

**make** (māk), *n.* Form; texture; manufacture; brand.

**mal-**, *prefix.* Bad; evil; ill; wrong; defective. [Fr. *mal* — L. *male*, bad.]

**malachite** (mal'a-kit), *n.* Green-colored mineral, composed essentially of carbonate of copper, much used for inlay work. [Gr. — *malache*, mallow, a green plant.]

**malacology** (mal-a-kol'o-ji), *n.* Science that treats of mollusks. [G. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, doctrine.]

**maladministration** (mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* Bad management, esp. of public affairs. [awkward. [Fr.]

**mal adroit** (mal-a-droit'), *a.* Clumsy;

**malady** (mal'a-di), *n.* Disease, bodily or mental. [Fr. *maladie* — L. *male habitus*, in ill condition.]

*Syn.* Indisposition. See DISEASE.

**malapert** (mal'a-pért), *a.* Saucy; impudent. — **mal'apertly**, *adv.* — **mal'apertness**, *n.* [O. Fr. = ill-bred.]

**mal-apropos** (mal-ā-prō-pō'), *adv.* Unsuitably; out of place. [Fr. *mal*, ill, and *à propos*, to the purpose.]

**malaria** (ma-lā'ri-a), *n.* 1. Noxious exhalations of marshy districts, producing fever, etc.; miasma. 2. Disease so produced. — **ma-la'rious**, **ma-la'ri-al**, *a.* [It. *mala aria*, bad air.]

**malcontent** (mal'kon-tent), *I. a.* Dissatisfied, esp. in political matters. *II. n.* One who is discontented. — **mal-content'edness**, *n.*

**male** (māl), *I. a.* Masculine. *II. n.* One of the male sex. [Fr. *mâle* — L. *masculus*.]

**malediction** (mal-e-dik'shun), *n.* Invocation of evil. [L. *mal*, and *dico*, speak.] [*n.* Evil-doer. [L.]

**malefactor** (mal-e-fak'tūr or mal'e-),

**malevolent** (mal-ev'ō-lent), *a.* Evil;

**malicious** — **mal-ev'olently**, *adv.*

**malfeasance** (mal-fē-zans), *n.* Illegal or wrongful act; official misconduct.

**malformation** (mal-far-mā'shun), *n.* Irregular, anomalous structure.

**malice** (mal'is), *n.* Disposition to harm others; deliberate mischief. [Fr. — L. *malitia* — *malus*, bad.]

*Syn.* Malevolence; malignity; animosity; virulence; rancor; grudge; bitterness; spite; pique.

**malicious** (mal-ish'us), *a.* Bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred or ill-will; with mischievous intentions. — **mal'iciously**, *adv.* — **mal'iciousness**, *n.*

**malign** (ma-lin'), *I. a.* 1. Of evil nature or disposition towards others; malicious. 2. Unfavorable; pernicious. *II. vt.* Speak evil of; traduce; vilify; slander. — **malig'n'ly**, *adv.*

**malign'er**, *n.* — **malign'ity** (malig'ni-ti), *n.* Extreme malevolence; virulence; deadly quality. [Fr. *malin* — L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, of evil disposition.]

**malignant** (ma-lig'nant), *I. a.* Bent on evil; acting maliciously; actuated by extreme enmity; tending to destroy life. *II. n.* One who has ill-will or evil intentions. — **malig'nantly**, *adv.* — **malig'nancy**, *n.* [L.]

**maling'er** (ma-ling'gēr), *vi.* Feign sickness in order to avoid duty. [Fr. *ma-lingre*, sickly, from *mal*, and O. Fr. *heingre*, emaciated — L. *aeger*, sick.]

**mall** (mal), *I. n.* 1. Mallet. 2. Game played with mallets. 3. (mal) Grounds for playing the game; shaded straight walk. *II. vt.* Beat with a mallet; maul. [Fr. *mail* — L. *malleus*.]

**mallard** (mal'ard), *n.* Common duck in its wild state; wild drake. [Fr. *malart* — *malle*, male, and suffix *-ard*.]

**malleable** (mal'e-able), *a.* That may be beaten out or shaped by hammering. — **mal'leable-ness**, **malleabil'ity**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *malleus*, hammer.]

**mallet** (mal'et), *n.* Wooden hammer. [Dim. of MALL, hammer.]



Mallard.



**malleus** (mal's-us), *n.* Bone of the ear. See cut of LABYRINTH.

**mallow** (mal'ô), **mallows** (mal'ôz), *n.* Plant having soft downy leaves and relaxing properties. [A. S. *malwe*.]

**malumsey** (mäm'zi), *n.* Sweet Greek wine. [Fr. *malvoisier*.]

**malpractice** (mal-prak'tis), *n.* 1. Evil practice or conduct. 2. Improper medical or surgical treatment.

**malt** (malt). *I. n.* Barley or other grain steeped in water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln. *II. vt.* Make into malt. *III. vt.* Become malt. *IV. a.* Containing or made with malt. [A. S. *mealt*, pa. t. of *mealtan*, melt.]

**Maltese** (mal-tëz'), *a.* Pertaining to the island of Malta in the Mediterranean. — *Maltese cross*, see cut under CROSS.

**maltreat** (mal-trët'), *vt.* Abuse; use roughly or unkindly. — **maltreatment**, *n.*

**maltster** (malt'stër), *n.* One who makes, or trades in, malt.

**malversation** (mal-vër-së'shun), *n.* Fraudulent artifices; corruption in office. [Fr. — *L. male*, badly, and *versor*, turn.]

**mama, mamma** (ma-mä' or mä'mä), *n.* Mother — used chiefly by young children. [*Ma-ma*, a repetition of *ma*, the first syllable a child utters.]

**mammal** (mam'al), *n.* In *zool.* One of the Mammalia. [*L. mamma*, breast.]

**Mammalia** (mam-mä'l'i-a), *n. pl.* In *zool.* Class of animals that suckle their young. — **mammalian**, *a.*

**mammon** (mam'un), *n.* 1. (cap) God of riches. 2. Riches; wealth. [Gr. *monas*.]

**mammoth** (mam'uth), *I. n.* Extinct species of elephant. *II. a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large. [Russ. *mamant*.]

**man** (man). *I. n.* [*pl. men*.] 1. Human being. 2. Grown-up male. 3. Mankind. 4. Males of human race. 5. One of manly qualities. 6. Male attendant. 7. Husband. 8. Piece used in playing chess or draughts. — *Man of war*, warship. *II. vt.* [mann'ing; manned.] 1. Supply with men. 2. Strengthen or fortify. [A. S. *mann*.]

**manacle** (man'a-kl). *I. n.* Shackle for the wrist. *II. vt.* Put manacles on. [*L. manacula*, dim. of *manica*, sleeve — *manus*, hand.]

**manage** (man'aj). *I. vt.* 1. Control. 2. Conduct or treat carefully; husband. 3. Contrive. *II. vi.* Conduct affairs. — **manager**, *n.* [Fr. *manège* — *It. maneggio* — *L. manus*, hand.]

*Syn.* Guide; divert; command; govern; handle; order; transact.

**manageable** (man'aj-a-bl), *a.* That can be managed; governable.

**management** (man'aj-ment), *n.* 1. Manner of directing or using. 2. Administration. 3. Skillful treatment. 4. Managers.

**mandamus** (man-dä'mus), *n.* Order by a higher court to a lower one to perform a certain duty. [*L.* = *we command*.]

**mandarin** (man-da-rën'), *n.* 1. Chinese official, civil or military. 2. Small, thin-skinned kind of orange. [Malayan *mantri*, counsellor.]

**mandatary** (man'da-tär-i), *n.* One to whom a mandate is given.

**mandate** (man'dät), *n.* Charge; authoritative command. [*L. mandatum*, from *mando*, give into hand — *manus*, hand, and *do*, give.]

**mandatory** (man'da-të-ri), *a.* Containing a mandate or command, preceptive; directory.

**mandible** (man'di-bl), *n.* 1. Lower jawbone. 2. Either part of a bird's bill or beak. 3. Anterior part of mouth organs in insects, etc.

**mandibular**, *a.* [*L. mandibula* — *mando*, chew.]



**mandolin** (man'dô-lin), *n.* Instrument of the lute class, with an almond-shaped body. [Fr. *mandoline*.]

**mandrake** (man'drāk), *n.* Narcotic plant; May-apple. [A corr. of A. S. *mandragora* — Gr. *mandragoras*.]

**mandrel** (man'drel), *n.* Revolving shank to which turners fix their work in the lathe. [A corr. of Fr. *mandrin*, mandrel.]

**mandrill** (man'dril), *n.* Large kind of African baboon with blue and red-striped cheeks. [Fr.]

**mane** (män), *n.* Long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and lion. [A. S. *manu*.]



Mandrill.

**manège** (man-äzh'), *n.* 1. Art of horsemanship or horse training. 2. Riding-school. [Fr. See **MANAGE**.]

**maneuver**. Same as **MANŒUVRE**.

**manes** (mä'nëz), *n. pl.* Spirits of dead ancestors. [*L.*]

**manful** (man'fōl), *a.* Full of manliness; bold; courageous.—**manfully**, *adv.*—**manfulness**, *n.*

**manganese** (mang-a-nēz'), *n.* Hard and brittle metal of a reddish-white color, an element. [From MAGNESIUM.]

**mange** (mānj), *n.* Scab or itch of domestic animals. [From MANGY.]

**manger** (mānj'ēr), *n.* Eating-trough for horses and cattle. [Fr. *mangeoire*—*manger*, eat.]

**mangle** (mang'gl), *vt.* Cut and bruise; tear in cutting; mutilate; take by piecemeal.—**mangler**, *n.* [Freq. of M. E. *manken*, mutilate—A. S. *mancian*—L. *manus*, maimed.]

**mangle** (mang'gl), *I. n.* Rolling-press for smoothing linen. *II. vt.* Smooth with a mangle; calender.—**mangler**, *n.* [Dut. *mangelen*.]

**mango** (mang'gō), *n.* 1. Fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies. 2. Green musk-melon pickled. [Malay *mangga*.]

**mangrove** (man'grōv), *n.* Tree of the E. and W. Indies, whose bark is used for tanning. [Malayan.]

**mangy** (mānj'i), *a.* Scabby.—**manginess**, *n.* [From Fr. *mangé*, eaten.]

**manhood** (man'hōd), *n.* 1. State of being a man. 2. Manly character.

**mania** (mā'nī-a), *n.* 1. Violent madness; insanity. 2. Excessive or unreasonable desire. [Gr.]

**maniac** (mā'nī-ak), *n.* One affected with mania; madman.—**maniacal** (ma-nī'a-kal), *a.*

**manicure** (man'i-kūr), *n.* One who treats persons' hands and finger nails. [L. *manus*, hand, and *cura*, care.]

**manifest** (man'i-fest'), *I. a.* Evident to the senses or the mind. *II. vt.* Show plainly. *III. n.* Invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the custom-house.—**manifestation**, *n.*—**manifestly**, *adv.* [L. *manifestus*, palpable—*manus*, hand, and *fendo*, strike.] *Syn.* Apparent; clear; evident; visible; obvious; plain; conspicuous.

**manifesto** (man-i-fes'tō), *n.* Public written declaration of the intentions of a sovereign or state. [It.]

**manifold** (man'i-fōld), *I. a.* Various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied. *II. vt.* Make several copies of at one time.—**manifoldly**, *adv.* [A. S. *manig-feald*. See MANY and FOLD.]

**manikin** (man'i-kin), *n.* 1. Little man. 2. Model, exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body. [O. Dut. *manneken*, dim. of *man*.]

**manioc** (man'i-ok), *n.* Refined tapioca. [Braz. *manihoc*, cassava plant.]

**maniple** (man'i-pl), *n.* 1. Company of foot-soldiers in the Roman army. 2. Kind of scarf worn by a R. Cath. priest on the left arm. [L. *manipulus*—*manus*, hand, and *pleo*, fill.]

**manipulate** (ma-nip'ū-lāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Work with the hands; manage; use the hands.—**manipulation**, *n.*—**manipulator**, *n.* [Low L. *manipulo*.]

**mankind** (man-kind'), *n.* 1. Human race. 2. Men in general, as distinguished from women. [A. S. *mancynn*. See KIN.]

**manly** (man'li), *a.* Becoming a man; brave; dignified; noble; not childish or womanish.—**manliness**, *n.*

**manna** (man'a), *n.* 1. Food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia. 2. Sweetish exudation from many trees, as the ash of Sicily. [Heb.—*man*, gift.]

**manner** (man'ēr), *n.* 1. Mode of action; way of performing. 2. Peculiar habit or style. 3. Way; degree. 4. *pl.* Morals; deportment. [F. *manière*—L. *manus*, hand.] *Syn.* Custom; fashion; method; carriage; form; kind; mien; look.

**mannerism** (man'ēr-izm), *n.* Strange peculiarity of manner, esp. in literary composition.—**man'nerist**, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.

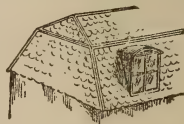
**mannerly** (man'ēr-li), *I. a.* Showing good-manners; decent in deportment; not rude. *II. adv.* With good manners; civilly.—**man'nerliness**, *n.*

**mannish** (man'ish), *a.* As applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.

**manœuvre** (ma-nō'vēr or ma-nū'-), *I. n.* A dexterous management; stratagem; adroit movement in military or naval tactics. *II. vt.* Perform a manœuvre; manage with art; change the position of troops or ships.—**manœuvrer**, *n.* [Fr.—*main*, hand, and *œuvre*—L. *opera*, work.] [of-war.]

**man-of-war** (man-of-wār'), *n.* Ship-monor (man'ōr), *n.* Land belonging to a noble man, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use; jurisdiction of a court baron.—**man-or house**, **man-or-seat**, *n.* House or seat belonging to a manor. [Fr. *manoir*—L. *maneo*, stay.]

**mansard** (man'sārd), *n.* Roof having two slopes of different angle on every side.



Mansard-roof.

**manse** (mans), *n.* 1. Dwelling house. 2. Residence of a clergyman. [Low *L. mansa*, farm — *maneo*, remain.]

**mansion** (man'shun), *n.* House; large, fine house; manor-house. [*L. mansio*.]

**manslaughter** (man'sla-tēr), *n.* Killing of one unlawfully, but without malice or premeditation.

**mantel** (man'tl), *n.* Shelf over a fire-place; jamb and top of a fire-place; also **man'tel-piece**, **man'tel-shelf**. [Doublet of MANTLE.]

**mantilla** (man-ti'la), *n.* Lace head-covering for women. [Sp.]

**mantle** (man'tl), *n.* 1. Cloak; loose outer garment. 2. Thin fleshy membrane lining the shell of a mollusk. 3. Conical net-work impregnated with a metallic oxide that becomes incandescent when heated; used over a gas-jet to produce incandescent gaslight. *II. vt.* Cover, as with a mantle; hide; disguise. *III. vt.* 1. Expand or spread like a mantle. 2. Rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood. [O. Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau* — *L. mantellum*, napkin.]

**mantua** (man'tū-a), *n.* 1. Lady's cloak or mantle. 2. Lady's gown. — **man'tua-ma'ker**, *n.* Maker of ladies' dresses. [Prob. arose through confusion of Fr. *manteau* (*It. manto*), with *Mantua*, in Italy.]

**manual** (man'ū-al), *i. a.* Pertaining to, made, or used by, the hand. *II. n.* 1. Handbook; handy compendium of a large subject. 2. Keyboard of an organ. 3. Military drill. — **man'ually**, *adv.* [*L. manualis* — *manus*, hand.]

*Syn.* Compend; vade mecum.

**manufactory** (man-ū-fak'tō-ri), *n.* Place where goods are manufactured.

**manufacture** (man-ū-fak'tūr), *i. vt.* Make from raw materials into a form suitable for use. *II. vt.* Be occupied in manufactures. *III. n.* 1. Process of manufacturing. 2. Anything manufactured. — **manu'facturer**, *n.* [*L. — manus*, hand, and *factura*, making.]

**manumission** (man-ū-mish'un), *n.* Act of freeing from slavery.

**manumit** (man-ū-mit'), *vt.* [manū'mit'-ting; manū'mit'ted.] Release from slavery. [*L. — manus*, hand, and *mitto*, send.]

**manure** (ma-nūr'). *I. vt.* Enrich land with a fertilizing substance. *II. n.* Substance used for fertilizing land. — **manur'er**, *n.* [From MANŒUVRE.]

**manuscript** (man'ū-skript). *I. a.* Written by the hand. *II. n.* Book or paper written by the hand. [*L. — manus*, hand, and *scribo*, write.]

**Maunx** (mangks). *I. n.* Language (Celtic) of the Isle of Man. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

**many** (men'i). *I. a.* [more; most.] Great number of individuals; not few; numerous. *II. n.* 1. Great number. 2. The people. — **man'ywhere**, *adv.* In many places. [*A.S. manig*.]

**map** (map). *I. n.* 1. Representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it; chart. 2. Representation of the celestial sphere. *II. vt.* [map'ping; mapped.] Draw, as the figure of any portion of land; describe clearly. [*L. mappa*, napkin.]

**maple** (mā'pl), *n.* Tree of many species, from the sap of one of which, the sugar-maple, sugar is made. [*A.S. mapul*.]

**mar** (mär), *vt.* [mar'ring; marred.] Injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding; damage; spoil; disfigure. [*A.S. merran*.] [*of the flesh*.] [*Gr.*]

**marasmus** (ma-raz'mus), *n.* Wasting

**maraud** (ma-rad'), *vi.* Pillage; plunder. — **marau'der**, *n.* [Fr. = rogue.]

**marble** (mār-bl). *I. n.* 1. Species of lime stone taking a high polish. 2. That which is made of marble, as a work of art. 3. Little ball used by boys in play. *II. a.* 1. Made of marble; veined like marble. 2. Hard; insensible. *III. vt.* Stain or vein like marble. [*Fr. marbre* — *Gr. marmaros* — *marmaro*, sparkle.] [*of or resembling marble*.]

**marbly** (mār'bli), *adv.* In the manner

**March** (mārch), *n.* Third month of the year, named from *Mars*, the god of war. [*L. Martinus* (*mensis*), (month) of Mars.]

**march** (mārch), *n.* Border; frontier of a territory (used chiefly in *pl.*) [*A.S. mearc*. Doublet of MARK.]

**march** (mārch). *I. vi.* Move in order, as soldiers; walk in a grave or stately manner. *II. vt.* Cause to march. *III. n.* 1. Movement of troops; regular advance. 2. Piece of music fitted for marching to. 3. Distance passed over.

**marchioness** (mār'shun-es), *fem. of* MARQUIS.

**Marconigram** (mār-kō'ni-gram), *n.* Wireless telegram.

**Mardi gras** (mār'dē-grā), *n.* Fantastic celebration of the last day of carnival; Shrove Tuesday. [Fr. = fat Tuesday.]

**mare** (mār), *n.* Female of the horse. — *Mare's nest*, absurd, imaginary discovery. [*A.S. mere*, fem. of horse.]

**margarin** (mār'gā-rin), *n.* Preparation made from lard or vegetable oils. [*Fr.*] [MARGIN.]

**marge** (mārj), *n.* Edge; brink. [See



**margin** (măr'jin), *n.* 1. Edge; border; blank edge on the page of a book. 2. Difference between cost and selling price. 3. Latitude on which to work or depend.—**marginal**, *a.* Pertaining to or placed in the margin.—**marginally**, *adv.* [L. *margo*.]

*Syn.* Brim; security. See **BORDER**.

**margrave** (măr'grāv), *n.* 1. Lord or keeper of the frontiers (*marches*). 2. German nobleman of the same rank as an English marquis.—*fem.* *margravine* (măr'grā-vēn). [Ger. *markgraf*—*mark*, border, and *graf*, count.] [Fr.]

**marguerite** (măr'gērēt), *n.* Daisy.

**marigold** (mar'i-göld), *n.* Plant of the aster family bearing a yellow flower. [*MARY* and *GOLD*.]

**marine** (mā-rēn'), *i. a.* Of or belonging to the sea. *II. n.* 1. Soldier serving on shipboard. 2. Whole navy of a country. 3. Naval affairs. 4. Picture of a sea subject. [Fr.—L. *marinus*—*mare*, sea, akin to E. *MERE*.]

**mariner** (mar'i-nēr), *n.* Seaman; sailor. [Fr. *marinier*.]

**marionette** (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* Puppet moved by strings. [Fr.]

**marital** (mar'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to a husband or to marriage. [L. *maritalis*—*maritus*, husband.]

**maritime** (mar'i-tim), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sea; relating to navigation or naval affairs. 2. Situated near the sea; having a navy and naval commerce. [L. *maritimus*—*mare*, sea.]

**marjoram** (măr'jo-ram), *n.* Aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery.

**mark** (märk). *I. n.* 1. Visible sign as a dot, line, etc. 2. Object serving as a guide. 3. That by which anything is known. 4. Visible effect. 5. Thing aimed at. 6. Distinction. *II. vt.* 1. Make a mark on. 2. Take notice of.—**mark'er**, *n.* One who marks the score at games, as billiards. [A. S. *mearc*.]

*Syn.* Badge; proof; trace; symptom; token; characteristic; stamp; standard; imprint; impress; eminence.

**mark** (märk), *n.* 1. Obsolete English coin, value about \$3.22. 2. Monetary unit and silver coin of the present German Empire, containing exactly 5 grams of fine silver, value 23.82 cents. 3. Obsolete silver coin of Hamburg, value about 32c.

**market** (mär'ket), *I. n.* 1. Public place for the purpose of buying and selling. 2. Sale; rate of sale; value. *II. vt. and vi.* Deal at a market; buy and sell.—**mar'ketable**, *a.* Fit for the market; salable. [A. S.—L. *mercatus*, market—*merx*, merchandise.]

**marksman** (märks'man), *n.* One good at hitting a mark; one who shoots well.

**marl** (mär'l). *I. n.* Clay mixture often used as manure. *II. vt.* Manure with marl. [Ety. doubtful.]

**marl** (mär'l), *vt.* Wind (a rope) with marline, twine or the like, securing every turn by a peculiar hitch.

**marline** (mär'lin), *I. n.* Small line for winding round a rope. *II. vt.* Bind or wind round with marline. [Dut. *marlijn*—*marren*, bind, and *lijn*, rope.]

**marlinespike** (mär'lin-spik), *n.* Iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope.

**marmalade** (mär'mā-lād), *n.* Jam or preserve, orig. of quinces. [Fr. from Port. *marmelo*, quince.]

**marmoset** (mär-mo-zet), *n.* Small variety of American monkey. [Fr. *marmouset*, grotesque figure in marble.]

**marmot** (mär-mot), *n.* 1. Rodent animal about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. 2. Prairie dog. [It. *marmotta*,—L. *mus*, mouse, and *mons*, mountain.]

**maroon** (mā-rōn'), *a.* Brownish crimson. [Fr. *marron*, chestnut.]

**maroon** (mā-rōn'). *I. n.* Fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the W. Indies. *II. vt.* Put on shore on a desolate island. [Fr. *marron*—Sp. *cimarron*—*cima*, mountain peak.]

**marplot** (mär'plot), *n.* One who defeats an undertaking by officious or blundering interference. [MAR and PLOT.]

**marque** (märk), *n.* 1. License to make reprisals. 2. Ship commissioned for making captures.—*Letters of marque*, license given to a private citizen to cruise and take the enemy's ships. [Fr.]

**marquee** (mär-kē'), *n.* Large field-tent. [Fr. *marquise*, orig. a marchioness' tent.]

**marquetry** (mär'ket-ri), *n.* Mosaic; inlaid work. [Fr. from root of MARK.]

**marquis** (mär'kwis), *marquess* (mär'kwēs), *n.* Title of nobility next below that of a duke.—*fem.* *mar'chioness*. [Fr., from the root of MARCH, MARK, frontier.]



Marmoset.

**marquisate** (mär'kwis-ät), *n.* Dignity or rank of a marquis.

**marquise** (mär-këz'), *n.* 1. Marchioness. 2. Sunshade trimmed with lace hangings. [Fr.]

**marriage** (mar'ij), *n.* Ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife; the union of husband and wife. [See MARRY.] [ding.]

*Syn.* Matrimony; wedlock; wed-  
**marriageable** (mar'ij-a-bl), *a.* Suitable for marriage; capable of union.

**marrow** (mar'ö), *n.* Soft, fatty matter in the cavities of the bones; pith of certain plants; essence or best part.

—**marrowy**, *adv.* — **mar'row-bone**, *n.* Bone containing marrow. [A. S. *meorh*.]

**marry** (mar'i), *I. vt.* Take for husband or wife; unite in matrimony. *II. vi.* Enter into the marriage state; take a husband or a wife. [Fr. *marier*—*L. mas, maris*, male.]

**Mars** (märz), *n.*  
1. *Rom. Myth.* God of war. 2. *Astron.* Next planet beyond the earth. [L.]

**Marsala** (mär-sä'la), *n.* Light wine resembling sherry, from Marsala in Sicily.

**Marseillaise** (mär-säl-yäz'), *n.* French revolutionary hymn, first sung by men of Marseilles brought to Paris to aid in the Revolution in 1792.

**marsh** (märsh), *n.* Tract of low wet land; morass; swamp; fen. [A. S. *mersc*. See MERE, pool.]

**marshal** (mär'shal), *n.* 1. In France, officer of the highest military rank. 2. In the United States, civil officer of a federal judicial district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county. 3. Chief officer of some city department, as *fire-marshal*. 4. One who arranges and directs the order of a procession, etc.; master of ceremonies. *II. vt.* Arrange in order; lead, as a herald. [Fr. *maréchal*—O. Ger. *marah*, horse, and *schalk* (Ger. *schalk*), servant.]

**marsh-mallow** (märsh'mäl-ö), *n.* 1. Species of mallow common in meadows and marshes. 2. Confection made from the mucilaginous root of the plant.

**marshy** (märsh'i), *a.* Pertaining to or like a marsh; abounding in marshes. —**marsh'iness**, *n.*



The planet Mars.

**marsupial** (mär-sü'pi-al), *I. a.* Carrying young in a pouch. *II. n.* Marsupial animal. [Gr. *marsupion*, pouch.]

**mart** (märt), *n.* Market. [A contraction of MARKET.]

**marten** (märt'en), *n.* Destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [A. S. *meorh*; Icel. *mordhr*; Ger. *marder*. From root of MURDER.]

**martial** (mär-shal), *a.* Belonging to Mars, either the god of war, or the planet; belonging to war; warlike.—*Martial law*, law administered by the army in times of war or sedition, under suspension of the civil law. [L. —*Mars*.]

**martin** (märt'in),  
**martinet** (märt'in-et), *n.* Bird of the swallow kind. [Named after St. Martin.]



Martin.

**martinet** (märt'in-et'), *n.* Strict disciplinarian; stickler for regularity in details. [From *Martinet*, officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]

**martingale** (märt'in-gäl), *n.* 1. Strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold its head down. 2. Short, perpendicular spar under the bowsprit. [Fr.]

**Martinmas** (märt'in-mäs), *n.* Church festival in honor of St. Martin, on Nov. 11.

**martyr** (märt'ēr), *I. n.* 1. One who suffers death for his belief. 2. One who submits to persecution or suffering for any cause. *II. vt.* Put to death for one's belief. [Gr.=witness.]

**martyrdom** (märt'ēr-dum), *n.* Sufferings or death of a martyr.

**martyrology** (märt'ēr-ol'o-ji), *n.* History of martyrs. — **martyrol'ogist**, *n.*

**marvel** (mär'vel), *I. n.* Anything astonishing. *II. vi.* Wonder. [Fr. *merveille*—*L. mirabilis*, wonderful.]

**marvelous** (mär'vel-us), *a.* Astonishing beyond belief. — **mar'velously**, *adv.* — **mar'velousness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Surprising; wonderful; incredible; miraculous; astounding; improbable; amazing.

**mascot** (mas'kot), *n.* Object, animate or not, whose presence is supposed to bring luck. [Fr.]

**masculine** (mas'kü-lin), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of a man; resembling a man; robust; bold. 3. Expressing the male gender. — **mas'culinely**, *adv.* — **mas'culineness**, *n.* [L. —*mas*, male.]

**mash** (mash). *I. vt.* 1. Beat into a mixed mass; bruise. 2. In *brewing*, mix malt and hot water together. *II. n.* 1. Mixture of ingredients beaten together. 2. Mixture of crushed malt and hot water. 3. (Slang), object of admiration.—**mash'y**, *a.* [A. S. *masc*, akin to *MIX*.]

**mask**, **masque** (măsk). *I. n.* 1. Anything disguising or concealing the face. 2. Anything that disguises; pretence. 3. Masquerade. 4. Dramatic performance in which the actors appear masked. 5. Death-mask; cast of the face of a dead person. 6. Masker. *II. vt.* Cover the face with a mask; disguise; hide. *III. vi.* Join in a mask or masquerade; be disguised; revel.—**mask'er**, *n.* One who wears a mask. [Fr. *masque*—Sp. *maskara*—Ar. *maskharat*, jester.]

**mason** (mă'sn), *n.* 1. One who cuts, prepares, and lays stones; builder in stone. 2. Freemason. [Fr. *maçon*—Low L. *macio*, prob.—O. H. G. *mezzo*. Cf. Ger. *steinmetz*, mason, and *messer*, knife.] [freemasonry.]

**masonic** (ma-son'ik), *a.* Relating to masonry. **masonry** (mă'sn-ri), *n.* 1. Work of a mason; structure of stone or brick. 2. Art of building in stone. 3. Freemasonry. See MASK. [masonry.]

**masquerade** (măsk-ēr-ăd'). *I. n.* 1. Assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball. 2. Disguise. *II. vt.* Put into disguise. *III. vi.* Join in a masquerade; go in disguise.—**masquera'der**, *n.* [Fr. *mascarade*.]

**mass** (măs). *I. n.* 1. Lump of matter; quantity; collected body; large quantity; principal part; main body. 2. Quantity of matter in a body. 3. *pl.* The lower classes. *II. vt.* Form into a mass; assemble in masses. [Fr. *masse*—Gr. *maza*, barley-cake.]

**mass** (măs), *n.* Celebration of the Lord's Supper in R. Cath. churches. [Fr. *messe*, from the Latin words *ite, missa est*, "go, (the congregation) is dismissed," said at the close of the service.]

**massacre** (mas'a-kēr). *I. n.* Indiscriminate slaughter, esp. with cruelty; carnage. *II. vt.* Kill with violence and cruelty; slaughter. [Fr.—the Teut.—Cf. Low Ger. *matsken*, cut; Ger. *metzger*, butcher.]

**massage** (ma-săzh'). *I. n.* Method of treating or developing the muscles and tissues by manipulations, such as surface friction, kneading and slight pounding with the hand. *II. vt.* Treat by this process. [Fr.]

**masse** (măs-să'), *n.* In *billiards*, sharp vertical stroke. [Fr.—*masser*, knead.] **masseur** (măs-sēr'), *n.* One who practices massage.—*fem.* *masseuse* (măs-sēz'). [Fr.]

**massive** (măs'iv), *a.* Bulky; weighty.—**mass'ively**, *adv.*—**mass'iveness**, *n. **mass-meeting** (măs'mē-ting), *n.* General meeting for some specific purpose, usually political. [iness, *n.**

**massy** (măs'i), *a.* Massive.—**mass'** **mast** (măst), *n.* Long upright pole for sustaining the yards, rigging, etc., in a ship. [A. S. *mæst*.]

**mast** (măst), *n.* Fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine feed; nuts; acorns. [A. S. *mæst*. Akin to MEAT.]

**master** (măst'ēr). *I. n.* 1. One who commands; lord or owner; leader or ruler; teacher; employer; commander of a merchant-ship; officer who navigates a ship-of-war under the captain. 2. Degree in universities. 3. One eminently skilled in anything. 4. Common title of address to a young gentleman. *II. a.* Belonging to a master; chief; principal. *III. vt.* Become master of; overcome; become skillful in; execute with skill.—**Master-at-arms**, *n.* Non-commissioned officer of the first-class on a warship; chief police officer on a man-of-war. [O. Fr. *maistre*—L. *magister*.]

**masterkey** (măst'ēr-kē), *n.* 1. Key that opens many locks. 2. General clue out of many difficulties.

**masterless** (măst'ēr-less), *a.* Without a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.

**masterly** (măst'ēr-li), *a.* and *adv.* Like a master; with the skill of a master; skillful; excellent.

**masterpiece** (măst'ēr-pēs), *n.* Piece or work worthy of a master; work of superior skill; chief excellence.

**mastership** (măst'ēr-ship), *n.* 1. Office of master; rule; dominion. 2. Superiority.

**masterstroke** (măst'ēr-strök), *n.* Stroke or performance worthy of a master; superior performance.

**mastery** (măst'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Power or authority of a master. 2. Dominion; victory; superiority.

**mastic** (măs'tik), *n.* 1. Species of gum-resin from the lentisk-tree. 2. Cement from mastic. 3. Tree producing mastic. [Fr.—Gr. *mastiche*—*masdomai*, chew.]

**masticate** (măst'i-kăt), *vt.* Chew; grind with the teeth—**mastica'tion**, *n.* [L. *mastico*. See MASTIC.]

făte, fat, tăsk, făr, fáll, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**mastiff** (màs'tif), *n.* Large and strong variety of dog. [O.Fr. *mestif*, mongrel.]

**mastodon** (mas'-to-don), *n.* Extinct animal, resembling the elephant, with nipple-like projections on its teeth. [Gr. *mastos*, nipple, and *odous*, tooth.]



Mastiff.

**mat** (mat). I. *n.*

1. Texture of sedge, rushes, etc., for wiping the feet on, or for covering the floor, etc. 2. Plate or cardboard laid over a picture, forming a border and keeping it from abrasion by the glass. II. *vt.* [mat'ting; mat'ted.] Cover with mats; interweave; entangle. [A. S. *meatta*—L. *matta*.]

**matadore** (mat'à-dör), *n.* Man who kills the bull in bull-fights. [Sp.—*matar*—L. *mactō*, kill.]

**match** (mach), *n.* 1. Splint or strip of combustible material tipped at one end with a composition that ignites by friction. 2. Fuse; slow-match. [Fr. *mèche*—Gr. *myxa*, wick of a lamp.]

**match** (mach). I. *n.* 1. Anything which agrees with or suits another thing; equal; one able to cope with another. 2. Contest. 3. Marriage; one to be gained in marriage. II. *vt.* Be of the same make, size, etc. III. *vt.* 1. Be equal to; be able to compete with. 2. Find an equal to; set against as equal; suit. 3. Give in marriage.—**match'er**, *n.* [A. S. *gemeca*, companion, mate.]

**matchless** (mach'les), *a.* Having no match or equal.

**matchlock** (mach'lok), *n.* 1. Lock of an old form of musket containing a match for firing it. 2. Musket so fired.

**mate** (mät). I. *n.* 1. Companion; equal, male or female of animals that go in pairs. 2. In a merchant-ship, the second in command; assistant. II. *vt.* Match; marry. III. *vt.* Pair; become married. [A. S. *ge-maca*. Dut. *maat*.] [for companion.]

**mateless** (mät'les), *a.* Without a mate

**material** (ma-tê'ri-al). I. *a.* 1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; substantial. 2. Essential; important. II. *n.* Esp. in *pl.* That out of which anything is to be made.—**mate'rially**, *adv.*—**mate'rialness**, *n.* [L.]

**materialism** (ma-tê'ri-al-izm), *n.* Doctrine that denies the independent existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance—viz. *matter*.

**materialist** (ma-tê'ri-al-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of materialism.

**materialistic** (ma-tê'ri-al-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to materialism.

**materialize** (ma-tê'ri-al-iz). I. *vt.* 1. Reduce to or regard as matter. 2. Occupy with material interests. 3. Make visible, as a spirit. II. *vt.* Become tangible, real.

**matériel** (ma-tâ'ri-el'), *n.* That which constitutes the materials or instruments employed in a complex system, as distinguished from the *personnel*, or men employed. [Fr.]

**maternal** (ma-têr'nal), *a.* Belonging to a mother; motherly.—**mate'r-nally**, *adv.* [L. *maternus*—*mater*, mother.] [being a mother.]

**maternity** (ma-têr'ni-ti), *n.* State of **mathematic** (math-e-mat'ik), **mathemati'cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or done by mathematics; very accurate.—**mathematically**, *adv.*

**mathematician** (math-e-ma-tish'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

**mathematics** (math-e-mat'iks), *n.* Science of number and quantity, and of all their relations. [Gr. *mathema*, learning, science—*mathano*, learn.]

**matin** (mat'in). I. *a.* Morning; used in the morning. II. *n.* in *pl.* Morning prayers or service. [Fr.—L. *matutinum*, morning.]

**matinée** (mat-i-nā'), *n.* Entertainment in the afternoon. [Fr.—*matin*, morning, early.] [ral of MATRIZ.]

**matrices** (mat'ri-sêz or mät'-), *n.* Plur. **matricide** (mat'ri-sid), *n.* 1. Murderer of his mother. 2. Murder of one's mother.—**mat'ricidal**, *a.* [L. *mater*, and *cædo*, kill.]

**matriculate** (ma-trik'ü-lät). I. *vt.* and *vt.* Admit or be admitted to membership by registering, esp. in a college; enter a university. II. *n.* One thus admitted to membership.—**ma-triculation**, *n.* [matricula, register; dim. of *matriz*.]

**matrimony** (mat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* Union of husband and wife; nuptial state.—

**matrimo'ni-al**, *a.*—**matrimo'ni-ally**, *adv.* [L. *matrimonium*—*mater*.]

*Syn.* Hymeneal; conjugal; connubial; nuptial; sponsal.

**matrix** (mät'riks or mat'riks), *n.* [pl. MATRICES.] 1. Cavity in which anything is formed; mold; die. 2. Womb. [L.—*mater*, mother.]

**matron** (mă'trun), *n.* 1. Married woman; motherly, dignified woman. 2. Female superintendent in a public institution, as a hospital.—**matronage** (mă'trun-aj), **matronhood** (mă'trun-hôd), *n.* State of a matron.—**matronal** (mă'trun-əl), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron; motherly; grave.—**matronly** (mă'trun-lī), *a.* Like, becoming, or belonging to a matron; elderly; sedate. [L. *matrona*—*mater*, mother.]

**matter** (mat'ēr). I. *n.* 1. That which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses. 2. That out of which anything is made. 3. Subject or thing treated of; that with which one has to do; condition; state. 4. Cause of a thing. 5. Thing of consequence. 6. Secretion; pus. 7. Type composed and ready to be used in printing. II. *vi.* Be of importance; signify.—**matterless**, *a.*—**matter-of-fact**, *a.* Not fanciful; dry; commonplace; business-like. [L. *materia*, matter.]

**matting** (mat'ing), *n.* 1. Texture for covering floors, composed of hemp, jute, rushes, grass, etc. 2. Material for making mats.

**mattock** (mat'uk), *n.* Kind of pickaxe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A. S. *matuc*.]

**matress** (mat'res), *n.* Sort of quilted bed stuffed with wool, horse-hair, etc. [O. Fr. *materas*—Ar. *matrah*, rubbish heap.]

**maturate** (mat'ū-rāt), *i. vt.* Promote the suppuration of. II. *vi.* Suppurate perfectly.—**maturat'ion**, *n.* [L. *maturo*—*maturus*, ripe.]

**maturative** (mă'tūr'a-tiv), *i. a.* Maturating; promoting suppuration. II. *n.* Medicine promoting suppuration.

**mature** (ma-tūr'). I. *a.* Fully developed; ripe. II. *vt.* Bring to perfection; prepare for use. III. *vi.* 1. Become ripe. 2. Become payable, as a bill.—**maturely**, *adv.*—**matureness**, *n.*—**maturity**, *n.* [L. *maturus*, ripe.]

*Syn.* Perfected; finished; prepared; completed; digested; ready.

**matutinal** (mat-u'tī-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the morning; early. [See **MATIN**.]

**maudlin** (ma'd'lin), *a.* Weeping; silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental. [From *Magdalen*.]

**mauger**, **maugre** (ma'gēr), *prep.* In spite of. [O. Fr. *mangrē*. Fr. *malgré*—L. *male*, badly, and *gratum*, agreeable.]

**maul**, **mall** (mal). I. *n.* Heavy wooden hammer. II. *vt.* Beat with a maul or something heavy; abuse; beat. [O. Fr.—L. *malteus*, mallet.]

**maulstick** (mal'stik), *n.* Stick used by painters to steady their hand when working. [Ger. *malerstock*—*maler*, painter, and *stock*, stick.]

**Maundy-Thursd'ay** (ma'ndi-thūrzdā), *n.* Thursday in Passion-week, when royal charity is distributed to the poor at Whitehall, London, Eng. [M. E. *maundee*—O. Fr. *mande*—L. *mandatum*, command, *i. e.* the "new Commandment," to love one another, John XIII, 34.]

**mausoleum** (ma-so-lē'um), *n.* Magnificent tomb or monument. [Gr. *Mausoleion*—*Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom his widow erected a splendid tomb.]

**mauve** (mōv), *n.* Delicate purple color. [Fr.—L. *malva*, mallow.]

**maverick**

[mav'ēr-ik],

*n.* Unbranded cow or calf, subject to be taken up by the finder as "unowned." [From name of a Texas cattle-raiser whose mark of identification was the absence of a brand.]

**maw** (ma), *n.* 1. Stomach. 2. Crow, in birds. [A. S. *мага*. Ger. *magen*.]

**mawkish** (ma'kish), *a.* 1. Disgusting. 2. Easily disgusted; squeamish.—

**maw'kishly**, *adv.*—**maw'kishness**, *n.* [From **MAGGOTISH**.]

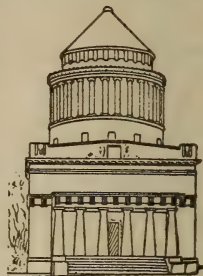
**maxillar** (maks'il-ar), **maxillary**, *a.* Pertaining to the jawbone or jaw. [L.—*maxilla*, jawbone—root of **MACERATE**.]

**maxim** (maks'im), *n.* General principle, usually of a practical nature; proverb; axiom; aphorism. [L. *maxima* (*sententia*), chief (opinion).]

**maximum** (maks'i-mum), *i. a.* Greatest. II. *n.* Greatest number, quantity, or degree.—*pl.* **max'ima**. [L., superl. of *magnus*, great.]

**may** (mā), *vi.* [pa. t. *might* (mit).] Be able, allowed, possible; be by chance; [A. S. *mag*, pr. t. of *magan*, be able, pa. t. *meahte*, *māhte*.]

**May** (mā), *n.* 1. Fifth month of the year. 2. Early or gay part of life. [L. *Maius* (*mensis*, month), sacred to *Maia*, (the mother of Mercury)—root *mag*, grow.]



Mausoleum.

**may** (mā), *n.* English hawthorn, which blossoms in May. [mandrake.

**May-apple** (mā'ap-l), *n.* Fruit of the

**Mayday** (mā'dā), *a.* First day of May.

**may-flower** (mā'flōw-ēr), *n.* 1. In

England, hawthorn. 2. In the U. S., trailing arbutus. [appears in May.

**Mayfly** (mā'fī), *n.* Ephemeral fly which

**mayhem** (mā'hēm), *n.* Crime of violently crippling a person. [See MAIM.]

**maying** (mā'ing), *n.* Observing May-day festivities.

**mayor** (mā'ūr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or borough. — **mayoralty**

(mā'ūr-āl-tī), *n.* Office or term of a mayor. [Fr. *maire* — L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

**Maypole** (mā'pōl), *n.* Pole erected for dancing round on May-day.

**May-queen** (mā'kwēn), *n.* Young woman crowned with flowers as queen on May-day.

**maze** (māz), *I. n.* Place full of intricate windings; confusion of thought; perplexity. *II. vt.* Bewilder; confuse. [From root of Norw. *masa*, ponder.]

**mazurka** (mā-zōr'kă), *n.* Lively Polish dance.

**mazy** (mā'zī), *a.* Full of windings; intricate. — **mā'zily**, *adv.* — **mā'ziness**, *n.* [of *I.* [A. S.]

**me** (mē), *personal pron.* Objective case

**mead** (mēd), *n.* Honey and water fermented and flavored. [A. S. *medu*.]

**mead** (mēd), *n.* meadow (mēd'ō), *n.* Rich pasture-ground. [A. S. *maed-mawan*, mow.]

**meadow-lark** (mēd'ō-lărk), *n.* In America, species of oriole, which frequents meadows and fields. It has a sweet, liquid note, but it is not a lark.

**meager, meagre** (mē'gēr), *a.* Lean; poor; scanty; without strength; barren. — **mea'grely**, *adv.* — **mea'gre-ness**, *n.* [Fr. *maigre* — L. *macer*, lean.]

**meal** (mēl), *n.* Food taken at one time; act or the time of taking food; repast. [A. S. *mael*, time.] [A. S. *melu*.]

**meal** (mēl), *n.* Grain coarsely ground.

**mealy** (mē'l), *a.* Resembling meal; besprinkled as with meal. — **meal'i-ness**, *n.* — **mealy-mouthed**, *a.* Too cautious in speech; hypocritical.

**mean** (mēn), *a.* 1. Low; common. 2. Base; sordid. 3. Contemptible. — **mean'ly**, *adv.* — **mean'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *maene*, wicked.] [vulgar; paltry.

*Syn.* Humble; ignoble; abject; vile;

**mean** (mēn), *I. a.* Middle; coming between; moderate. *II. n.* 1. Middle point, quantity, value, or degree. 2. Instrument. 3. *pl.* Income; estate; instrument. [O. Fr. *meien* (Fr. *moyen*) — L. *mediānus* — *medius*, middle.]

**mean** (mēn). *I. vt.* [mean'ing; meant (ment).] 1. Have in the mind or thoughts; intend. 2. Signify. *II. vi.* Be minded or disposed. [A. S. *maenan*. Ger. *meinen*.]

**meander** (mē-an'dēr), *I. n.* Winding course; maze; perplexity. *II. vi. and vt.* Flow or run in a winding course; flow round. — **mean'dering**, *I. a.* Winding in a course. *II. n.* Winding course. [Gr., name of a winding river in Asia Minor.]

**meaning** (mē'nīng), *I. n.* That which is in the mind or thoughts; signification; sense intended; purpose. *II. a.* Significant. — **mean'ingly**, *adv.*

**meanness** (mē'nēs), *n.* 1. Baseness or dishonorableness of mind. 2. Low, or dishonorable thoughts or actions. 3. Sordidness; niggardliness.

**meant**, *pa. t. and pa. p. of MEAN, vt.*

**measles** (mē'zīz), *n.* Contagious fever accompanied with small red spots upon the skin. — **measly** (mē'zīl), *a.* 1. Infected with measles. 2. Infected with larval tape-worms. [Dut. *maselen*, measles, from *masa*, spot.]

**measurable** (mez'h'ōr-a-bl), *a.* That may be measured or computed; moderate. — **meas'urably**, *adv.*

**measure** (mez'h'ōr), *I. n.* 1. That by which extent is ascertained or expressed. 2. Extent; proportion; stated quantity; degree. 3. Rule by which anything is adjusted. 4. Moderation. 5. Means to an end. 6. Metre; musical time. *II. vt.* Ascertain the dimensions of; adjust; mark out; allot. *III. vi.* Have a certain extent. [Fr. *mesure* — L. *mensura*.]

**measured** (mez'h'ōrd), *a.* Equal; uniform; steady; restricted.

**measureless** (mez'h'ōr-less), *a.* Boundless; steady; restricted.

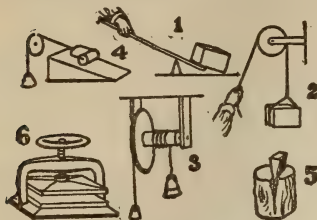
**measurement** (mez'h'ōr-ment), *n.* 1. Act of measuring. 2. Quantity found by measuring.

**meat** (mēt), *n.* 1. Anything eaten as food. 2. Flesh of animals used as food. 3. Animal food other than fish. 4. Edible portion of fruit, nuts, eggs, etc. [A. S. *mete* — *metan*, measure; deal out.]

**mechanic** (me-kan'ik), **mechanical** (me-kan'ik-al), *I. a.* Pertaining to machines or mechanics. 2. Constructed according to the laws of mechanics. 3. Acting by physical power. 4. Done by a machine. 5. Pertaining to artisans. 6. Done simply by force of habit. *II. n.* One engaged in a mechanical trade; an artisan. — **me-CHAN'ically**, *adv.* — **Mechanica**



*powers*, means of converting a small force acting through a great space



MECHANICAL POWERS.

1, Lever; 2, Pulley; 3, Wheel and axle. 4, Inclined plane; 5, Wedge; 6, Screw.

into a great force acting through a small space, or *vice versa*: the lever and the inclined plane, with their applications.

**mechanician** (mek-an-ish'an), **mechanist** (mek'an-ist), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

**mechanics** (mek-an'iks), *n.* 1. Science which treats of machines. 2. Science which determines the effect produced by forces on a body.

**mechanism** (mek'an-izm), *n.* 1. Arrangement and action of a machine. 2. That which acts according to mechanical laws. 3. Mechanical action.

**medal** (med'al), *n.* Piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription, bestowed as a reward of merit. [Fr. *médaille*—L. *metallum*, metal.]

**medallion** (me-dal'yun), *n.* 1. Large medal; memorial coin. 2. Bass-relief of a round form. [Fr.]

**meddle** (med'l), *vi.* Interfere officiously (with or in); have to do (with).—**meddler**, *n.*—**meddlesome**, *a.* Given to meddling.—**meddlesomeness**, *n.*—**meddling**. I. *a.* Interfering in the concerns of others; officious. II. *n.* Officious interposition.

**medieval**. Same as MEDIEVAL.

**medial** (mē-di-al), *a.* Noting a mean or average. [Low L. *medialis*—L. *medius*, middle.]

**median** (mē-di-an), *a.* Situated in, or passing through or along the middle. [L. *medianus*—*medius*, middle.]

**mediate** (mē-di-āt), I. *a.* 1. Middle; between two extremes. 2. Acting by or as a means. 3. Intervening; interposed. II. *vi.* Interpose between parties as a friend of each; intercede.

III. *vt.* Effect by mediation.—**mediately**, *adv.*—**mediation**, *n.*—**mediator**, *n.*—**mediatorial**, *a.*—**mediatorially**, *adv.* [Low L. *mediatus*—L. *medius*, middle.] [be healed.]

**medicable** (med'i-ka-bl), *a.* That may be healed.—**medical** (med'i-kal), *a.* 1. Relating to the art of healing diseases. 2. Containing that which heals. 3. Intended to promote the study of medicine.—**medically**, *adv.* [Low L. *medicilis*—L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing,—*medeor*, heal.]

**medicament** (med'i-ka-ment), *n.* Medicine; healing application.

**medicate** (med'i-kāt), *vt.* 1. Treat with medicine. 2. Impregnate with anything medicinal.—**medication**, *n.* [tending to heal.]

**medicative** (med'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Healing; medicinal (me-dis'in-al), *a.* Relating to medicine; fitted to cure or lessen disease or pain.—**medicinally**, *adv.*

**medicine** (med'i-sin), *n.* Anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain. [L. *medicina*.]

**medieval**, **mediaeval** (mē-di-ē'val), *a.* Relating or appropriate to the middle ages. [L. *medius*, middle, and *aeuum*, age.]

**mediocre** (mē-di-ō-kēr), *a.* Middling; ordinary.—**mediocrity** (mē-di-ōk'ri-ti), *n.* [L. *mediocritas*.]

**meditate** (med'i-tāt), I. *vi.* Think deeply; ponder. II. *vt.* Think on; plan.—**meditation**, *n.* Absorbed thought.—**meditative**, *a.* Given to meditation.—**meditatively**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Contemplate; consider; revolve; muse; weigh; study; reflect; purpose; intend.

**medium** (mē-di-um), *n.* [*pl.* mediums or media.] 1. Middle place or degree. 2. Anything intervening. 3. Means or instrument. 4. Substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move. 5. Person through whom spirits are alleged to make their communications. [L. See MEDIAL and MID.]

**medlar** (med'lar), *n.* Small European tree, with fruit like a small apple. [O. Fr. *medlier*—Gr. *mespilion*.]

**medley** (med'li), *n.* 1. Mingled and confused mass. 2. Parts of different musical compositions or songs run together; potpourri. [O. Fr. *medler*, mix.]

**medulla** (me-dul'a), *n.* 1. Marrow. 2. Pith.—**medullar**, **medullary**, *a.* [L.]

**meed** (mēd), *n.* Deserved reward; that which is bestowed for merit. [A. S. *med*. Ger. *miehe*, hire.]

**meek** (mĕk), *a.* Submissive.—**meek-ly**, *adv.*—**meek-ness**, *n.* [Icel. *mjúkr*.]

*Syn.* Patient; humble; gentle.

**meerschau** (mĕr'shau), *n.* 1. Fine white clay used for making tobacco-pipes. 2. Pipe made of this material. [Ger. *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam.]

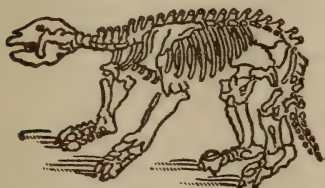
**meet** (mĕt), *a.* Fitting; qualified; adapted.—**meetly**, *adv.*—**meet-ness**, *n.* [A.S. *gemet*, fit. See *METE*.]

**meet** (mĕt). I. *vt.* [meeting; met.] 1. Come face to face; encounter. 2. Find; receive, as a welcome. 3. Answer or satisfy. II. *vt.* 1. Come together; assemble. 2. Have an encounter. III. *n.* Meeting, as of huntsmen. [A.S. *metan*. Low Ger. *moeten*. Cf. *MOOT*.]

**meeting** (mĕ'ting), *n.* 1. Interview. 2. Assembly.—**meeting-house** (mĕ'ting-hows), *n.* Building where people meet for public worship.

**megaphone** (meg'a-fōn), *n.* 1. Instrument for perceiving ordinary sounds at great distances. 2. Large funnel-shaped speaking trumpet.

**megalosaurus** (meg-a-lo-sa'rus), *n.* Extinct gigantic reptile, 40 feet long. [From Gr. *megale*, large, and *sauros*, lizard.]



Skeleton of megatherium.

**megatherium** (meg-a-thĕ'ri-um), *n.* Extinct gigantic sloth, 13 feet long, exclusive of the five-foot tail. [From Gr. *megas*, large, and *therion*, beast.]

**megrim** (mĕ'grim), *n.* Periodical headache, usually affecting but one side of the head [Fr. *migraine*, corr. of Gr. *hemicrania*—*hemi*, half, and *kranion*, skull.]

**melancholic** (mel'an-kol-ik or -kol-ik), *a.* Affected with melancholy; dejected; mournful; dismal; sad.

**melancholy** (mel'an-kol-i). I. *n.* Disease causing gloomy, groundless fears, and general depression of spirits; habitual dejection. II. *a.* Gloomy; producing grief. [Gr.—*melan*, black, and *chole*, bile.] [mixture. [Fr.]

**mélange** (mā-lāngzh'), *n.* Medley;

**mêlée** (mā-lā'), *n.* Hand-to-hand fight; scuffle. [Fr.]

**melinite** (mă'lin-it), *n.* High explosive, composed of picric acid, gun-cotton, and gum arabic. [Gr. *melinos*, pale gold-yellow color.]

**meliorate** (mĕ'li-or-āt), *vt.* Make better; improve.—**melioration**, *n.* [L.—*melior*, better.]

**melliferous** (mel-lif'ĕr-us), *a.* Honey-producing. [L. *mel*, honey, and *fero*, produce.]

**mellifluent** (mel-lif'lō-ent), **mellifluous** (mel-lif'lō-us), *a.* Flowing with honey or sweetness; smooth.—**mellifluently**, **mellifluously**, *advs.*—**mellifluence**, *n.* [L. *mel*, and *fluens*—*fluo*, flow.]

**mellow** (mĕ'lō). I. *a.* Soft and ripe; well matured; soft to touch. II. *vt.* Soften by ripeness or age; mature. III. *vi.* Become soft; be matured.—**mellowness**, *n.* [A.S. *mearu*. Ger. *mollig*.] [reed organ.]

**melodeon** (mel'ō-de-un), *n.* Small melodious (mĕ'lō'di-us), *a.* Full of melody; harmonious.—**melodiously**, *adv.*—**melodiousness**, *n.*

**melodrama** (mel-o-dră'mă or dră'mă), *n.* Sensational, romantic drama, formerly largely intermixed with songs.—**melodramatic** (mel-o-dră-mat'ik), *a.* Of the nature of the melodrama; overstrained; sensational. [From Gr. *melos*, song, and *drama*, drama.]

**melody** (mel'o-di), *n.* 1. Air; tune; music. 2. Agreeable succession of a series of single musical sounds.—**mel'odist**, *n.* [Gr. *melodia*—*melos*, song, and *ode*, ode.]

**melon** (mel'un), *n.* Fruit of an annual trailing plant (*cucumis melo*), comprehending the muskmelon and water-melon. [It. *melone*—Gr. *melon*, apple.]

**melt** (mĕlt), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make or become liquid; dissolve. 2. Soften. 3. Waste away. [A.S. *meltan*.]

*Syn.* Liquefy; thaw; fuse; dissolve; relax; mollify; weaken.

**member** (mem'bĕr), *n.* 1. Limb or other functional part of an animal. 2. Clause. 3. One of a community. 4. Representative in a legislative body.—**membered**, *a.* Having limbs.—**membership**, *n.* 1. State of being a member or one of a society. 2. The members collectively. [L. *membrum*.]

**membrane** (mem'brān), *n.* 1. Thin tissue which covers the members or parts of the body. 2. Film containing the seeds of a plant.—**membranous**, **membraneous**, *a.* [Fr.—L. *membrana*—*membrum*.]

fāte, fat, task, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mĕ, met, hĕr; mĭte, mĭt; aŏte, not, mŏve, wŏlf; mŭte, hut, bŭrn; oil, owl, then.

**memento** (me-men'tō), *n.* [*pl.* *men-men'tos.*] Suggestion or notice to awaken memory. [L. imper. of *memini*, remember!]

**memoir** (mem'war or mē-mor'), *n.* 1. Familiar narrative of anything as remembered by the writer. 2. Short biographical sketch. 3. Record of researches on any subject. 4. Transactions of a society. [Fr. *mémoire*—L. *memoria*, memory.]

**memorable** (mem'or-a-bl), *a.* Deserving to be remembered; remarkable.—**mem'orably**, *adv.*

**memorandum** (mem-or-an'dum), *n.* [*pl.* *memoran'dums*, *memoran'da.*] Something to be remembered; a note to assist the memory.

**memorial** (me-mō'ri-al), *I. a.* Bringing to memory; commemorative. *II. n.* 1. That which serves to keep in remembrance; monument. 2. Written statement with a petition, laid before a legislative or other body.—**memo'ri-  
alist**, *n.* One who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.—**memo'ri-  
al-ize**, *vt.* 1. Commemorate. 2. Petition by memorial.

**memory** (mem'o-ri), *n.* 1. Faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events. 2. Thing remembered. [See **MEMOIR**.] [*reminiscence*; *tradition*.]  
*Syn.* Recollection; remembrance;

**men**, plural of **MAN**.

**menace** (men'ās), *I. vt.* Threaten. *II. n.* Threat or threatening. [Fr.—L. *minor*, threaten — *mineo*, be out of plumb, project.] [Fr.]

**menage** (mā-nāzh'), *n.* Household. **menagerie** (men-āzh'e-ri or men-aj'-  
ēr-i), *n.* Collection of wild animals, for exhibition. [Fr.—*ménage*.]

**mend** (mend), *I. vt.* Remove a fault in. *II. vi.* Grow better. — **mend'er**, *n.* [Short for **AMEND**.] [correct.]

*Syn.* Repair, improve; increase; **mendacious** (men-dā'shus), *a.* Lying; false. — **menda'ciously**, *adv.* [L. *mendax*—*mentior*, lie.] [falsehood.]

**mendacity** (men-das'i-ti), *n.* Lying. **mendicancy** (men-di-kān-si), *n.* Beggary.

**mendicant** (men-di-kant), *I. a.* Practicing beggary. *II. n.* Beggar. [L.—*mendico*, beg.]

**menhaden** (men-hā'dn), *n.* Small, large-headed fish, found at the Atlantic Coast of the U. S., valuable as fertilizer, by its oil and as a substitute for sardines; mossbunker; alewife. [Corrupted from an American Indian name, meaning 'fertilizer']

**menial** (mē'ni-al), *I. a.* Servile, low. *II. n.* 1. One performing servile work. 2. Person of servile disposition. [From O. Fr. *meisnee*, household.]

**meningitis** (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the meninges. See **MENINX**.

**meninx** (mē'nīng's), *n.* [*pl.* *meninges* (mē'nīn'jéz).] One of the three membranes, enveloping the brain and the spinal cord: dura mater (outer); arachnoid (middle); and pia mater (inner). [Gr.]

**meniscus** (mē-nis'tus), *n.* [*pl.* *menisci* or *meniscuses*.] 1. Crescent. 2. Crescent-shaped lens. 3. Convex or concave surface of a liquid in a narrow tube.

**mensal** (men'sal), *a.* Monthly. [L.] **menstrual** (men'strō-āl), *a.* Recurring monthly. [L.]

**measurable** (men'shō-ra-bl), *a.* Measurable.—**measurabil'ity**, *n.* [L.—*mensuro*, measure.] [to measure.]

**mensural** (men'shō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to measurement. **mensuration** (men-shō-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act, process, or art of measuring. 2. Result of measuring.

**mental** (men'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.—**men'tally**, *adv.* [From L. *mens*, mind.]

**menthol** (men'thōl), *n.* Camphor-like substance extracted from oil of peppermint. [L. *mentha*, mint, and *-ol*.]

**mention** (men'shun), *I. n.* Brief notice; remark; hint. *II. vt.* Notice briefly; name.—**mentionable**, *a.* [L. *mentio*—root of **MIND**.]

**mentor** (men'tar), *n.* Wise and faithful counselor.—**mento'rial**, *a.* [From Gr. *Mentor*, the friend of Ulysses.]

**menu** (men'ō), *n.* List of things composing a repast. [Fr.—L. *minutus*, small, detailed.]

**mephitic** (me-fī'tik), *a.* Offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential. [L.]

**mercantile** (mēr'kan-tīl), *a.* Pertaining to merchants; commercial. [L. *mercator*, trade.]

**mercenary** (mēr'se-nā-ri), *I. a.* 1. Hired for money. 2. Actuated by the hope of reward; greedy of gain. 3. Sold or done for money. *II. n.* One hired; soldier hired into foreign service. [L. *mercenarius*—*merces*, hire.] *Syn.* Sordid; venal; vendible.

**mercier** (mēr'sēr), *n.* 1. Dealer in silks. 2. Dealer in notions. [Fr. *mercier*, from root of **MERCHANT**.]

**mercercize** (mēr'sēr-iz), *vt.* Steep cotton in a soda or potash solution, by which process it shrinks and becomes able to be dyed a more brilliant color. [From *Mercer*, the inventor, 1851.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve wōlf-  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**merchandise** (mêr'chān-diz), *n.* Goods of a merchant; wares. [Fr. *merchandise*.]

**merchant** (mêr'chant), *I. n.* One who buys and sells goods; trader. *II. a.* Pertaining to trade or merchandise. [Fr. *marchand* — *L. mercans* — *mercor*, trade.] [Trading-ship.]

**merchantman** (mêr'chant-man), *n.*  
**merciful** (mêr'si-fŭl), *a.* Compassionate; tender; humane. — **mer'cifully**, *adv.* — **mer'ciffulness**, *n.*

**merciless** (mêr'si-less), *a.* Unfeeling; hard-hearted; cruel. — **mer'cilessly**, *adv.* — **mer'cilessness**, *n.*

**mercurial** (mêr-kŭr-i-al), *a.* 1. Having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury; active; sprightly; fickle; changeable. 2. Containing, or consisting of, mercury. [L.]

**Mercury** (mêr-kŭ-ri), *n.* 1. God of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods. 2. Planet nearest the sun. 3. (l. c.) Quicksilver. 4. Messenger. [L. *Mercurius* — *merx*, merchandise.]



Mercury.

**mercy** (mêr'si), *n.* 1. Forgiving disposition; clemency; leniency; tenderness. 2. Act of mercy; favor. [Fr. *merci*, grace — *L. merces*, pay.] [*mere*. Ger. *meer*, sea.]

**mere** (mêr), *n.* Pool or lake. [A. S. *mere* (mêr), *a.* Pure; alone; simple. — **merely**, *adv.* Purely; simply; only; solely. [L. *merus*, unmixed (of wine).] [*mere*.]

**mere** (mêr), *n.* Boundary. [A. S. *gemetreticulous* (mer-e-trish'us), *a.* 1. Wanton. 2. Alluring by false show; gaudy and deceitful. [L. — *mereo*, gain.]

**merge** (mêrj), *I. vt.* Dip; plunge. *II. vi.* Be swallowed up or absorbed. — **mer'ger**, *n.* Consolidation of two or more business concerns, corporations, estates, etc. [L. *mergo*, sink.]

**meridian** (me-rid'i-an), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to mid-day; being on the meridian or at mid-day. 2. Raised to the highest point. *II. n.* 1. Mid-day. 2. Highest point, as of success. 3. Imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place. 4. Imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid-day. [L. — *meridies* (corr. of *medidies*), mid-day.]

**meridional** (me-rid'i-o-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; southern; having a southern aspect. — **merid'ionally**, *adv.* [L.]

**meringue** (me-rang'), *n.* 1. Pastry of whites of egg and powdered sugar. 2. Tart, pie, etc., covered with such pastry.

**merino** (me-rē'nō), *I. n.* 1. Variety of sheep having very fine wool, orig. from Spain. 2. Fabric of merino wool. *II. a.* Belonging to the merino sheep or their wool. [Sp. = inspector of sheep — *L. major*.]

**merit** (mer'it), *I. n.* 1. That which deserves honor, reward, or consideration; worth. 2. That which is earned; recompense. *II. vt.* Earn; have a right to claim as reward. [L. — *mereo*, earn.] *Syn.* Value; excellence; desert; demerit; reward; deserts.

**meritorious** (mer-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* Deserving of reward, honor, or praise. — **merito'riously**, *adv.* — **merito'riousness**, *n.*

**mermaid** (mêr'mād), *n.* Fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman, and the lower like a fish. — *masc*, mer'man. [A. S. *mere*, lake, sea, and *maegd*, maid.]

**meroblast** (mer'ō-blāst), *n.* Egg containing food-yolk besides the germinative protoplasm. [Gr.]

**merriment** (mer'i-ment), *n.* Gaiety with laughter and noise; mirth; hilarious enjoyment; jollity; frolic.

**merry** (mer'i), *a.* 1. Mirthful; sportful. 2. Causing laughter. — **mer'riely**, *adv.* — **merry-andrew**, *n.* Buffoon; clown. — **merry-go-round**, *n.* Circular frame mounted with wooden horses, seats, etc., made to revolve by machinery, for amusement. — **mer'ry-thought**, *n.* Wishbone. [A. S. *merg*, delightful, — *Gael. mear*.] *Syn.* Cheerful; gay; lively; hilarious; joyful; glad; delightful.

**mesa** (mā'sā), *n.* Table-land, esp. between cañons. [Sp. = table.]

**mesalliance** (mā-zal-i-ongs'), *n.* Misalliance; marriage with one inferior in social rank. [Fr.]

**mesdames** (Fr. mā-dām'; Eng. mez'dānz), *n. pl.* of MADAME.

**mesentery** (mez'en-ter-i), *n.* Membrane enveloping the intestines and fastening them to the dorsal wall of the abdomen. — **mesenteric**, *a.* [Gr.]

**mesial** (mē'zi-al), *a.* Middle. [Gr. *mesos*.]

**mesh** (mesh), *I. n.* Opening between the threads of a net; net work. *II. vt.* Catch in a net. — **mesh'y**, *a.* Formed like net-work. [A. S. *max*. Ger. *masche*.]

**mesmeric** (mez-mer'ik), **mesmer'ical**, *a.* Of or relating to mesmerism. **mesmerism** (mez'mêr-izm), *n.* Art of mesmerizing; hypnotism.

**mesmerize** (mez'mēr-iz), *vt.* Induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator is supposed to control the actions of the subject; hypnotize. — **mesmerizer** or **mesmerist**, *n.* One who mesmerizes. [From *Mesmer*, a Vienna physician (1733-1815), who brought mesmerism into notice.]

**mesne** (mēn), *a.* Intermediate; applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit. [Norm. Fr. *mesne*, middle.]

**mesocarp** (mes'o-kārp), *n.* Fleishy, edible part (between the epicarp and endocarp) of a fruit, as a plum. [Gr.]

**mesothorax** (mes-o-thō'raks), *n.* Middle part of an insect's thorax, bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. [Gr.]

**Mesozoic** (mes-o-zō'ik), *n.* In geology, secondary period, comprising the Trias, Jura and Cretaceous. [Gr.]

**mess** (mes), *n.* Mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste; medley; disorder; confusion. [A form of MASH.]

**mess** (mes), *I. n.* 1. Dish or quantity of food served up at one time. 2. Number of persons who eat together, esp. in the army and navy. *II. vt.* Supply with a mess. *III. vi.* Eat of a mess; eat at a common table. — **mess-gear**, *n.* Outfit of a mess aboard ship, such as pots, etc. [O. Fr. *mes*—L. *mitto*.]

**message** (mes'aj), *n.* Communication sent from one to another. [Fr.—Low L. *missaticum*=*mitto*, *missus*, send.]

**messenger** (mes'en-jēr), *n.* Bearer of a message; forerunner; precursor. *Syn.* Carrier; harbinger; herald.

**Messiah** (mes-si'ā), *n.* Anointed one; Christ. — **Messiahship**, *n.* [Heb. *mashiach*—*mashach*, anoint.]

**Messianic** (mes-si-an'ik), *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

**messieurs** (mesh'fūr), *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen, used in English as plural of Mr., and usually contracted to MESSRS. [Fr. plural of *monsieur*.]

**messmate** (mes'māt), *n.* One who eats at the same table.

**mestee** (mes-tē'), *n.* Offspring of a white and a quadroon. [W. Indian.]

**mestizo** (mes-tē-zō), *n.* Offspring of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage. [Sp.—O. Fr. *mestis*, mixed.]

**met**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of MEET.

**meta-**, *prefix.* Denoting among; beyond; between; over; with; reverse; change; resemblance. [Gr.]

**metacarpal** (met-a-kār'pal), *a.* Pertaining to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *karpōs*, wrist.]

**metal** (met'al), *n.* 1. Solid, opaque body, such as gold, etc. 2. Character; nature. 3. Courage, temper. [Gr. *metallon*, mine, metal. Prob.—*metallao*, search after.]

**metallic** (met'al'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or like a metal; consisting of metal. [L. *metallicus*.]

**metalliferous** (met-al-if'ēr-us), *a.* Producing or yielding metals. [L. *metallifer*—*metallum*, metal, and *fero*, bear.]

**metallist** (met'al-ist), *n.* Worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

**metalloid** (met'al-oid), *n.* One of the 13 non-metallic substances, as oxygen, carbon, phosphorus, etc.

**metallurgist** (met'al-ūr-jist), *n.* One skilled in metallurgy.

**metallurgy** (met'al-ūr-ji), *n.* Art of separating metals from their ores. — **metallurgic**, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy. [Gr. — *metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, work.]

**metamerie** (met-a-mer'ik), *a.* Having the same chemical elements in the same proportions and with the same molecular weight, but with different properties. [Gr. — *meta*, and *meros*, part.]

**metamorphic** (met-a-mar'fik), *a.* Applied to rocks, which, though of aqueous origin, have been greatly altered by heat.

**metamorphose** (met-a-mar'fōz), *vt.* Change into another form; transform. [Gr. *metamorphosis*—*meta*, over, and *morphe*, form.]

**metamorphosis** (met-a-mar'fō-sis), *n.* [*pl.* metamorphoses.] Change of form or shape; transformation; change living beings undergo in the course of their development, as from caterpillar to butterfly.

**metaphor** (met'a-fūr), *n.* Putting of one thing for another which it only resembles, as when knowledge is called a lamp, or words are said to be bitter. [Fr.—Gr. — *meta*, over, and *phero*, carry.]

**metaphoric** (met-a-for'ik), **metaphorical**, *a.* Pertaining to or containing metaphor; figurative. — **metaphorically**, *adv.*

**metaphrase** (met'a-frāz), *n.* 1. Verbal translation. 2. Reparatee. [Gr.]

**metaphysical** (met-a-fiz'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to metaphysics; abstract. — **metaphysically**, *adv.*

**metaphysician** (met-a-fi-zish'an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

**metaphysics** (met-a-fiz'iks), *n.* 1. Science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought; ontology or the science of being. 2

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

Science of abstract reasoning. [So called from certain works of Aristotle which followed or were studied after his 'physics'. From Gr. *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics—*physis*, nature.]

**metaplasism** (met'a-plazm), *n.* Change in the letters or syllables of a word. [Gr. *meta*, over, and *plasso*, form.]

**metargon** (met-är'gon), *n.* Atmospheric element discovered in 1898. [Gr.]

**metatarsus** (met-a-tär'sus), *n.* Part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes; instep. [Gr.]

**metathesis** (me-tath'e-sis), *n.* Transposition, esp. of letters in a word, as Eng. *bird* from A. S. *brid*. [Gr.]

**metathorax** (met-a-thō'raks), *n.* Part of the thorax between the mesothorax and the abdomen. [Gr.]

**mete** (mēt), *I. vt.* Measure; apportion. *II. n.* Measure; boundary; limit. [A. S. *metan*, measure.]

**metempsychosis** (met-emp-si-kō-sis), *n.* Transmigration of the soul, after death, into another living body, human or animal. [Gr.]

**meteor** (mē'te-ūr), *n.* 1. Body which, in passing through the earth's atmosphere, becomes incandescent and luminous; shooting-star. 2. Anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.—**meteoric**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of meteors; proceeding from a meteor. 2. Influenced by the weather. [Gr.—*meta*, beyond, and *aëro*, lift.]

**meteorite** (mē'te-ūr-it), *n.* Meteoric stone. [Gr. *meteoros*, and *lithos*, stone.]

**meteorologist** (mē'te-ūr-ol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

**meteorology** (mē'te-ūr-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of the weather. — **meteorologic**, **meteorological**, *a.* [Gr. *meteoros*, and *logos*, discourse.]

**meter** (mē'tēr), *n.* One who or that which measures, esp. an apparatus for measuring the amount of gas consumed.—**meterage**, *n.* 1. Measurement. 2. Charge for measuring.

**meter, metre** (mē'tēr), *n.* 1. Poetical measure or arrangement of syllables; rhythm; verse. 2. Measure of length, equal to 39.37 inches. (See table of measures in appendix). [Fr.—*L. metrum*—Gr. *metron*. See **METE**.]

**methane** (meth'ān), *n.* Marsh gas.

**metheglin** (me-theg'lin), *n.* Mead.

**methinks** (me-things'k), *v. impers.* It seems to me; I think. — *pa. t.* **methought** (me-thāt). [A. S. *methynceth*. Ger. *mich duenkt*.]

**method** (meth'ud), *n.* 1. Systematic procedure. 2. Orderly arrangement or process.—**methodic** (me-thod'ik), **methodical**, *a.* Arranged with method; disposed in a proper manner.—**methodically**, *adv.* [Gr.=pursuit,—*meta*, after, and *hodos*, way.]

*Syn.* System; rule; order; process; regularity; way; manner; mode.

**Methodism** (meth'ud-izm), *n.* Principles and practice of the Methodists.

**Methodist** (meth'ud-ist), *n.* 1. One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703—1791). 2. (m) One who observes method.

**methodize** (meth'ud-iz), *vt.* Reduce to method; dispose in due order.

**methol** (meth'ol), *n.* Wood alcohol (poisonous). [Gr. *methu*, wine, and *ol*.]

**methought**. *Imp.* of **METHINKS**.

**mythyl**. Same as **METHOL**.

**meticulous** (me-tic'ū-lus), *a.* Unduly mindful of details; overly cautious; finical.—**meticulosity**, *n.*

**metonymy** (met-on'i-mī), *n.* Trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as *heart* for *affection*.

**metric** (met'rik), **metrical**, *a.* Pertaining to poetical meter, or to the metric system of weights and measures, which is founded on the French *mètre*; it divides or multiplies by ten, and is therefore a decimal system.—**metrically**, *adv.*

**metronome** (met'rō-nōm), *n.* Device for marking exact time in music. [Gr.]

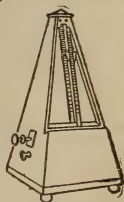
**metropolis** (me-trop'o-lis), *n.* Chief city of a country or state. [L. — Gr. *meter*, mother, and *polis*, city.]

**metropolitan** (met-ro-pol'it-an), *I. a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *II. n.* 1. (*orig.*) Bishop of a metropolis or chief city. 2. Bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. 3. Citizen of a metropolis. [L. *metropolitanus*. See **METROPOLIS**.]

**mettle** (met'l), *n.* Ardor or keenness of temperament; spirit; sprightliness; courage. [A metaphor from the metal of a blade.]

**mettled** (met'ld), **mettlesome** (met'l-sum), *a.* High-spirited; ardent. *(mū)*, *n.* Seagull. [A. S. *moew*. Ger. *moewe*.]

**mew** (mū). *I. vi.* Cry as a cat. *II. n.* Cry of a cat. [Imitative.]



Metronome.



**mew** (mū). I. *vt.* 1. Shed (feathers); molt. 2. Confine as in a cage. II. *n.* 1. A place for mewing or confining. 2. (in *pl.*) Stable; alley between stables. [Fr. *mue* — *muer* — *muto*, to change.] [*miuler.*]

**mewl** (mūl), *vi.* Cry as a babe. [Fr. *mewler*.]

**mezzotint** (mez'o-tint), *n.* Method of engraving on copper, by which a great variety of light and shade is obtained. [It. *mezzo*, middle, and *tinto*, tint.] [*scale.* [It.]]

**mi** (mē), *n.* Third note of musical **miasm** (mī'azm), **miasma** (mī-az'-ma), *n.* [*pl.* mī'asms, miasmata, (mī-az'-ma-ta).] Infectious matter floating in the air arising from putrefying bodies.—**miasmal** (mī-az'mal), **miasmatic** (mī-az-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr.—*miaino*, stain.]

**mica** (mī'ka), *n.* Glittering mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates, sometimes used as glass; isinglass.—**mica'ceous**, *a.* [L.=crumb.]

**mice** (mis), *pl.* of MOUSE.

**Michaelmas** (mik'el-mas), *n.* Church festival in honor of the archangel Michael, on Sept. 29.

**mickle** (mik'l), *a.* Much. [A.S. *micel*. O. H. Ger. *muchil*. Root of MUCH.]

**microbe** (mī'krōb), *n.* Microscopic organism, vegetable or animal; disease germ. [Gr.—*mikros*, small, and *bios*, life.]

**microcosm** (mī'kro-kozm), *n.* Man, regarded (by ancient philosophers) as a model or epitome of the universe.—**microscosmic**, **microsmical**, *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, world.]

**micrometer** (mī-krom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument used with a telescope or microscope for measuring very small spaces.—**micromet'rical**, *a.* [Gr.]

**microphone** (mī'kro-fōn), *n.* Instrument which, by means of an electric current, renders the faintest sounds distinctly audible. [Gr.]

**microscope** (mī'kro-skōp), *n.* Optical instrument for viewings small or minute objects.—**microscopy**, *a.* [Gr.—*mikros*, little, and *skopeo*, look at.]

**microscopic** (mī-kro-skop'ik), **microscop'ical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a microscope. 2. Able to discern very small objects. 3. Visible only by the aid of a microscope.—**microscop'ically**, *adv.*

**microscopist** (mī'kro-skō-pist), *n.* One skilled in the use of the microscope.

**mid** (mid). I. *a.* Middle; situated between extremes. II. *prep.* Amid. [A.S.]

**mid-day** (mid'-dā), *n.* Middle of the day; noon.

**middle** (mid'l). I. *a.* 1. Equally distant from the extremes. 2. Intermediate; intervening. II. *n.* Middle point or part.—**Middle ages**, period from the overthrow of the Roman Empire in the 5th century to the Revival of Learning at the end of the 15th century.—**Middle term**, that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared. [A.S. *middel*.]

**middle-aged** (mid'l-āj'd), *a.* From 35 to 55 years of age.

**middle-man** (mid'l-man), *n.* Agent between two parties; in Ireland, one who rents land of proprietors in large tracts, and lets it in portions to the peasantry.

**middling** (mid'ling), *a.* 1. Of middle rate, state, size, or quality. 2. About equally distant from the extremes. 3. Moderate.

**middlings** (mid'lings), *n. pl.* Coarser part of flour, used for feeding stock.

**midge** (mij), *n.* 1. Common name of several species of small dipterous insects, resembling gnats. 2. Minute black fly that stings. [A.S. *micege*, Ger. *muecke*.]

**midget** (mij'et), *n.* Very small creature. [Dim. of A.S. *micege*, gnat.]

**midland** (mid'land), *a.* Distant from the coast; inland.

**midnight** (mid'nit), *n.* Middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

**midriff** (mid'rif), *n.* Diaphragm. [A.S. *mid*, and *hrif*, belly.]

**midship** (mid'ship), *a.* Being in the middle of a ship.—**midships**, *adv.*

**midshipman** (mid'ship-man), *n.* English naval cadet or officer whose rank is intermediate between the common seamen and the superior officers. [In the middle of.]

**midst** (midst). I. *n.* Middle. II. *prep.*

**midsummer** (mid'sum-ēr), *n.* Middle of the summer.

**midway** (mid'wā), I. *n.* 1. Middle of the way or distance. 2. Middle road.

3. Part of a fair, set aside for amusements. II. *adv.* Halfway.

**midwife** (mid'wif), *n.* Woman who assists others in childbirth.—**midwifery** (mid'wif-ri or mid'wif-ri), *n.* Art or practice of a midwife. [A.S. *mid*, together with, and *wif*, woman.]

**midwinter** (mid'win-tēr), *n.* Middle of winter.

**mien** (mēn), *n.* Appearance, esp. of the face; manner; bearing. [Fr. *mien*. —*mener*, conduct.]

**miff** (mif). I. *vt.* Displease; offend. II. *n.* Fit of petulancy. [*Colloq.*]

**might** (mit), *pa. t.* of MAY.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlt; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**might** (mīt), *n.* Power; ability. — *Might and main*, utmost strength. [A.S. *meaht*, *mīht*—root of *MAY*.]

**mightiness** (mī'ti-nes), *n.* 1. Power; greatness. 2. Title of dignity.

**mighty** (mī'ti), *a.* Having great power; very great; exhibiting might; wonderful. — **mightily**, *adv.*

**mignonette** (min-yun-et'), *n.* Annual plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers. [Fr., dim. of *mignon*, darling.]

**migrate** (mī'grāt), *vi.* Remove from one country to another. — **migration** (mī-grā'shun), *n.* Change of abode from one country or climate to another. — **migratory**, *a.* Wandering. [L. *migro*.]

**mikado** (mī-kā'dō), *n.* Title of the Emperor of Japan. [Jap.= 'Sublime Porte.'] [other form of *MILK*.]

**milch** (milch), *a.* Giving milk. [*Amild* (mild), *a.* Moderate in temper, character, actions or effect. — **mildly**, *adv.*—**mildness**, *n.* [A.S.]

*Syn.* Gentle; kind; soft; tender. **mildew** (mīl'dū), *n.* Minute fungi on plants. II. *vt.* Taint with mildew. [A.S. *mele-deaw*.]

**mile** (mil), *n.* 1760 yards. [A.S.—L. *mille*, one thousand (paces).]

**mileage** (mīl'aj), *n.* 1. Fees paid by the mile for travel or conveyance. 2. Length in miles.

**milestone** (mīl'stōn), *n.* Stone set to mark the distance of a mile.

**milfoil** (mīl'fōil), *n.* Composite herb, yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [L.—*mille*, thousand, and *folium*, leaf.] [seeds. [L.]

**miliary** (mīl'i-ār-i), *a.* Like millet. **militant** (mīl'i-tānt), *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare. [L.]

**militarism** (mīl'i-tār-izm), *n.* 1. Excess of the military spirit. 2. System or policy of keeping up great armies and paying excessive attention to military affairs.

**military** (mīl'i-tār-i), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to soldiers or warfare; warlike; becoming a soldier. 2. Engaged in the profession of arms. II. *n.* Soldier; army. — **military-mast**, *n.* Mast on a warship, mounted with an armored tower, turret, etc. [L. *militaris*—*miles*, soldier.]

**militate** (mīl'i-tāt), *vi.* 1. Fight; contend; stand opposed. 2. Weigh; have influence.

**militia** (mī-līsh'a), *n.* 1. Body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service. 2. In the U. S., whole body of men subject to be called into military service by the President. — **militiaman**, *n.* [L.]

**milk** (milk). *I. vt.* 1. Draw milk from. 2. Supply with milk. II. *n.* 1. White fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young. 2. Milk-like juice of certain plants. — **milk'er**, *n.* One who milks. [A.S. *meolc*. Sanskrit, *marj*, stroke.]

**milksop** (milk'sop), *n.* 1. Piece of bread soaked in milk. 2. Effeminate, silly fellow.

**milky** (milk'i), *a.* Made of, full of, like, or yielding milk; soft; gentle. — **milk'ily**, *adv.* — **milk'iness**, *n.* — **Milk'y Way**, *n.* In *astr.* Broad, luminous zone in the sky, composed of innumerable stars; Galaxy.

**mill** (mil), *n.* One thousandth part of a dollar. [L. *mille*, thousand.]

**mill** (mil). *I. n.*

1. Machine for grinding by crushing between two hard, rough surfaces. 2.

Place where grinding or manufacture of some kind is carried on. II. *vt.* 1. Grind. 2. Press or stamp in a

mill. 3. Indent the edges of, as coin. 4. Clean, as cloth. — **mill'dam**, **mill'pond**, *n.* Dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill. [A.S. *miln*. L. *mola*—*molo*, grind.]

**millennial** (mil-len'i-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a thousand years. 2. Pertaining to the millennium.

**millennium** (mil-len'i-um), *n.* Thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth. [L. *mille*, thousand, and *annus*, year.]

**milleped** (mil'e-ped), *n.* Small worm with an immense number of legs. [L.—*mille*, thousand, and *pes*, foot.]

**miller** (mil'ēr), *n.* 1. One who runs, or works in a mill. 2. Kind of moth.

**millet** (mil'et), *n.* Grass yielding grain used for food and fodder. [Fr.—L. *millum*—*mille*, a thousand, from the enormous number of its seeds.]

**milliard** (mil'yārd), *n.* Thousand millions. [Fr.—L. *mille*, thousand.]

**millier** (mēl-yā'), *n.* Thousand kilograms; metric ton. [Fr.]

**milligram** (mil'i-gram), *n.* One thousandth of a metric grain. [Fr.]

**milliliter** (mil'i-lē-tēr), *n.* One thousandth of a liter. [Fr.]



Water-mill.

**millimeter** (mil'i-mē-tēr), *n.* One thousandth of a meter. [Fr.]

**milliner** (mil'in-ēr), *n.* One who makes head-dresses for women.

**millinery** (mil'in-er-i), *n.* 1. Articles made or sold by milliners. 2. Business of a milliner. [Prob. from *Milaner*, a trader in Milan wares.]

**milling** (mil'ing), *n.* 1. Act of passing through a mill. 2. Act of fulling cloth. 3. Process of indenting coin. 4. Indentation on the edge.

**million** (mil'yun), *n.* Thousand thousands (1,000,000). [Low L. *millio*.]

**millionaire** (mil-yun-ār'), *n.* Man who has a million in money. [Fr.]

**millionth** (mil'yunth), *a.* and *n.* Ten hundred thousandth.

**millrace** (mil'rās), *n.* 1. Current of water that turns a millwheel. 2. Canal in which it runs.

**millstone** (mil'stōn), *n.* One of the two stones used in a mill for grinding grain. [builds and repairs mills.]

**millwright** (mil'rit), *n.* One who

**milt** (milt), *n.* 1. Spermatic organ of the male fish. 2. Spleen. [A. S. *milte*, prob.—root of *MILK*.]

**mime** (mim), *n.* 1. Farce ridiculing real persons. 2. Actor in such a farce. [Gr. *mimos*.]

**mimeograph** (mim'e-o-grāf), *n.* Instrument by which copies of written or typewritten matters are reproduced by means of a stencil made of thin paper prepared with paraffine or similar substance. [Gr. *mimos*, imitation, and *graphein*, write.]

**mimic** (mim'ik), **mim'ical**, *a.* Apt to copy; consisting of ludicrous imitation.

**mimic** (mim'ik), *I. vt.* [mim'icking; mim'icked.] Imitate for sport. *II. n.* One who mimics or imitates; buffoon; servile imitator.—**mim'icker**, *n.*

**mimicry** (mim'ik-ri), *n.* Act or practice of one who mimics.

**mimosa** (mi-mō'zā), *n.* Genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant. [From Gr. *mimos*, imitator.]

**minaret** (min'a-ret), *n.* Turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers. [Turk. *minare*. Ar. *manarat*, lighthouse—*nar*, fire.]

**minatory** (min'a-tō-ri), *a.* Threatening; menacing. [L. *minor*, threaten.]



Minaret.

**mince** (mins), *I. vt.* 1. Cut into small pieces; chop fine. 2. Diminish or suppress a part in speaking; pronounce affectedly. *II. vi.* 1. Walk with affected nicety. 2. Speak affectedly.—*Mince-meat*, *n.* Mixture of chopped meat, suet, fruit, etc., for making pies.—*Mince pie*, *n.* Pie made with mince meat. [A. S. *minstan*—*min*, small.]

**mincing** (min'sing), *a.* 1. Speaking or walking with affected nicety. 2. Glossing over.—**min'cingly**, *adv.*

**mind** (mind), *I. n.* 1. Faculty by which we think. 2. Whole spiritual nature. 3. Choice; thoughts; belief. 4. Disposition. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Attend to; intend; care; obey.—**mind'ed**, *a.* Disposed; determined.—**mind'edness**, *n.*—**mind'ful**, *a.* Bearing in mind; attentive; observant.—**mind'fully**, *adv.*—**mind'fulness**, *a.*

*Syn.* Brains; intellect; sense; soul; reason; spirit.

**mine** (min), *pron. a.* Belonging to me; my own. [A. S. *min*.]

**mine** (min), *vt.* 1. Dig for metal, coal, etc. 2. Excavate. 3. Dig underground in order to overturn a wall. *II. vi.* 1. Dig or excavate for metals, coal, etc. 2. Place a mine to blow up anything. *III. n.* 1. Place from which metals, etc., are dug. 2. Excavation dug under a fortification to blow it with an explosive. 3. Buried or submerged torpedo. 4. Rich source of wealth.—**min'er**, *n.* [Fr. *miner*—Low L. *minare*, lead, mine.]

**mineral** (min'er-al), *I. n.* 1. Inorganic substance found in the earth or at its surface. 2. Any substance, neither animal nor vegetable. *II. a.* 1. Relating to minerals. 2. Impregnated with minerals, as water. [Low L. *mineralis*—*minera*, mine.]

**mineralist** (min'er-al-ist), *n.* One versed in or employed about minerals.

**mineralize** (min'er-al-iz), *I. vt.* 1. Make into a mineral. 2. Give the properties of a mineral to. 3. Impregnate with mineral matter. *II. vi.* Collect minerals.—**mineralization**, *n.*

**mineralogical** (min'er-a-loj'ikal), *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

**mineralogist** (min'er-al'o-jist), *n.* One versed in mineralogy.

**mineralogy** (min'er-al'o-ji), *n.* Science of minerals.

**mingle** (ming'gl), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Mix; unite into one mass; confuse. 2. Join in mutual intercourse. [A. S. *mengan*.]

**mingling** (ming'gling), *n.* Mixing or blending.—**ming'lingly**, *adv.*

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte not, möve, wōlf; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**miniature** (min'i-a-tür). I. *n.* 1. Painting on a small scale. 2. Small or reduced copy. II. *a.* On a small scale; minute. [From *L. miniare*, paint in *minium*, red oxid of lead.]

**minim** (min'im), *n.* 1. In *med.* Smallest liquid measure, a drop, 1/60 dram. 2. In *mus.* Note equal to two crotchets. [Fr. *minime*—*L. minimus*, least.]

**minimize** (min'i-miz), *vt.* Reduce to the smallest possible proportion. [From *minim*.]

**minimum** (min'i-mum), *n.* [*pl.* min'ima.] Least quantity or degree possible; trifle. [L.] for working mines.

**mining** (min'ing), *n.* Art of forming  
**minion** (min'yun), *n.* 1. Servile favorite, esp. of a prince. 2. In *print.* Size of type between nonpareil and brevier (7-point). [Fr. *mignon*, darling.]

This line is set in minion.

**minister** (min'is-tër). I. *n.* 1. Servant or agent. 2. Clergyman. 3. One intrusted with the management of state affairs. 4. Representative of a government at a foreign court. II. *vi.* 1. Attend, as a servant. 2. Perform duties. 3. Give the things needful. III. *vt.* Furnish. [L.=servant.]  
*Syn.* Priest; clergyman; ambassador; delegate.

**ministerial** (min-is-të'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to attendance; acting under superior authority; pertaining to the office of a minister; clerical executive. —**ministerially**, *adv.*

**ministration** (min-is-trä'shun), *n.* Act of ministering or performing service; office or service of a minister. [L. *ministratio*—*ministro*.]

**ministrative** (min'is-trä-tiv), *a.* Serving to aid or assist.

**ministry** (min'is-tri), *n.* 1. Act of ministering. 2. Service; office or duties of a minister. 3. Clergy. 4. Body of persons employed to administer the government; cabinet; administration.

**mink** (mingk), *n.* Small carnivorous quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its dark fur. (Sw. *mank*.)



Mink.

**minnow** (min'ö), *n.* Very small freshwater fish. [A.S. *myne*, small.]

**minor** (mī'nūr). I. *a.* 1. Less; inferior in importance, degree, bulk, etc.; inconsiderable; lower. 2. In *music*, lower by a semi-ton. 3. In *logic*, term of a syllogism which forms the sub-

ject of the conclusion. II. *n.* Person under age (21 years). [L.—root *min*, small.] [der age. 2. Smaller number.]

**minority** (mi-nor'i-ti), *n.* 1. Being un-

**Minotaur** (min'ö-tär), *n.* Fabled monster with a human body and the head of a bull, confined in the Cretan labyrinth.

**minster** (min'stër), *n.* 1. Church of a monastery. 2. Cathedral. [A.S. *mynstre*—*L. monasterium*.]

**minstrel** (min'strel), *n.* 1. Singer; harper; poet; troubadour. 2. Member of a troupe of delineators of negro life on the southern plantations. —**minstrelsy**, *n.* 1. Art or occupation of a minstrel. 2. The minstrels. 3. Collection of minstrel songs. See **MINSTER**.

**mint** (mint). I. *n.* 1. Place where money is coined by authority. 2. Place where anything is invented or fabricated. 3. Source of abundant supply. II. *vt.* Coin; invent. —**mint'er**, *n.* [A.S. *myne*, money, — *L. moneta* (the "warning" one), a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, — *monet*, warn.]

**mint** (mint), *n.* Aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil. [A.S. *mint*—*L. mentha*—*Gr. mintha*.]

**mintage** (mint'aj), *n.* 1. That which is minted or coined. 2. Charge made for coining.

**minuend** (min'ü-end), *n.* Number to be lessened by subtraction. [L. *minuendum*—*minuo*, lessen.]

**minuet** (min'ü-et), *n.* 1. Slow graceful dance with short steps. 2. Tune regulating such a dance. [Fr. —*menu*, small—root of **MINOR**.]

**minus** (mī'nus), *a.* Less. (Represented by the sign (—) before quantities to be subtracted). [L.]

**minute** (mi-nüt'), *a.* 1. Very small. 2. Attentive to small things. —**minute'ly**, *adv.*—**minute'ness**, *n.* [L. *minutus*, pa. p. of *minuo*, lessen.]

*Syn.* Diminutive; tiny; fine; exact; detailed; circumstantial; critical; particular; precise.

**minute** (min'it). I. *n.* 1. Sixtieth part of an hour or degree. 2. Moment. 3. Brief note. 4. (*pl.*) Brief report of proceedings of a meeting. II. *vt.* Make a brief note of. —**minute-gun** (min'it-gun), *n.* Gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning. —**minute-hand** (min'it-hand), *n.* Hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch. [Same word as **MINUTE**, *a.*]

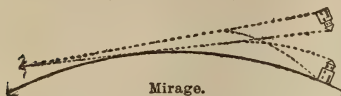
**minutiæ** (mi-nū'shi-ë), *n. pl.* Small particulars or details. [L.]

**minx** (mingks), *n.* Pert young girl. [From MINIKIN and S.]

**miocene** (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* In *geol.* Middle division of the tertiary strata. [Gr.—*meion*, less, and *kainos*, recent.]

**miracle** (mir'a-kl), *n.* Supernatural event or act.—**miracle-play**, *n.* Dramatic performance based on events in the life of Christ. [L. *miraculum*, from *miror*, wonder.]

**miraculous** (mi-rak'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a miracle; done by supernatural power. 2. Very wonderful. 3. Able to perform miracles.—**miraculously**, *adv.*—**miraculousness**, *n.*



**mirage** (mi-rāzh'), *n.* Optical illusion producing displaced or inverted images of objects. Due to mirroring by the surfaces of air-strata of different temperatures. [See MIRROR.]

**mire** (mir). I. *n.* Deep mud. II. *vt.* Plunge and fix in mire; soil with mud. III. *vi.* Sink in mud. [Cel. *myri*, bog.]

**mirror** (mī'rūr). I. *n.* Looking-glass; polished substance in which objects may be seen reflected. 2. Pattern. II. *vt.* Reflect as a mirror. [Fr. *miroir*—L. *miro*, look at.]

**mirth** (mērth), *n.* Noisy gaiety; laughter.—**mirthful**, *a.* Merry; jovial.—**mirthfully**, *adv.*—**mirthfulness**, *n.* [A. S. *myrth*. See MERRY.]

**miry** (mī'ri), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, mire; covered with mire.—**miriness**, *n.*

**Mirza** (mēr'zā), *n.* Honorory title in Persia. After the name it designates 'royal prince', before 'professor.'

**mis-** *prefix.* It is either A. S. from root of verb *MISS*, or it stands for Fr. *mes*—L. *minus*, less. In both cases it signifies *wrong, ill*.

**misadventure** (mis-ad-ven'tūr) *n.* Unfortunate adventure; ill-luck.

*Syn.* Accident; mishap; mischance; disaster; calamity.

**misalliance.** See MESALLIANCE.

**misanthrope** (mis'an-thrōp), **misanthropist** (mis'an-thro-pist), *n.* Hater of mankind.—**misanthropic** (mis'an-throp'ik), **misanthropical**, *a.* Hating mankind.—**misanthropically**, *adv.*—**misanthropy**, *n.* Hatred to mankind. [Gr.—*misco*, hate, and *anthropos*, man.]

**misapply** (mis-ap-plī'), *vt.* Apply amiss or wrongly.—**misapplication**, *n.*

**misapprehend** (mis-ap-pre-hend'), *vt.* Misunderstand.—**misapprehension**, *n.*

**misappropriate** (mis-ap-prō'pri-ăt), *vt.* Appropriate wrongfully.—**misappropriation**, *n.*

**misbehave** (mis-be-hāv'), *vi.* Behave improperly.—**misbehavior**, *n.*

**misbelieve** (mis-be-lēv'), *vt.* Believe wrongly.—**misbelief**, *n.*—**misbeliever**, *n.*

**miscalculate** (mis-kal'kū-lăt), *vt.* Calculate wrongly.—**miscalculation**, *n.* [or bad name.]

**miscall** (mis-kal'), *vt.* Call by a wrong **miscarriage** (mis-kar'ij), *n.* 1. Failure. 2. Ill-conduct. 3. Premature birth.

**miscarry** (mis-kar'i), *vi.* 1. Carry badly. 2. Be unsuccessful. 3. Fail of the intended effect. 4. Bring forth prematurely.

**miscellaneous** (mis-sel-lā-ne-us), *a.* Mixed; consisting of several kinds.—**miscellaneously**, *adv.*—**miscellaneousness**, *n.* [L.—*misceo*, mix.]

**miscellany** (mis-el-lan-i), *n.* 1. Mixture of various kinds. 2. Collection of writings on different subjects.

**mischance** (mis-chāns'), *n.* Ill-luck; mishap, misfortune.

**mischief** (mis'chif'), *n.* 1. Evil; disturbance; damage. 2. Disposition to cause trouble. [O. Fr. *meschef*—*mes*, ill, and *chef*—L. *caput*, head.]

*Syn.* Trouble; vexation; disorder; harm; injury; detriment; ill.

**mischievous** (mis'chiv-us), *a.* 1. Injurious. 2. Prone to mischief.—**mischievously**, *adv.*—**mischievousness**, *n.*

**misconceive** (mis-kon-sēv'), *vt.* Conceive wrongly; mistake.—**misconception**, *n.*

**misconduct** (mis-kon'dukt'), *n.* Bad conduct. [duct badly.]

**misconduct** (mis-kon-duk't'), *vt.* Con-

**misconstrue** (mis-kon'strō), *vt.* Construe or interpret wrongly.—**misconstruction**, *n.*

**miscount** (mis-kown't'). I. *vt.* Count wrongly. II. *n.* Wrong counting.

**miscreant** (mis'kre-ant), *n.* Unscrupulous villain. [O. Fr. *mescreant*, unbelieving.]

**miscue** (mis-kū'), *n.* In billiards, unintended slip of the cue from the ball.

**misdate** (mis-dāt'). I. *n.* Wrong date. II. *vt.* Date erroneously.

**misdeal** (mis-dēl'). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Distribute (the cards) wrongly. II. *n.* Wrong distribution.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, welf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**misdeed** (mis-dēd'), *n.* Bad deed; crime. [Bad conduct; petty crime.]

**misdeemeanor** (mis-de-mē'nūr), *n.* **misdirect** (mis-dī-rekt'), *vt.* Direct wrongly.—**misdirection**, *n.*

**misdo** (mis-dō'), *vt.* Do wrongly; commit a crime or fault.—**misdo'er**, *n.*

**misemploy** (mis-em-ploi'), *vt.* Employ amiss; misuse.

**mise en scène** (mēz ong sãn), *n.* Setting of a play on the stage. [Fr.]

**miser** (mī'zēr), *n.* Extremely covetous person; niggard. [L.=miserable.]

**miserable** (mīz'ēr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Wretched or exceedingly unhappy. 2. Causing misery. 3. Worthless; despicable.—**miserably**, *adv.*—**miserableness**, *n.* [L. *miserabilis*=miser.]

*Syn.* Pitiable; abject; mean.

**miserly** (mīz'ēr-lī), *a.* Excessively covetous; sordid; niggardly.

**misery** (mīz'ēr-i), *n.* Wretchedness; great unhappiness. [L. *miseria*.]

**misfeasance** (mis-fē'zans), *n.* Misuse of official power; a lawful act done in an unlawful manner.

**misfortune** (mis-far'tūn), *n.* Ill-fortune; evil accident; calamity.

**misgive** (mis-giv'), *i. vt.* 1. Give amiss. 2. Make apprehensive. *II. vi.* 1. Hesitate. 2. Miscarry; break down.—**misgiving**, *n.* Failing of confidence; mistrust. [tained.]

**misgotten** (mis-got'n), *a.* Unjustly ob-misgovern (mis-guv'ern), *vt.* Govern ill.—**misgovern'ment**, *n.*

**misguide** (mis-gīd'), *vt.* Guide wrongly; lead into error.—**misguidance**, *n.*

**mis hap** (mis-hap'), *n.* Ill-luck; misfortune.

**misimprove** (mis-im-prōv'), *vt.* Apply to a bad purpose; misuse.—**misimprove'ment**, *n.*

**misinform** (mis-in-farm'), *vt.* Inform incorrectly.—**misinformation**, *n.*—**misinform'er**, *n.*

**misinterpret** (mis-in-tēr'pret), *vt.* Interpret wrongly.—**misinterpretation**, *n.*—**misinterpreter**, *n.* [ly.]

**misjoin** (mis-join'), *vt.* Join improperly.

**misjoinder** (mis-join'dēr), *n.* In law, incorrect union of parties, or of causes of action, in a suit.

**misjudge** (mis-juj'), *vt.* and *vi.* Judge wrongly.—**misjudgment**, *n.*

**mislay** (mis-lā'), *vt.* Lay in a wrong place, or in a place not remembered.

**mislead** (mis-lēd'), *vt.* Lead wrong; guide into error; cause to mistake. *Syn.* Deceive; delude; beguile.

**misletoe**. See MISTLETOE.

**mismanage** (mis-man'aj), *vt.* Manage or conduct ill.—**misman'agement**, *n.*

**misname** (mis-nām'), *vt.* Call by a wrong name.

**misnomer** (mis-nō'mēr), *n.* Misnaming; wrong name. [From Fr. *nommer*, name.]

**misogamist** (mis-og'a-mist), *n.* Hater of marriage.—**misogamy**, *n.* [Gr.—*misos*, hate, and *gamos*, marriage.]

**misogynist** (mis-oj'i-nist), *n.* Woman-hater.—**misogyny**, *n.* [Gr.—*misos*, hate, and *gynē*, woman.]

**misplace** (mis-plās'), *vt.* Put in a wrong place; set on an improper object.—**misplacement**, *n.*

**misprint** (mis-print'), *i. vt.* Print wrong. *II. n.* Mistake in printing.

**misprision** (mis-prīzh'un), *n.* Omission to notify the authorities (of a felony or an act of treason). [O. Fr. *mesprision*, mistake.]

**mispronounce** (mis-prō-nouns'), *vt.* Pronounce incorrectly.—**mispronunciation**, *n.*

**misquote** (mis-kwōt'), *vi.* Quote wrongly.—**misquotation**, *n.*

**misreport** (mis-re-part'), *i. vt.* Report wrongly. *II. n.* False account.

**misrepresent** (mis-rep-rezent'), *vt.* Represent incorrectly.—**misrepresentation**, *n.*

**misrule** (mis-rōl'). *I. n.* Wrong or unjust rule; disorder; tumult. *II. vt.* Govern badly.

**Miss** (mis), *n.* [*pl.* Miss'es.] 1. Title of address of an unmarried female. 2. (m) Young woman or girl. [Contracted from MISTRESS.]

**miss** (mis). *I. vt.* 1. Fail to hit, reach, find, or keep. 2. Omit; fail to have. 3. Discover the absence of. 4. Feel the want of. *II. n.* Deviation from the mark; mistake; fault. [A. S. *missan*.]

**missal** (mis'al), *n.* Roman Catholic mass-book. [Low L. *missale*=*missa*, mass.]

**misshap'en**, *a.* Deformed.

**misshape** (mis-shāp'), *vt.* Shape ill.—**missile** (mis'il). *I. a.* That may be thrown. *II. n.* Weapon thrown by the hand or otherwise. [L.—*mitto*, send.] [wanting. [See MISS, *vt.*]]

**missing** (mis'ing), *a.* Absent; lost;

**mission** (mish'un), *n.* 1. Sending, 2. The business on which one is sent; purpose of life. 3. Persons sent on a mission; embassy. 4. Station or association of missionaries. [L. *missio*.]

**missionary** (mish'un-ār-i). *I. n.* One sent to propagate religion. *II. a.* Pertaining to mission. [Fr. *missionnaire*.]

**missive** (mis'iv). *I. a.* That may be sent; intended to be thrown or hurled. *II. n.* That which is sent, as a letter. [Fr.]

**misspell** (mis-spel'), *vt.* Spell wrongly.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, glove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wöl; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**misspend** (mis-spend'), *vt.* [misspend'-ing; misspent'.] Spend ill; waste; squander.

**misstate** (mis-stāt'), *vt.* State wrongly or falsely. — **misstate'ment**, *n.*

**mist** (mist), *n.* 1. Visible watery vapor in the atmosphere. 2. Rain falling in very fine drops. 3. Anything which dims, darkens. [A. S. *mist*, darkness.]

**mistake** (mis-tāk'), *I. vt.* 1. Understand wrongly. 2. Take one thing or person for another. *II. vi.* Err in opinion or judgment. *III. n.* Taking or understanding wrongly; error. — **mista'kable**, *a.*

**mistaken** (mis-tāk'n), *a.* 1. Taken or understood incorrectly. 2. Guilty of a mistake. 3. Erroneous; incorrect. — **mista'kenly**, *adv.*

**Mister** (mis'ter), *n.* Sir; title of address to a man, written Mr. [A corr. of MASTER.]

**mistime** (mis-tim'), *vt.* Time wrongly.

**mistletoe** (miz'l-tō or mis'l-), *n.* Parasitic plant, found on the apple and other trees. [A. S. *mistel*, bird lime, and *tan*, twig.]



Mistletoe.

**mistral** (mis'tral), *n.* Furious, dry, cold northwestern wind, blowing in the Mediterranean parts of France.

**mistress** (mis'tres), *n.* 1. Woman having power or ownership. 2. Female head of a family, school, etc. 3. Skilled woman. 4. Woman loved. 5. Concubine. 6. Form of address of a married woman (usually written *Mrs.* and pronounced *Miss'is*. [O. Fr. *maistresse* — L. *magistra*.])

**mistrust** (mis-trust'). *I. n.* Want of trust or confidence. *II. vt.* Regard with suspicion; doubt. — **mistrust'ful**, *a.*

**misty** (mis'ti), *a.* Full of mist; dim; obscure. — **mist'ily**, *adv.* — **mist'i-ness**, *n.*

**misunderstand** (mis-un-dēr-stand'), *vt.* Understand wrongly; take in a wrong sense. — **misunderstand'-ing**, *n.* Misconception; slight disagreement or difference. [ill; abuse.]

**misuse** (mis-üz'), *vt.* Misapply; treat **misuse** (mis-üs'), *n.* Improper use; application to a bad purpose.

**mite** (mit), *n.* 1. Very small insect, one species of which breeds in cheese. 2. Anything very small; very little quantity. [A. S. *mite*—root *mit*, cut.]

**miter, mitre** (mī'tēr). *I. n.* 1. Head-dress worn by the Pope, archbishops and bishops in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. 2.



Miter.

*In arch.* Junction of two pieces, as of molding, at an angle. *II. vt.* 1. Adorn with a miter. 2. Join at an angle. [Gr. *mitra*, fillet, head-dress.]

**mitigable** (mī'i-ga-bl), *a.* That can be mitigated. **mitigate** (mī'i-gāt), *vt.* Soften in severity. — **mitiga'tion**, *n.* — **miti-gative**, *a.* Soothing. — **mitigator**, *n.* [L.—*mitis*, soft.]

*Syn.* Alleviate; soften; assuage; allay; soothe; appease; lessen.

**mitrailleuse** (mī't-ral-yāz'), *n.* Breech-loading gun, consisting of several barrels, which are discharged almost simultaneously. [Fr. *mitraille*, fire grape-shot—*mitraille*, broken pieces of metal—root of MITE.]

**mitre, n.** See MITER. [Mitten.]

**mitt** (mit), *n.* 1. Fingerless glove. 2.

**mitt** (mit'n), *n.* Glove with a separate cover for the thumb alone, [Etymology doubtful.]

**mittimus** (mit'i-mus), *n.* In law, Warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime. [L.—*we send*.] [sects.]

**mitry** (mī'ti), *a.* Full of mites or in-mix (miks), *vt.* and *vi.* Unite two or more things into one mass; mingle; associate. — **mix'er**, *n.* [A. S. *miscan*.]

**mixture** (miks'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of mixing or state of being mixed. 2. Mass or compound formed by mixing. 3. In *chem.* Composition in which the ingredients retain their properties. [L. *mixtura*.]

**mizzen** (miz'n), *I. n.* In a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails, lying along the middle of the ship. *II. a.* Belonging to the mizzen; nearest the stern. — **mizzen-mast**, *n.* Mast that bears the mizzen. [Fr. *misaine*—L. *medius*, middle.]

**mizzle** (miz'l), *I. vi.* Rain in small drops. *II. n.* Fine rain. [For *mistle*, freq. from *MIT*.]

**mnemonic** (nē-mon'ik), **mnemon'-ical**, *a.* Assisting the memory. — **mnemon'ics**, *n.* Art or science of assisting the memory. [Gr.—*mnao-mai*, remember.]

**moa** (mō'a), *n.* Large wingless bird of New Zealand, now extinct.

**moan** (mōn). I. *vt.* Make a low sound of grief or pain. II. *vt.* Lament. III. *n.* Audible expression of pain. [A.S. *mœnan*.]

**moat** (mōt). I. *n.* Deep trench round a fortified place, sometimes filled with water. II. *vt.* Surround with a moat. [O. Fr. *mote*, mound, trench.]

**mob** (mob). I. *n.* 1. Disorderly crowd; riotous assembly. 2. Lowest classes. II. *vt.* [mob'bing; mobbed.] Attack in a disorderly crowd. [From L. *mobile vulgus*, fickle multitude.]

**mobile** (mō'bil or mob'il), *a.* That can be easily moved or excited; changeable; fickle.—**mobility**, *n.* Quality of being mobile. [Fr.—L. *mobilis*.]

**mobilize** (mob'i-līz), *vt.* Get ready for active service, as troops.—**mobilization**, *n.* [Fr. *mobiliser*.]

**nobocracy** (mob-ok'rasi), *n.* Rule or ascendancy exercised by the mob. [MOB, and Gr. *kratos*, rule.]

**moccasin** (mok'a-sin), *n.* 1. Shoe of deer skin or other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians. 2. Poisonous snake of the southern U. S. [Native word.]

**mocha** (mō'ka), *n.* Variety of coffee, grown near Mocha, Arabia.

**mock** (mok). I. *vt.* 1. Mimic in ridicule. 2. Disappoint the hopes of; deceive. II. *n.* Ridicule; sneer. III. *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false.

—**mock'er**, *n.* —**mock'ingly**, *adv.* —**mock'ery**, *n.* 1. Derision; ridicule. 2. Subject of laughter or sport.

3. Vain imitation; false show.—

**mock'ing-bird**, *n.* North American thrush which imitates sounds. [Fr.

*moquer*.]



Mocking-bird.

**modal** (mō'dal), *a.*

1. Pertaining to a mode or mood. 2.

Consisting in mode or form only.

**mode** (mōd), *n.* 1. Manner. 2. Fashion.

3. Mood. [L. *modus*, measure.]

*Syn.* See METHOD.

**model** (mod'el). I. *n.* 1. Something to be copied; pattern; person who poses for painter or sculptor. 2. Imitation of something on a smaller scale. 3. Something worthy of imitation. II. *vt.* 1. Form after a model. 2. Shape. 3. Make a model or copy of. 4. Form in some soft material. III. *vi.* Practice modeling. IV. *a.* Fit to serve as a pattern.—**mod'eler**, *n.* [Fr. *modèle*—L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, measure.]

**modeling** (mod'el-ing), *n.* Act or art of making a model, a branch of sculpture.

**moderate** (mod'ēr-āt). I. *vt.* 1. Keep within bounds; restrain; reduce in intensity; make temperate or reasonable; pacify. 2. Decide as a moderator. II. *vi.* 1. Become less violent of intense. 2. Preside as a moderator. III. *a.* Not excessive or extreme; temperate; of middle rate.—**mod'erate-ly**, *adv.*—**mod'erateness**, *n.*—**mod'eration**, *n.* [L. *moderor*—*modus*, measure.]

**moderato** (mod'ēr-ā'to), *adv.* In *mus.* With moderate quickness. [It.]

**moderator** (mod'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which moderates or restrains. 2. President or chairman of a meeting. 3. Device for regulating the motion of a machine.—**mod'eratorship**, *n.* [L.]

**modern** (mod'ern). I. *a.* Limited to the present or recent time; not ancient. II. *n.* One of modern times.—**mod'ernly**, *adv.*—**mod'ernness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *modernus*—*modo*, just now.]

**modernize** (mod'ern-iz), *vt.* Render modern; adapt to the present time.

**modest** (mod'est), *a.* 1. Restrained by a due sense of propriety; not forward. 2. Chaste. 3. Moderate.—**mod'esty**, *n.* Absence of presumption; decency; purity; moderation.—**mod'estly**, *adv.* [L.—*modus*, measure.]

*Syn.* Bashful; diffident; coy; unobtrusive; shy; virtuous; reserved.

**modicum** (mod'i-kum), *n.* Small quantity. [L. neut. of *modicus*, moderate.]

**modification** (mod-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of modifying. 2. Changed shape or condition. [L. *modificatio*.]

**modify** (mod'i-fi), *vt.* 1. Moderate. 2. Change the meaning or form of; vary.—**mod'ifier**, *n.* —**modif'able**, *a.* [Fr. *modifier*—L. *modifico*.]

**modish** (mō'dish), *a.* According to the fashion.—**mo'dishly**, *adv.*—**mo'dishness**, *n.*

**modist** (mō'dist), *n.* One who follows the mode or fashion. [ess. [Fr.]]

**modiste** (mō-dēst'), *n.* Ladies' tailor.

**modulate** (mod'ū-lāt). I. *vt.* 1. Vary or inflect (sounds). 2. Change the key or mode. II. *vi.* Pass from one key into another.—**mod'ulation**, *n.* —**mod'ulator** (mod'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* [L. *modulor*—*modulus* dim. of *modus*.]

**Mogul** (mo-gul'), *n.* 1. Mongol or Mongolian. 2. Large railroad engine with three pairs of connected driving wheels.—*Great Mogul*, former ruler over Hindustan.

**mohair** (mō'hâr), *n.* 1. Fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor. 2. Cloth made of mohair. [O. Fr. *mouaire* (Fr. *moire*)—Ar. *mukhâyâr*.]

**Mohammedan** (mo-ham'ed-an), *i. a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion. *II. n.* Follower of Mohammed. Also written *Mahom'etan*, *Mahom'edan*. [Mohammed, the great prophet of Arabia, born about 570 A. D.—Ar. *muhammad*, praiseworthy—*hamd*, praise.]

**Mohammedanism** (mo-ham'ed-an-izm), **Mohammedism** (mo-ham'ed-izm), *n.* Religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

**moiety** (mo'e-ti), *n.* Half; one of two equal parts. [Fr. *moitié*—L. *medietas*—*medius*, middle.]

**moil** (moli). *I. vt.* Daub with dirt. *II. vi.* Toil; drudge. *III. n.* Defilement. [O. Fr. *moiler* (Fr. *mouiller*), wet—L. *mollis*, soft.] [See MOHAIR.]

**moire** (mwar), *n.* Watered silk. [Fr. *moiré* (moist), *a.* Damp; humid; slightly wet.—**moisten** (mois'n), *vt.* Make moist.—**moisture** (mois'tür), *n.* Dampness. [O. Fr. *moiste*—L. *musteus*, fresh. See MUST.]

**molar** (mō'lar), *a.* Pertaining to a large mass. [From L. *moles*, mass.]

**molar** (mō'lar), *i. a.* Grinding or used for grinding. *II. n.* Grinding tooth; back tooth. [L. *molaris*—*mola*, mill.]

**molasses** (mō-lās'ez), *n.* Syrup that drains from sugar during the process of manufacture. [L. *mellaceus*, honey-like—*mel*, honey.]

**mold, mould** (mōld). *I. n.* 1. Soil rich in decayed matter. 2. That of which anything is composed. 3. Minute fungus which grows on a body in a damp atmosphere. *II. vt.* 1. Cover with a mold. 2. Cause to become moldy. *III. vi.* Become moldy. [A. S. *molde*, dust.]

**mold, mould** (mōld). *I. n.* 1. Hollow form in which anything is cast; matrix; pattern. 2. Thing molded; form; cast; shape; character. *II. vt.* Form in a mold; fashion. [O. Fr. *molle* (Fr. *moule*)—L. *modulus*. See MODEL.]

**molder, moulder** (mōld'ēr), *vi.* and *vt.* Crumble to mould; turn to dust.

**molding, moulding** (mōld'ing), *n.* 1. Act of molding. 2. Anything molded. 3. Small ornamental projection on a wall, etc.

**moldy, mouldy** (mōld'i), *a.* Overgrown with mold.—**moldiness**, *n.*

**mole** (mōl), *n.* Small dark-colored patch or protuberance on the human skin. [A. S. *mal*, spot.]

**mole** (mōl), *n.* Small animal with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of mould.—



Mole.

**mole'cast**, **mole'hill**, *n.* Little hill or heap of earth cast up by a mole. [Short for obsolete Eng. *moldwarp*, *mold-caster*.]

**mole** (mōl), *n.* Breakwater or jetty. [Fr.—L. *moles*, huge mass.]

**mole-cricket** (mōl'krik'et), *n.* Burrowing insect with forelegs like those of a mole.

**molecular** (mo-lek'ū-lar), *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules.—**molecular'ity**, *n.*

**molecule** (mo-le'kül), *n.* One of the smallest particles into which a substance can be divided without destroying its chemical character. [A diminutive coined—L. *moles*, mass.]

**molerat** (mōl'rat), *n.* Rat-like animal, which burrows like a mole.

**molest** (mo-lest'), *vt.* Disturb.—**molesta'tion**, *n.* [L. *molestus*, annoying.] *Syn.* Incommode. See TROUBLE.

**mollient** (mol'yent), *a.* Serving to soften; assuaging. [L.—*mollis*, soft.]

**mollification** (mol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of mollifying; state of being mollified; mitigation.

**mollify** (mol'i-fi), *vt.* 1. Make soft or tender. 2. Assuage; calm; pacify.—**mollifiable**, *a.*—**mollifier**, *n.* [L. *mollifico*—*mollis*, soft, and *facio*, make.]

**mollusk** (mol'usk), *n.* Animal, having a soft, inarticulate, fleshy body, as the snail and all shellfish.—**molluscan** (mol-lus'kan), **molluscous** (mol-lus'-kus), *a.* Of or like molluscs.—**mollus'can**, *n.* Mollusc. [L. *molluscus*—*mollis*, soft.]

**Moloch** (mō'lok), *n.* 1. God of the Phenicians, worshiped by human sacrifices and other cruelties. 2. Any cause demanding cruel sacrifices.

**molt, moult** (mōlt). *I. vt.* and *vi.* Cast (feathers); change. *II. n.* Process of molting. [L. *mutō*, change.]

**molten** (mōlt'n), *a.* 1. Melted. 2. Made of melted metal. [Old *pa. p.* of MELT.]

**moment** (mō'ment), *n.* 1. Moving cause or force. 2. Importance in effect; value. 3. Small portion of time. [Fr.—L. *momentum*—*moveo*, move.]

*Syn.* Consideration; momentum; weight; instant; twinkling; trice.



**momentary** (mō'men-tā-rī), *a.* 1. Lasting for a moment. 2. Done in a moment. — **mo'mentarily**, *adv.* — **mo'mentariness**, *n.*

**momentous** (mō-men'tus), *a.* Importance; of great consequence. — **moment'ously**, *adv.* — **moment'ousness**, *n.*

**momentum** (mō-men'tum), *n.* [*pl.* moment'a.] Quantity of motion in a body (the product of the mass and the velocity of the moving body.)

**monachism** (mon'ak-izm), *n.* Monastic life.

**monad** (mon'ad), *n.* 1. Simple single-celled organism. 2. Infusorian with a whiplike appendage. [Gr. *monas*, unit.]

**monarch** (mon'ark). I. *n.* Sovereign; ruler of a monarchy. II. *a.* Supreme; superior to others. — **monarch'al**, **monarch'ic**, **monarch'ical**, *a.* — **mon'archist**, *n.* Advocate of monarchy. — **mon'archy**, *n.* 1. Government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a single person. 2. Country ruled by a monarch. [Gr. — *monos*, alone, and *archo*, rule.]

**monastery** (mon'as-ter-i), *n.* House for monks; convent. [Gr. — *monastes*, monk — *monos*, alone.]

**monastic** (mon-as'tik), **monas'tic'al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to monasteries. 2. Recluse; solitary. — **monas'ticism**, *n.* Monastic life.

**Monday** (mun'dā), *n.* Second day of the week. — *Blue Monday*, a Monday of idleness, is so called from the Bavarian custom of draping the churches in blue on Monday before Lent. [A. S. *monandæg*.] [to money.]

**monetary** (mun'e-tār-i), *a.* Relating to money. — **money** (mun'ī), *n.* [*pl.* mon'ey's.] 1. Coin. 2. Any currency used as the equivalent of coin. 3. Wealth. [O. Fr. *monnaie* — L. *moneta*. See MINT.]

**moneyed** (mun'id), *a.* 1. Having money; rich in money. 2. Consisting in money.

**monger** (mung'gēr). I. *n.* Trader; dealer. II. *vt.* Trade in. [A. S. *man-gere* — *mag*, mixture.]

**Mongol** mong'gol), **Mongolian** (mong-gō'li-an). I. *n.* One of the race inhabiting Central Asia, China, and Japan. II. *a.* Pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

**mongoose** mong'gōs), *n.* Weasel-like animal, very destructive to rats, snakes, etc. [East Indian name.]

**mongrel** (mung'grel), I. *a.* Of a mixed breed. II. *n.* Animal of a mixed breed. [From A. S. *mangian*, mix.]

**moniliform** (mō-nil'i-farm), *a.* Resembling a string of beads. [From L. *monile*, necklace.]

**monism** ((mon'izm), *n.* Doctrine that physical and spiritual phenomena are based on the same single principle (opposed to *dualism*.) [Gr. *monos*, single, and *-ism*.] [in monism.]

**monist** (mon'ist), *n.* One who believes in monism. — **monition** (mon-ish'un), *n.* Admonition; warning; notice. [L. — *monere*, remind.] [warning.]

**monitive** (mon'i-tiv), *a.* Conveying a warning. — **monitor** (mon'i-tūr), *n.* 1. One who admonishes; adviser. 2. Pupil appointed to preserve order in absence of the teacher. 3. Ironclad or steel warship having a low deck and one or more revolving turrets. — **monitorial** (mon-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* — **monitory** (mon-i-tor-i), *a.* [See MONITION.]

**monk** (mungk), *n.* One of a religious community living in a monastery. [A. S. *munec* — Gr. *monachos* — *monos*, alone.]

**monkey** (mung'ki), *n.* Order of mammalia next to man, having their feet developed like hands. — **mon'key-wrench**, *n.* Wrench with a movable jaw. [O. It. *monicchio*, dim. of *monna*, old woman, granny, ape, contr. of *madonna*.]

**monkish** (mung'kish), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a monk.

**monk's-hood** (mungks'-hōd), *n.* Aconite, poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood.

**mono-**, *prefix*. Single; one. [Gr. *monos*.]

**monochord** (mon'o-kard), *n.* Musical instrument of one string.

**monochromatic** (mon-o-krō-mat'ik), *a.* Of one color only.

**monocle** (mon'o-kl), *n.* Glass for one eye. [Gr. *monos*, single, and L. *oculus*, eye.]

**monocular** (mon-ok'ū-lar), **monoc'ulous**, *a.* With or for one eye only.

**monody** (mon'o-di), *n.* Mournful ode or poem in which a single mourner laments. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *ode*.]

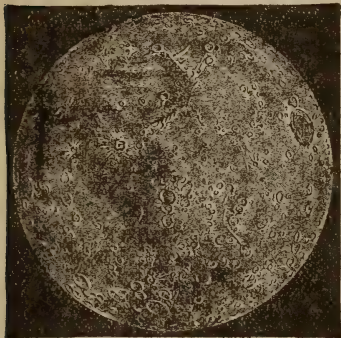
**monogamy** (mon-og'a-mi), *n.* Marriage with one person only. — **monog'amous**, *a.* — **monog'amist**, *n.* [Gr. — *monos*, one, and *gamos*, marriage.]

**monogram** (mon'o-gram), *n.* Several letters interwoven or written into one. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gramma*, letter.]

**monograph** (mon'o-gráf), *n.* Paper or treatise written on one particular subject. — **monographer** (mon-og'ra-fēr), **monog'raphist**, *n.* Writer of monographs. — **monographic**

- (mon-o-grá'fík), **monograph'ical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a monograph. 2. Drawn in lines without colors. — **monography** (mon-og'ra-fí), *n.* Representation by one means only, as lines; outline drawing.]
- monolith** (mon'o-lith), *n.* Pillar, or column, made of a single stone. — **monolith'ic, monolith'al**, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *lithos*, stone.]
- monologue** (mon'o-log), *n.* Speech uttered by one person; soliloquy; poem, etc., for a single performer. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech.]
- monomania** (mon-o-má'ni-a), *n.* Madness confined to one subject, or one faculty of the mind. — **monoma'niac**, *n.* One affected with monomania. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness.]
- monometallism** (mon-ō-met'al-ism), *n.* 1. Use of only one metal as a standard of value. 2. Doctrine that only one metal can or should be so used. Opposed to *bimetallism*.
- monomial** (mon-ō'mi-ál), *n.* Algebraic expression of one term only. [Gr.]
- monophthong** (mon'of-thang), *n.* 1. Simple vowel sound. 2. Two vowels pronounced as one. [See DIPHTHONG.]
- monoplane** (mon'o-plán), *n.* Aeroplane having but one plane or supporting surface. [L. *mono*, and *plane*.]
- monopolize** (mō-nop'o-liz), *vt.* 1. Obtain possession of anything so as to be the only seller of it. 2. Engross the whole of. — **monopolizer**, **monop'olist**, *n.* One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly.
- monopoly** (mō-nop'o-li), *n.* 1. Sole right or power of dealing in anything. 2. Exclusive command or possession. 3. That which is the subject of a monopoly. 4. Trust, or monopolizing combination of persons or corporations. [L. *monopolium*—Gr. *monos*, alone, and *poleo*, sell.]
- monosyllabic** (mon-o-sil-lab'ík), *a.* Consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.
- monosyllable** (mon'o-sil-ə-bl), *n.* Word of one syllable.
- monotheism** (mon'o-thē-izm), *n.* Belief in only one God. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *theos*, God.]
- monotheist** (mon'o-thē-ist), *n.* One who believes that there is but one God. — **monotheist'ic**, *a.*
- monotone** (mon'o-tōn), *n.* 1. Single unvaried tone or sound. 2. Succession of sounds having the same pitch. — **monotonous** (mō-not'o-nus), *a.* 1. Uttered in one unvaried tone. 2. Marked by dull uniformity. — **mo-**
- not'onously**, *adv.* — **monotony** (mō-not'o-ní), *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tonos*, tone.]
- monoxide** (mo-noks'id or -íd), *n.* Oxide containing one atom of oxygen in each molecule.
- Monseigneur** (mang-sān-yēr'), *n.* French title to men of high rank.
- Monsieur** (mus-yē'), *n.* [pl. *messieurs* (mās-yē').] Title of address in France, corresponding to the Eng. Mr.
- Monsignore** (mōn-sēn-yō're), *n.* Italian title of ecclesiastics of high rank.
- monsoon** (mon-sōn'), *n.* Wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from S. W. from April to October, and from the N. E. the rest of the year; similar winds elsewhere. [Malay *musim*—Ar. *mawsim*, season.]
- monster** (mon'stēr), *n.* 1. Anything out of the usual course of nature. 2. Anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness. 3. Unusually large person or animal. [Fr.—L. *monstrum*.]
- monstrosity** (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.* Unnatural production.
- monstrous** (mon'strus), *a.* Out of the common course of nature; enormous; wonderful; horrible. — **mon'strously**, *adv.*
- mon'te** (mon'tā), *n.* Gambling game played with cards or dice. [Sp.]
- month** (munt), *n.* One of the twelve parts of the year. [A.S. *monath*—*mona*, moon.]
- monthly** (munth'li), *I. a.* Performed in a month; happening or published once a month. *II. n.* Monthly publication. *III. adv.* Once a month; in every month.
- monument** (mon'ū-ment), *n.* Anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event. — **monumental**, *a.* [L. *monēo*, remind.]
- mood** (mōd), *n.* 1. Fashion; manner. 2. In *gram.* Form of verbal inflection to express the conception of action or being. [Same as *MODE*.]
- mood** (mōd), *n.* Temporary state of the mind; temper. [A.S. *mod*. Ger. *muth*.]
- moody** (mōd'i), *a.* Subject to moods; fretful. — **moodyly**, *adv.* — **mood'iness**, *n.*
- Syn.* Angry; peevish; gloomy; capricious; melancholy; captious.
- moon** (mōn), *n.* 1. Satellite which revolves round a planet, esp. round the earth. 2. Lunar month. — **moon'beam**, *n.* Ray of light from the moon. — **moon'light**, *I. n.* Light of the moon. *II. a.* 1. Lighted by the moon. 2. Occurring during moonlight. — **moon'shine**, *n.* 1. Shining of the

moon. 2. Show without reality. 3. Illicit whisky. — **moon'shiner**, *n.* Maker of illicit whisky. [Colloq.] — **moonstruck**, *a.* Lunatic. [Lit. "measurer", (of time). A. S. *mona*.]



Telescopic view of the moon.

**moor** (mör), *n.* Low peaty soil, partly covered with heath. — **moorish** (mör'ish), **moory** (mör'i), *a.* Resembling a moor; sterile; marshy; boggy. [A. S. *mor*.]

**moor** (mör), *I. vt.* Fasten a ship by cable and anchor. *II. vt.* Befastened by cables or chains. [Dut. *marren*, tie.]

**Moor** (mör), *n.* Native of N. Africa, of a dark complexion. — **Moorish** (mör'ish), *a.* Belonging to the Moors. [L. *maurus*—Gr. *mauros*, black.] [Ing.]

**moorage** (mör'aj), *n.* Place for mooring. 2. That which serves to moor or confine a ship. 3. In *pl.* Place or condition of a moored ship. [dian.]

**moose** (mös), *n.* American elk. [In-

**moot** (möt), *I. vt.* Propose for discussion; discuss; argue for practice. *II. a.* Discussed; disputed; subject to argument; in question. — **mootable**, *a.* — **mootcourt**, *n.* Meeting for arguing supposed cases. [A. S. *motian*—*mot*, assembly. See **MEET**.]

**mop** (mop), *I. n.* Instrument for washing floors, made of cloth, etc., fastened to a handle. *II. vt.* [mopp'ing; mopped.] Rub or wipe with a mop. — **mopboard**, *n.* Baseboard. [Wel. *mop*.]

**mope** (möp), *vi.* Be silent and dispirited; be dull or stupid. — **mopp'ingly**, *adv.* [Dut. *moppen*, pout, sulk.]

**mopish** (möp'ish), *a.* Dull; spiritless; dejected. — **mop'ishness**, *n.*

**moral** (mor'al), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to right or wrong as determined by duty. 2. Conformed to right; virtuous. 3. Capable of moral action; subject to the moral law. 4. Instructing with regard to morals. 5. Supported by reason or probability. *II. n.* 1. Practical lesson given by fable, an event, etc. 2. In *pl.* Manners; conduct; doctrine or practice of the duties of life; moral philosophy or ethics. [Fr. — L. *moralis*—*mos*, *moris*, manner, custom.]

**morale** (mo-räl'), *n.* Mental state as regards spirit and confidence, esp. of a body of men. [Fr.]

**moralist** (mor'al-ist), *n.* 1. One who teaches morals. 2. One who practices moral duties.

**morality** (mo-ral'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being moral. 2. Practice of moral duties; virtue. 3. Doctrine which treats of moral actions; ethics.

**moralize** (mor'al-iz), *I. vt.* Apply to a moral purpose; explain in a moral sense. *II. vi.* Speak or write on moral subjects; make moral reflections. — **moralizer**, *n.*

**morally** (mor'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an ethical sense. 2. Virtually, not in effect.

**morass** (mo-räs'), *n.* Tract of soft wet ground; marsh. [Dut. *moeras*—*moer*, mire.]

**moratorium** (mor'a-tō-ri-um), *n.* Legal period in which one may delay payments due.

**Moravian** (mo-rä'vi-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Moravia or to the Moravians or United Brethren. *II. n.* One of a Protestant sect, founded in the 15th century in Moravia, Austria.

**morbid** (mar'bid), *a.* Not sound; due to a diseased state. — **morbidly**, *adv.* — **morbidness**, *n.* [L. — *morbus*, disease.—*morior*, die.]

*Syn.* Sickly; sick; diseased.

**morbific** (mar-bif'ik), *a.* Causing disease. [L.—*morbus*, and *facio*, make.]

**mordacious** (mar-dä'shus), *a.* Biting; sarcastic. [L. *mordax*—*mordeo*, bite.]

**mordant** (mar'dant), *I. a.* Serving to fix colors. *II. n.* 1. Any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes. 2. Matter to make gold-leaf adhere. [Fr., *pr. p.* of *mordre*—L. *mordeo*, bite.]

**more** (mör), *I. a.* [Serves as *comp.* of **MANY** and **MUCH**.] 1. Additional; other besides. 2. Greater. *II. adv.* To a greater degree, extent, or quantity; again. *III. n.* Greater thing; addition. [A. S. *mara*.]

fäte, fat, ták, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



**moreen** (mo-rēn'), *n.* Stout woolen stuff, used for curtains, etc. [Form of MOHAIR.]

**moreover** (mōr-ō'vēr), *adv.* Besides.

**Moresque** (mo-resk'), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors. [It. *moresco*.]  
**morganatic** (mar-gan-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a marriage of a prince or noble with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband. [Low L. *morganatica*, gift from a bridegroom to his bride. From O. H. G. *morgan*, morning, and *geba*, gift.]

**morgue** (marg), *n.* Place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification. [Fr.]

**moribund** (mori-bund), *a.* Dying. [L. *moribundus*—*morior*, die.]

**moril** (mor'il), *n.* Mushroom with many little holes. [Fr. *morille*.]

**Mormon** (mar'mun), *n.* One of a religious sect in the United States, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who made an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*, from Mormon, its alleged author. — **Mormonism**, *n.* Doctrines of this sect.

**morn** (marn), *n.* Morning.

**morning** (mar'ning), *n.* First part of the day; early part. [A. S. *morgen*.]

**morocco** (mo-rok'ō), *n.* Goat leather, first made in Morocco, Africa.

**morose** (mō-rōs'), *a.* Of a sour temper. — **morosely**, *adv.* — **moroseness**, *n.* [L. *morosus*, — *mos*, habit, whim.]  
*Syn.* Ill-humored; crabbed; crusty; sullen; gruff; grouchy; surly; churlish; severe; cross. See **MOODY**.

**morphia** (mar'fi-a), **morphine** (mar'fin or -fēn), *n.* Narcotic principle of opium. [From Gr. *Morpheus*, god of dreams, — *morpheo*, shape.]

**morphology** (mar-fol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the forms assumed by plants and animals. [Gr.]

**morris**, **morrice** (mor'is), *n.* Moorish dance, in which bells, rattles, tambours, etc., are introduced. [Sp. *morisco*, Moorish.]

**Morro** (mor'ō), *n.* Name of many forts in Spanish-speaking countries. [Sp. = round.]

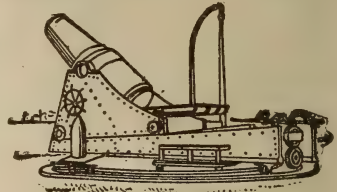
**morrow** (mor'ō), *n.* 1. Day following the present; to-morrow. 2. Next following day. [M. E. *morewe*, for *morwen*. From root of **MORNING**.] [*morjs*.]

**morse** (mars), *n.* Walrus. [Russ.]

**morsel** (mar'sel), *n.* Bite or mouthful; small piece of food. 2. Small quantity. [O. Fr. *morcel* — L. *morsus*, bite.]

**mortal** (mar'tal). I. *a.* 1. Liable to die. 2. Causing death; deadly; fatal. 3. Punishable with death. 4. Pertaining to mortals. II. *n.* Man; one subject to death. — **mortally**, *adv.* 1. Fatally. 2. In the highest possible degree. [L. *mortalis*—*mors*, death.]

**mortality** (mar-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Condition of being mortal. 2. Death. 3. Frequency or number of deaths. 4. Human race.



Mortar.

**mortar** (mar'tar), *n.* 1. Vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. 2. Piece of ordnance, resembling a mortar, for throwing shells, etc. 3. Cement of lime, sand, and water. [A. S. *mortere*—L. *mortarium*, trough.]

**mortgage** (mar'gaj), I. *n.* Conveyance of property, as security for a debt, on condition that if debt is duly paid the conveyance shall be void. II. *vt.* Pledge, as security for a debt. [Fr. —*mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.]

**mortgagee** (mar-ga-jē'), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is made or given.

**mortgager** (mar-ga-jēr), **mortgagor** (mar-ga-jar'), *n.* One who conveys property in pledge or mortgage.

**mortification** (mar-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Mortifying. 2. Being mortified. 3. Death of one part of an animal body. 4. Subjection of the passions and appetites. 5. Extreme vexation.

*Syn.* Chagrin; shame; humiliation; annoyance; disappointment.

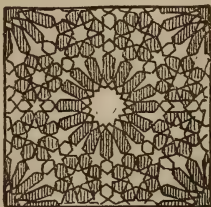
**mortify** (mar'ti-fi), *vt.* 1. Destroy the vital functions of. 2. Deaden; subdue by severities. 3. Humble. [L. *mortifico* — *mors*, death, and *facio*, make.]

**mortise** (mar'tis), I. *n.* Cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, the piece made to fit it. II. *vt.* 1. Cut a mortise in. 2. Join by a mortise and tenon. [Fr. *mortaise*.]

**mortmain** (mar'tmān), *n.* Transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a dead hand, because it can never part with it again. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.]

**mortuary** (mar'tū-ār-i). I. *a.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead. II. *n.* 1. Burial-place. 2. Gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [LowL. *mortuarium*.]

**mosaic** (mō-zā'ik). I. *n.* Kind of work in which designs are formed by small pieces of colored marble, glass, etc., cemented on a ground of stucco, or inlaid upon metal. II. *a.* Relating to or composed of mosaic. [Fr. *mosaïque* — Gr. *mouzeios*, belonging to the Muses.]



Mosaic.

**Mosaic** (mō-zā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the Jewish law giver.

**Moselle** (mo-zel'), *n.* White wine from the district of the Moselle, Germany.

**Moslem** (moz'lem). I. *n.* Mussulman or Mohammedan. II. *a.* Of or belonging to the Mohammedans. [Ar. *muslim-salama*, submit (to God).]

**mosque** (mosk), *n.* Mohammedan place of worship. [Sp. *mezquita* — Ar. *masjid-sajada*, bend, adore.]



Mosque.

**mosquito** (mus-kē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* mosqui'toes.] Two-winged insect, having a sharp proboscis, with which it attacks men and animals, sucking their blood. [Sp. *dim.* of *mosca*, fly — L. *musca*.]

**moss** (mas). I. *n.* Family of cryptogamic plant with a branching stem and narrow, simple leaves. II. *vt.* Cover with moss. — **moss-rose** (mas'rōz), *n.* Variety of rose having a moss-like growth on the calyx. — **moss'y**, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss. — **moss'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *meos*.]

**most** (mōst). [*superl.* of more.] I. *a.* Greatest; excelling in number. II. *adv.* In the highest degree. III. *n.* Greatest number or quantity. — **most'ly**, *adv.* [A. S. *moest*.] [note. [Fr.]

**mot** (mō), *n.* 1. Witty remark. 2. Bugle note (mōt), *n.* Particle of dust; spot or speck; anything small. [A. S. *mot*.]

**moth** (math), *n.* 1. Family of insects like butterflies, seen mostly at night. 2. Larva of this insect which gnaws cloth. 3. That which eats a way gradually and silently. — **moth-eat'en**, *a.* Eaten or cut by moths.

**mother** (muth'ēr). I. *n.* 1. Female parent; matron. 2. That which has produced anything. II. *a.* 1. Received by birth, as it were from one's mother; natural. 2. Acting the part of a mother. 3. Originating. III. *vt.* Adopt as a son or daughter. — **moth'er-in-law**, *n.* Mother of one's husband or wife. — **moth'er-of-pearl**, *n.* Internal layer of the shells of several molluscs, esp. of the pearl-oyster.

**mother** (muth'ēr), *n.* Dregs or sediment, as of vinegar. [Akin to MUD.]

**motherhood** (muth'ēr-hod), *n.* 1. State of being a mother. 2. Qualities or duties of a mother.

**motherly** (muth'ēr-li), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a mother; tender. — **motherliness**, *n.*

**moth'y** (math'i), *a.* Full of moths.

**motion** (mō'shun), *n.* 1. Act or state of moving. 2. Single movement; change of posture. 3. Gait. 4. Power of motion. 5. Proposal made, esp. in an assembly. 6. Oral request made to a court for an order. II. *vi.* and *vt.* Indicate by a gesture. [L. *motio-moveo*, move.] [motion.]

**motionless** (mō'shun-less), *a.* Without motive (mō'tiv). I. *a.* Causing motion. II. *n.* Intent with which a thing is done. [Fr. *motif* — L. *moveo*, move.]

*Syn.* Incentive; inducement; cause; reason; design; purpose; stimulus.

**motley** (mot'li), *a.* 1. Consisting of different colors. 2. Composed of various elements. [O. Fr. *mattelé*, clotted.]

**motor** (mō'tūr), *n.* 1. Mover; that which gives motion. 2. Apparatus for converting the energy of steam, gas, water, electricity, etc., into motive power, as an electric motor. [L.]

**motorboat** (mō'tūr-bōt), *n.* Boat propelled by electric or other motor.

**motorcycle** (mō'tūr-si-kl), *n.* Bicycle propelled by motor. See AUTOCYCLE.

**motorist** (mō'tūr-ist), *n.* A chauffeur.

**motorite** (mō'tūr-it), *n.* Explosive, furnishing motive power for torpedoes.

**motorman** (mō'tūr-man), *n.* Driver of an electric street car.

**motiled** (mot'ld), *a.* Marked with spots of various colors, or shades of color.

**motto** (mot'ō), *n.* [*pl.* mottoes (mot'ōz).] 1. Sentence or phrase expressive of some guiding principle or idea; maxim. 2. Phrase attached to a device. [It.]

**mould.** Same as MOLD.

**moult.** Same as MOLT.

**mound** (mownd), *n.* Bank of earth or stone; hillock. [A.S. *mund*, defense.]

**mount** (mownt). I. *n.* 1. Mountain. 2. That upon which anything is fixed or mounted. 3. That on which one mounts; horse. II. *vt.* Project or rise up; be of great elevation. III. *vt.* Raise aloft; climb; get upon, as a horse; put on horseback; put upon a support or something that fits for use; arrange or set in fitting order.—**mount'er**, *n.* [A.S. *mund*—L. *mons*, mountain.]

**mountain** (mownt'in) I. *n.* 1. High hill. 2. Anything very large. II. *a.* Of or relating to a mountain; growing or dwelling on a mountain.—**mountain-ash**, *n.* Rowan-tree, with bunches of red-berries, common on mountains. [Fr. *montagne*—Low L. *montanea*—L. *mons*, *montis*.]

**mountaineer** (mownt-in-ēr'), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a mountainous region. 2. One who climbs mountains.

**mountainous** (mownt'in-us), *a.* 1. Full of mountains. 2. Large as a mountain; huge.

**mountebank** (mownt'e-bank), *n.* Boastful pretender; quack; charlatan. [It. *montambanco*—*montare*, mount, and *banco*, bench.]

**mounting** (mownt'ing), *n.* 1. Act of mounting, as the setting of a gem; rising on high, etc. 2. That which sets something off to advantage, supports it, or fits it for use.

**mourn** (mörn), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Grieve. 2. Wear mourning.—**mourn'er**, *n.* [A. S. *murnan*, *meornan*.]

*Syn.* Lament. See DEPLORE.

**mournful** (mörn'fol), *a.* 1. Mourning. 2. Causing or expressing sorrow.—**mourn'fully**, *adv.*—**mourn'fulness**, *n.*

**mourning** (mörn'ing). I. *a.* Grieving; lamenting. II. *n.* 1. Act of expressing grief. 2. Dress of mourners.—**mourn'ingly**, *adv.*

**mouse** (mows), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mīs).] Little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields. [A. S. *mus*, *pl. mys*—root *mus*, steal. Cf. Ger. *mausen*, pilfer.]

**mouse** (mowz), *vi.* 1. Catch mice. 2. Watch for slyly; prowl.—**mou'ser**, *n.*

**moustache** (mos-tāsh'). Same as MUSTACHE.

**mouth** (mowth), *n.* [*pl.* mouths (mowthz).] 1. Opening in an animal by which its food enters. 2. Cavity between lips and pharynx. 3. Open-

ing or entrance, as of a bottle, river, etc. 4. Instrument of speaking; speaker. [A. S. *muþh*.]



VERTICAL SECTION OF HUMAN MOUTH AND ADJOINING ORGANS.

**mouth** (mowth), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Utter with a voice overloud or swelling. 2. Make faces.—**mouth'er**, *n.* Affected speaker. [mouth.]

**mouthed** (mowtht), *a.* Having a **mouthful** (mowth'fol), *n.* [*pl.* mouthfuls.] As much as fills the mouth; small quantity.

**mouthpiece** (mowth'pēs), *n.* 1. Piece of a musical instrument for the mouth. 2. Opening in a vessel. 3. One who speaks for others.

**movable** (mō'va-bl). I. *a.* 1. That may be moved, lifted, etc.; not fixed. 2. Changing from one time to another. II. *n.* Piece of property, not part of a real estate.—**mō'vably**, *adv.*—**mō'vableness**, **movability**, *n.*

**move** (mōv). I. *vt.* 1. Cause to change place or posture. 2. Set in motion; impel. 3. Excite to action; persuade; instigate; arouse; provoke. 4. Touch the feelings of. 5. Propose or bring before an assembly. II. *vi.* 1. Go from one place to another; change place or posture. 2. Begin to perform. 3. Change residence. 4. Make a motion, as in assembly. III. *n.* 1. Act of moving. 2. Act in carrying out a plan. 3. Movement, esp. at chess.—**mō'ver**, *n.* [Fr. *mouvoir*—L. *moveo*, move.]

**movement** (mōv'ment), *n.* 1. Act or manner of moving. 2. Change of position. 3. Motion of the mind; emotion. 4. Wheelwork of a clock or watch. 5. In *mus.* Motion of melody, or of parts; pace.

fāte, fat, tāsċ, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**moving** (mō'ving), *a.* 1. Causing motion. 2. Changing position. 3. Affecting the feelings; pathetic. — **movingly**, *adv.*

**mow** (mow), *n.* Pile of hay or grain laid up in a barn, also the place where stored. [A. S. *muga*, heap.]

**mow** (mō), *vt.* [mowed; mowed or mown.] 1. Cut down, as grass or grain. 2. Cut down in great numbers. [A. S. *mawan*.]

**mowed** (mōd), **mown** (mōn), *a.* 1. Cut down. 2. Clear of grass or grain.

**mower** (mō'ēr), *n.* One who mows or cuts grass.

**mowing** (mō'ing), *n.* 1. Act of cutting down. 2. Land from which grass is cut.

**much** (much), *I. a.* Great in quantity or extent. *II. adv.* 1. To a great degree. 2. Far; nearly; frequently. *III. n.* 1. Great quantity. 2. Great thing. [A. S. *micel*.]

**mucilage** (mū'si-lāj), *n.* Solution of gum, used as an adhesive. — **mucilaginous** (mū-si-lāj'in-us), *a.*

**muck** (muk), *n.* 1. Mass of decayed vegetable matter. 2. Anything low and filthy — **muck'y**, *a.* — **muckiness**, *n.* [Icel. *myki*. Dan. *mog, dung*.]

**mucous** (mū'kus), *a.* 1. Like mucus; viscous. 2. Secreting mucus.

**mucus** (mū'kus), *n.* 1. Slimy fluid on the interior canals of the body to moisten and protect them. 2. Any viscid animal fluid. 3. Gummy substance in certain plants. [L.]

**mud** (mud), *n.* Wet, soft earth; mire. [Cf. Low Ger. *murr*, mud.]

**muddle** (mud'l), *I. vt. I.* Render muddy or foul, as water. 2. Make a mess of. 3. Confuse, especially with liquor. *II. n.* Confused condition.

**muddy** (mud'i), *I. a.* 1. Foul with mud; containing mud; covered with mud. 2. Confused; stupid. *II. vt. I.* Dirty; cover with mud. 2. Render dull. — **mud'dily**, *adv.* — **mud'diness**, *n.* [structure.]

**mudsill** (mud'sil), *n.* Ground sill of a

**muezzin** (mū-ēz'in), *n.* Attendant of a minaret who cries out the hours of prayer. [Ar.]

**muff** (muf), *n.* Warm, soft cover for the hands in winter, usually of fur or dressed skin. [Cf. Ger. *muff*.]

**muff** (muf), *I. n.* 1. Bungling performance. 2. Stupid, silly fellow; bungler. *II. vt. and vi.* Drop (a ball), after it was caught.

**muffin** (muf'in), *n.* Light, spongy cake. [Etymology doubtful.]

**muffle** (muf'l), *vt. I.* Wrap up as with a muff. 2. Cover up so as to render sound dull. [Fr. *moufler*.]

**muffler** (muf'lēr), *n.* Wrap for the face and neck.

**mufti** (muft'i), *n.* Doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law. [Ar.]

**mug** (mug), *n.* Kind of earthen or metal drinking cup. [Ir. *mugan*.]

**muggy** (mug'i), **muggish** (mug'ish), *a.* Close and damp. [Icel. *mugga*, dark, thick weather.]

**mugwump** (mug'wump), *n.* One who acts independently of party in politics; independent voter. [From N. A. Indian *mugguomp*, leader.]

**mulatto** (mū-lat'ō), *n.* Offspring of one black and one white parent. —

**mulat'tress**, *fem.* [Sp. *mulato*—mulo, mule.]

**mulberry** (mul'ber-i), *n.* 1. Tree, on the leaves of which silkworms feed. 2. Berry of the tree. [L. *morus*.]

**mulch** (mulch), *I. n.* Loose straw, etc., spread between plants to keep the soil moist. *II. vt.* Cover with mulch.

**mulet** (mulkt), *I. n.* Fine. *II. vt.* Fine. — **mulet'ary**, *a.* Imposing a fine. [L. *mulcta*.] [amercement.]

*Syn.* Penalty; forfeit; forfeiture;

**mule** (mūl), *n.* 1. Offspring of a mare and an ass. 2. Instrument for cotton-spinning. 3. Obstinate person. [L. *mulus*.] [drives mules.]

**muleteer** (mū-le-tēr), *n.* One who

**mulish** (mū'lish), *a.* Like a mule; sullen; obstinate. — **mul'ishly**, *adv.* — **mul'ishness**, *n.*

**mull** (mul), *vt.* Warm, spice and sweeten (wine, ale, etc.). [fabric.]

**mull** (mul), *n.* Thin, soft cotton

**mullein**, **mullen** (mul'en), *n.* Tall herb with coarse, woolly leaves and spikes of flowers. [A. S. *molegn*.]

**mullet** (mul'et), *n.* Fish nearly cylindrical in form, highly esteemed for the table. [Fr. *mulet*—L. *multhus*.]

**mullion** (mul'yun), *I. n.* Upright division between the lights of windows, etc., in a Gothic arch. *II. vt.* Divide by mullions.

**mult-, multi-, prefix.** Denoting many; manifold; frequent. [L.]

**multifarious** (mul-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* Having great diversity; manifold. —

**multifar'iously**, *adv.* [L. *multi*, and *varius*, diverse.]

**multiform** (mul-ti-farm), *a.* Having many forms. — **multiform'ity**, *n.*

**multilateral** (mul-ti-lat'ēr-al), *n.* Having many sides.

**multilineal** (mul-ti-lin'e-āl), *a.* Having many lines.

**multiparous** (mul-tip'a-rus), *a.* Producing many young at one birth. [L. —*pareo*, bear.] [ing many parts.]

**multipartite** (mul-tip'ār-ūt), *a.* Hav-

**multiplied** (mul'ti-ped), *n.* Insect having many feet.

**multiple** (mul'ti-pl). I. *a.* Having many parts; repeated many times. II. *n.* Number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times (without a remainder). [Fr.—*L.*—*multi*, and *plico*, fold.]

**multipliable** (mul'ti-pli-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

**multiplicand** (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* Quantity to be multiplied by another.

**multiplication** (mul-ti-pli-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of multiplying. 2. Operation by which a given number or quantity is multiplied.

**multiplicity** (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being multiplied or various. 2. Great number.

**multiplier** (mul'ti-pli-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases. 2. Number or quantity by which another is multiplied. 3. Device to increase a power, as electricity, etc.

**multiply** (mul'ti-pli). I. *vt.* 1. Make more numerous. 2. Repeat a number or quantity as often as another number indicates. II. *vi.* Increase. [Fr. See MULTIPLE.]

**multitude** (mul'ti-tūd), *n.* Great number of individuals; crowd.—**multitudinous** (mul-ti-tūdi-nus), *n.* Consisting of, or having the appearance of, a multitude. [*L.* *multitudo*.]

**mum** (mum). I. *a.* Silent. II. *n.* Silence. III. *interj.* Be silent! [Imitative.]

**mum** (mum), *n.* Kind of sweet, thick beer made in Brunswick, Germany.

**mumble** (mum'bl). I. *vi.* 1. Speak indistinctly; mutter. 2. Chew softly; eat with the lips close. II. *n.* Utter indistinctly or imperfectly.—**mumbler**, *n.* [Imitative word.]

**mumm** (mum), *vt.* Mask; make diversion in disguise.—**mummer**, *n.* Masker; buffoon.—**mum'mery**, *n.* Hypocritical parade.

**mummy** (mum'i), *n.* Dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. [Ar. and Pers. *mumayim*, mummy,—Pers. *mum*, wax.]

**mumpish** (mump'ish), *a.* Dull; sullen.—**mump-ishly**, *adv.*—**mump'ishness**, *n.*

**mumps** (mumps), *n.* 1. Swelling of the glands of the neck, accompanied with difficulty of speaking. 2. Fit of sullenness.



Mummy Case.

**munch** (munch), *vt.* and *vi.* Chew with shut mouth.—**muncher** (munch'ēr), *n.* [From Fr. *manger*, eat.]

**mundane** (mun'dān), *a.* Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.—**mundanely**, *adv.* [*L.* *mundanus*—*mundus*, world.]

**municipal** (mū-nis'i-pal), *a.* Pertaining to a corporation or city.—**municipality** (mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti), *n.* Community under municipal jurisdiction. [*L.*—*municipium*, free town—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, take.]

**munificence** (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* Bountifulness. [*L.* *munificentia*—*munus*, duty, present, and *facio*, make.]

*Syn.* Bounteousness; bounty; generosity; liberality; benevolence.

**munificent** (mū-nif'i-sent), *a.* Generous.—**munif'icently**, *adv.*

**munition** (mū'niment), *n.* That which fortifies or defends; record fortifying a claim. [*L.* *munimentum*—*munio*, fortify,—*moenia*, walls.]

**munition** (mū-nish'un), *n.* Materials used in war. [*L.*]

**mural** (mū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to, or like a wall; steep. [*L.*—*murus*, wall.]

**murder** (mūr'dēr). I. *n.* Killing a person intentionally and from malice. II. *vt.* 1. Commit murder. 2. Destroy; mangle.—**murderer**, *n.*—**murderess**, *n. fem.* [*A.S.* *morþor*.]

**murderous** (mūr'dēr-us), *a.* Guilty of murder; consisting in, or fond of, murder.—**mur'derously**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Bloody; bloodthirsty; sanguinary. See CRUEL.

**muriatic** (mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt; hydrochloric. [*L.*—*muria*, brine.]

**murky** (mūr'ki), *a.* Gloomy; dark.—**mark'ily**, *adv.*—**mark'iness**, *n.* [*A.S.* *murc*.]

**murmur** (mūr'mūr). I. *n.* 1. Low, indistinct sound, like that of running water. 2. Complaint in a low, muttering voice. II. *vi.* Utter a murmur; grumble.—**murmurer**, *n.* [*L.* from the sound.]

**murmurous** (mūr'mūr-us), *a.* Attended with murmurs; exciting murmur.

**murrain** (mūr'in or mūr'an), *n.* 1. Cattle plague. 2. Food and mouth disease. [*O. Fr.* *morine*, dead carcass,—*L.* *morior*, die.]

**muscadel** (mus'ka-del), **muscadine** (mus'ka-din), **muscat** (mus'kat), **muscatel** (mus'ka-tel), *n.* 1. Rich, spicy wine. 2. Grape producing it. 3. Fragrant and delicious pear. [*It.* *moscatello*, dim. of *moscato*, smelling like musk,—*L.* *muscus*, musk.]

lāte, lat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqit; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**muscle** (mus'li), *n.* 1. Fleishy part in an animal body the contraction of which produces motion. 2. Physical strength. [L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, mouse, from its appearance as if creeping under the skin.]

**muscle, mussel** (mus'i), *n.* Marine bivalve shell-fish, used for food. [A. S. *musle*, Ger. *muschel*. Fr. *moule*. All from L. *musculus*.]

**Muscovite** (mus'kō-vit), *I. n.* Inhabitant of Muscovy or Russia. *II. a.* Pertaining to Muscovy; Russian.

**muscular** (mus'kū-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to muscles. 2. Having strong, well-developed muscles; brawny. — **muscularly**, *adv.* — **muscularity**, *n.* State of being muscular.

**muse** (mūz). *I. vi. and vt.* Study in silence. *II. n.* 1. Deep thought. 2. Absence of mind. — **mus'ingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *muser*, sniff about, — *museau*, snout.] *Syn.* Contemplate; meditate; consider; ruminate; ponder.

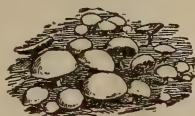
**Muse** (mūz), *n.* One of the nine classic deities, patronesses of the liberal arts. [Gr. *mousa*, prob. — *mao*, invent.]

**museum** (mū-zē'um), *n.* Collection of natural, scientific, or other curiosities, or of works of art. [L. — Gr. *mouseton*, temple of the Muses.]

**ush** (mush), *n.* Indian meal boiled in water. [Ger. *mus*, pap, sauce.]

# **mushroom**

(mush'rōm). *I. n.* 1. Edible fungus, wild or cultivated in rich soil and in the dark. 2. Any toadstool.



Mushroom bed.

3. One who rises rapidly from a low condition; upstart. *II. a.* Of rapid growth, and short duration. [Fr. *mousseron* — *mousse*, moss.]

**music** (mū'zik), *n.* 1. Combination of sounds pleasing to the ear; melody or harmony. 2. Science which treats of harmony. 3. Art of combining sounds so as to please the ear. 4. Musical composition. 5. Written or printed notation of a musical composition. [Gr. *mousike* (*techne*, art) — *mousa*, Muse.]

**musical** (mū'zik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or producing music. 2. Pleasing to the ear; melodious. 3. Talented for music. — **mus'ically**, *adv.* — **musicalness**, *n.*

**musician** (mū-zish'an), *n.* One skilled in music; performer of music. [Fr. *musicien*.]

**musk** (musk). *I. n.* 1. Strong perfume, obtained from the male musk-deer. 2. Hornless deer, in Tibet and Nepal, secreting musk in bags behind the navel. *II. vt.* Perfume with musk.

**musk-apple**, — **musk-mel'on**, — **musk-rose**, etc., so called from their musky odor. [Pers.]

**muskalonge** (mus'ka-long), *n.* Large American pickerel, 4–6 feet long. [Ind. *mas kinaze*, long nose.]

**musket** (mus'ket), *n.* Former common hand-gun of soldiers. — **musketeer** (mus-ke'tēr), *n.* Soldier armed with a musket. — **mus'ketry**, *n.* 1. Muskets. 2. Practice with muskets. [Fr. *mousquet*.]

**musk-ox** (musk'-



Musk-ox.

oks), *n.* Small animal of the ox family inhabiting Arctic America, the flesh of which has a strong musky smell.

**musk-rat** (musk'-

rat), *n.* N. American animal of the shrew family, whose skin has a strong musky odor.

**musky** (musk'i), *a.* Having the odor of musk. — **mus'kily**, *adv.* — **mus'kiness**, *n.*

**muslin** (muz'lin), *n.* Thin cotton cloth. [Fr. *mousseline* — *Mosul* in Mesopotamia.]

**mosquito**. Same as MOSQUITO.

**muss** (mus). *I. n.* 1. Disturbance; wrangle. 2. Confusion; disorder. *II. vt.* Rumble; disarrange.

**mussel** (mus'li), *n.* Marine and freshwater bivalve mollusk. [A.S.]

**Mussulman** (mus'ul-man), *n.* [*ph.* *mussulmans* (-manz).] Mohammedan. [Ar. *moslemuna* pl. of *moslem*.]

**must** (must), *vi.* Be obliged physically or morally. [A.S. *mot*, *moste*.]

**must** (must), *I. n.* 1. Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented. 2. Mustiness. *II. vt. and vi.* Make or turn musty. [A.S. — L. *mustum* — *mustus*, new, fresh.]

**mustache** (mus-tāsh'), *n.* Beard upon the upper lip. [Fr. *moustache* — Gr. *mustax*, upper lip.]

**mustang** (must'ang), *n.* Half-wild horse of the plains of Texas, Mexico, etc. [Sp. *musteño*.]

**mustard** (mus'tard), *n.* 1. Plant with a pungent taste. 2. Its seed ground and used as a condiment [O. Fr. *mostarde* — L. *mustum*, must, orig. used in preparing it.]



**muster** (mus'tēr). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Assemble, as troops for duty or inspection; gather. II. *n.* 1. Assembling of troops. 2. Inspection; register of troops mustered; examination. 3. Display: show. — *Pass muster*, pass inspection uncensured. — **muster-roll**, *n.* Register of the officers and men in each company, troop, or regiment. [O. Fr. *mostrer*—L. *monstro*, show.]

**musty** (mus'ti), *a.* Mouldy; spoiled by damp; sour; foul.—**mustily**, *adv.*—**mustiness**, *n.*

**mutable** (mū'ta-bl), *a.* Subject to change.—**mutability**, **mutable-ness**, *n.* [L. *mutabilis*—*muto*, change.]

*Syn.* Inconstant. See FICKLE.

**mutation** (mū-tā'shun), *n.* Change.

**mute** (mūt). I. *a.* Incapable of speaking; dumb; silent; unpronounced. II. *n.* 1. One who cannot or does not speak. 2. Letter which is not pronounced, as *l* in *calm*. 3. Letter which cannot be pronounced without the aid of a vowel, as *p, b, t, d, k, g*. — **mutely**, *adv.*—**muteness**, *n.* [L. *mutus*.]

**mutilate** (mū'ti-lāt), *vt.* 1. Maim. 2. Remove a material part of. — **mutilator**, *n.* One who mutilates. — **mutilation**, *n.* [L. *mutilo*—*mutilis*, maimed.] [of mutiny.]

**mutineer** (mū-ti-nēr'), *n.* One guilty **mutinous** (mū'ti-nus), *a.* Disposed to mutiny; seditious. — **mutinously**, *adv.*—**mutinousness**, *n.*

**mutiny** (mū'ti-ni). I. *vi.* Rise against authority, esp. in military or naval service. II. *n.* Concerted insubordination. [Fr. *mutiner*—*meute*—L. *mobus*, motion, rising.] [rebellion.]

*Syn.* Insurrection; revolt; sedition;

**mutter** (mut'ēr). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Utter words in a low voice; murmur; grumble. II. *n.* Low utterance; growl. — **mutterer**, *n.* [Imitative of sound.]

**mutton** (mut'n), *n.* Flesh of sheep. — **mutton-chop**, *n.* Slice of mutton with a rib. [Fr. *mouton*.]

**mutual** (mū'tū-al), *a.* Reciprocal; given and received.—**mutually**, *adv.*—**mutuality**, *n.* [Fr. *mutuel*—L. *mutuus*—*muto*, change, exchange.]

**muzzle** (muz'l). I. *n.* 1. Mouth and nose of an animal; snout. 2. Cage for the mouth to prevent biting. 3. Mouth of a gun, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Put a muzzle on; restrain from biting; silence. [O. Fr. *musel* (Fr. *museau*)—L. *morsus*, bite.] [A. S. *mīn*.]

**my** (mi), *poss. pron.* Belonging to me.

**mycology** (mī-kol'o-jī), *n.* Science treating of the fungi or mushrooms. [Gr. *mykes*, fungus, and *logos*, discourse.]

**mynheer** (mīn-hār'), *n.* Dutch title corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *sir* [D. *mijnheer*.]

**myography** (mī-og'ra-fī), *n.* Description of muscles and their action. [Gr. *mus*, muscle, and *grapho*, write.]

**myopia** (mī-ō'pī-a), **myopy** (mī-ō-pī), *n.* Nearsightedness. — **myopic**, *a.* [Gr. *myo*, close, and *ops*, eye.]

**myriad** (mir'i-ad), *n.* 1. 10,000. 2.

Any immense number. [Gr. *myrias*.]

**myriapod** (mir'i-a-pod), *n.* Worm-shaped articulate animal with many jointed legs. [Gr. *myrios*, numberless, and *pous*, foot.]

**Myrmidon** (mēr'mi-don), *n.* 1. One of a tribe of fierce warriors under king Achilles. 2. One of a ruffianly band under a daring leader. [Gr.]

**myrrh** (mēr), *n.* Bitter, aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia. [Gr. *myrrha*—Ar. *murr*—*marra*, be bitter.]

**myrtle** (mēr'tl), *n.* Evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves. [Gr. *myrtos*.]

**myself** (mī-self or me-self'), *pron.* I or me, in person—used (1) for the sake of emphasis and (2) instead of *me* with reflexive verbs.

**mysterious** (mis'tēr-i-us), *a.* Containing mystery; obscure; incomprehensible. — **mysteriously**, *adv.*—**mysteriousness**, *n.*

**mystery** (mis'tēr-i), *n.* 1. Anything very obscure. 2. That which is beyond human comprehension. 3. Secret religious rite. [Gr. *mysterion*—*mystes*, one initiated—*muo*, close the eyes.]

**mystery** (mis'tēr-i), *n.* Trade; handicraft. 2. Kind of rude drama of a religious nature, performed by craftsmen. [O. Fr. *mestier*, trade. (Fr. *metier*)—L. *ministerium*.]

**mystic** (mis'tik), **mystical** (mis'tik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to or containing mystery. 2. Belonging to mysticism. — **mystically**, *adv.* [See MYSTERY.]

**Mystic** (mis'tik), *n.* One of a sect professing belief in direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

**mysticism** (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. Doctrine of the mystics. 2. Obscurity.

**mystify** (mis'ti fī), *vt.* 1. Make obscure or unintelligible; involve in mystery. 2. Puzzle, hoodwink; fool.—**mystification**, *n.* [Fr. *mystifier*—Gr. *mystes*, and L. *facio*, make.]



Myrtle.

**myth** (mith), *n.* Ancient fabulous legend founded on a remote event or on a phenomenon of nature generally personified into a god or hero. 2. Person or thing existing only in imagination. — **mythic**, **mythical**, *a.* — **mythically**, *adv.* [Gr. *mythos*.] **mythologic** (mith-o-loj'ik), **mytho-**

**log'ical**, *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous. — **mytholog'ically**, *adv.* **mythologist** (mi-thol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in, or who writes on, myths. **mythology** (mi-thol'o-ji), *n.* 1. System of myths; treatise regarding myths. 2. Body of legends about the gods of a people.

**N** (en), *n.* Fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. It has two sounds, (1) as in *noon* and (2) as in *sing*. When final after *m* or *l*, it is silent, as in *con-*  
*demn*, *kiln*.

**nab** (nab), *vt.* [nab'bing; nabbed (nabd).] Seize unexpectedly. [Dan. *nappe*, catch.]

**nabob** (nā'bob), *n.* 1. Viceroy or governor under the Mogul empire. 2. Man of great wealth. [Hind. *naiwab* —Ar. *nawwab*, governors.] [nacrum.]

**nacre** (nā'kr), *n.* Mother-of-pearl. [L. *nadir* (nā'dēr), *n.* Point of the heavens directly opposite the zenith. [Ar.]

**nag** (nag), *n.* Horse, esp. a small or bony one. [Dut. *negge*, small horse.]

**nag** (nag), *vt.* and *vi.* Irritate with continuous fault-finding; scold or pester continually. [A. S. *gnagan*, gnaw.]

**Naiad** (nā'yad), *n.* Female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs; water nymph. [L. *naias*.]

**naif**. See NAIVE.

**nail** (nāl). I. *n.* 1. Horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes. 2. Claw of a bird or other animal. 3. Pointed spike of metal for fastening wood, etc. 4. Measure of length ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches). II. *vt.* Fasten with nails. — **nail'er**, *n.* — **nail'ery**, *n.* Place where nails are made. [A. S. *nægel*.]

**nainsook** (nān-sok'), *n.* Thick kind of muslin. [From the valley of *Nain-sukh* in India.]

**naïve** (nā'ēv), *a.* 1. With natural or unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous. 2. Uncritical. — **naïvely**, *adv.* — **naïveté** (nā-ēv-tā'), *n.* [Fr. *naïf*, (fem. *naïve*) —L. *nativus*, innate.]

**naked** (nā'ked), *a.* 1. Uncovered; not clothed. 2. Unarmed. 3. Unprovided. 4. Unconcealed. 5. Mere. — **na'kedly**, *adv.* — **na'kedness**, *n.* [A. S. *nacod*.]

*Syn.* Nude; bare; unassisted; destitute; unprotected; manifest; simple.

**namby-pamby** (nam'bi-pam'bi), *a.* Weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty.

**name** (nām). I. *n.* 1. That by which a person or thing is known or called; designation. 2. Reputed character; reputation; celebrity. 3. Authority; behalf. II. *vt.* 1. Give a name to; designate. 2. Speak of by name. 3. Nominate. [A. S. *nama*.]

**nameless** (nām'les), *a.* Without a name; undistinguished.

**namely** (nām'li), *adv.* That is to say; to wit. (Often represented by *viz.*)

**namesake** (nām'sāk), *n.* 1. One named after another. 2. One of the same name.

**nankeen** (nan-kēn'), *n.* Yellow cotton cloth first made at Nankin, in China. 2. In *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen.

**nap** (nap). I. *n.* Short sleep. II. *vi.* [nap'ping; napped.] Take a short sleep; doze. [A. S. *hneappian*, nod.]

**nap** (nap), *n.* Woolly surface of cloth. [A. S. *knoppa* — root of KNOB.]

**nape** (nāp), *n.* Projecting joint of the neck behind; rear part of neck.

**naphtha** (nap'tha or naft'ha), *n.* Inflammable liquid distilled from coal-tar, petroleum, etc. [Gr.—Ar. *naft*.]

**napiform** (nā'pi-farm), *a.* Turnip-shaped. [L. *napus*, turnip.]

**napkin** (nap'kin), *n.* Small cloth for wiping the mouth, hands, etc., at table. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*—L. *nappa*, cloth.] [threadbare.]

**napless** (nap'les), *a.* Without nap;

**Narcissus** (nār-sis'us)

*n.* Genus of flowering plants comprising the daffodils, jonquils, etc., having narcotic properties. [Gr. *narkissos* —*narke*, torpor.]

**narcosis** (nār-kō'sis), *n.* Stupor produced by a narcotic.

**narcotic** (nār-kot'ik). I. *a.* Producing torpor or sleep, or, in large doses, death. II. *n.* Medicine producing sleep or stupor. [Fr.—Gr. *narke*, torpor.]



Narcissus.

**nard** (nârd), *n.* 1. Aromatic plant; spikenard. 2. Unguent prepared from it. [Pers.]

**narrate** (nar-râv), *vt.* Tell; recite; give an account of.—**narra'tion**, *n.* [L. *narrô*—*gnarus*, knowing.]

**narrative** (nar'a-tiv), *I. a.* Narrating; garrulous. *II. n.* Story.

*Syn.* Recital; version. See **HISTORY**.

**narrow** (nar'ô), *I. a.* 1. Of little breadth. 2. Limited. 3. Contracted in mind; bigoted; not liberal; selfish. 4. Close; barely sufficient. 5. Accurate; careful. *II. n. (pt.)* Narrow passage, channel, or strait. *III. vt. and vi.* Make or become narrow; contract.—**nar'rowly**, *adv.*—**nar'rowness**, *n.* [A. S. *nearu*.]

**narrow-minded** (nar'ô-min'ded), *a.* Of illiberal mind.—**nar'-of-mind-edness**, *n.*



Narwhal.

**narwhal** (nâr'hwal), *n.* Sea-unicorn, a mammal of the whale family with one projecting tusk up to 10 feet long. [Dan. *narhval*.]

**nasal** (nâ'zal), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the nose. 2. Affected by or sounded through the nose. *II. n.* Letter or sound uttered through the nose. [Fr., from L. *nasus*, nose.]

**nascent** (nas'ent), *a.* Beginning to exist or grow. [L. *nascens*.]

**nasturtium** (nas-tûr'shi-um), *n.* Kind of cress with a pungent taste and smell, and bearing rich flowers. [L. = "nose tormenting,"—*nasus*, nose, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, twist, torment.]

**nasty** (nas'ti), *a.* 1. Dirty. 2. Obscene. 3. Stormy. 4. Troublesome. 5. Hatredful.—**nas'tily**, *adv.*—**nas'tiness**, *n.* [O. E. *nasky*—Sw. *snaskig*. Cf. Low Ger. *unnasch*.]

*Syn.* Filthy; foul; nauseous; mean; disagreeable; dishonorable.

**natal** (nâ'tal), *a.* Pertaining to birth. [L. *natalis*.] [L.—*nato*, swim.]

**natation** (nâ-tâ'shun), *n.* Swimming.

**natatorium** (nâ-ta-tô-ri-um), *n.* Place for swimming; swimming school. [L.]

**natatory** (nâ-ta-tô-ri), *a.* 1. Used in swimming. 2. Swimming.

**nation** (nâ'shun), *n.* 1. People of common descent, inhabiting a country under the same government. 2. Race. [L. *nascor*—*natus*, be born.]

**national** (nash'un-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a nation. 2. Devoted to one's own country.—**nationality**, *n.* 1. Relationship to a particular nation. 2. Nation. 3. Separate existence as a nation.—**nationalize**, *vt.* Make national; make a nation of.

**native** (nâ'tiv), *I. a.* 1. From or by birth; produced by nature; original. 2. Inborn. 3. Not foreign. *II. n.* 1. One born in a given place. 2. Original inhabitant.—**na'tively**, *adv.*—**na'tiveness**, *n.* [L. *nativus*.]

**nativity** (nâ-tiv'i-ti), *n.* 1. Birth, especially of Christ. 2. Time, place, and manner of birth. 3. Horoscope. 4. Picture representing the birth of Christ. [NEAT.]

**natty** (nat'i), *a.* Trim; spruce. [From **natural** (nat'ü-ral).]

**natural** (nat'ü-ral), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to, produced by, or according to, nature. 2. Born out of wedlock. *II. n.* 1. Idiot. 2. In music, character which removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat.—**natur'ally**, *adv.*—**natur'alness**, *n.*—*Natural history*, study of animals, plants and minerals.—*Natural philosophy*, physics.

*Syn.* Inborn; essential; indigenous; regular; legitimate; native; not artificial; natal; innate; incident; normal; spontaneous; unaffected; unassumed; affectionate; unregenerate.

**naturalism** (nat'ü-ral-izm), *n.* 1. Close adherence to nature in art, without the rudeness of realism. 2. Doctrine denying all supernatural influence.

**naturalist** (nat'ü-ral-ist), *n.* 1. One who studies nature. 2. Believer in naturalism.

**naturalize** (nat'ü-ral-iz), *vt.* 1. Make natural or familiar. 2. Invest (a foreigner) with the privileges of citizenship. 3. Acclimatize; adopt.—**natur'aliza'tion**, *n.*

**nature** (nâ'tür), *n.* 1. Material world. 2. Creative energy of the material universe. 3. Essential qualities; constitution; character; natural disposition. 4. Conformity to that which is natural. 5. Natural course. 6. Naturalness. [L. *natura*, to be born.]

**naught** (nat), *I. n.* 1. Nothing. 2. Cipher. *II. adv.* In no degree. *III. a.* Of no value. [A. S. *nath*—*naviht*—*na*, not, and *wiht*, whitt.]

**naughty** (nat'i), *a.* Bad; mischievous; perverse.—**naught'ily**, *adv.*—**naught'iness**, *n.*

**nausea** (nâ'she-a), *n.* Sickness of the stomach, with a propensity to vomit; loathing. [L.—Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness—*naus*, ship.] [or cause nausea.]

**nauseate** (nâ'she-ât), *vi. and vt.* Feel



**nauseous** (nə'shūs), *a.* Disgusting; loathsome. — **nauseously**, *adv.* — **nauseousness**, *n.*

**nautical** (nə'tik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation. [Gr. *nautikos*—*naus*, ship.]

**nautilus** (nə'ti-lus), *n.* [*pl.* nau'tiluses or nau'tili.] Kind of shell-fish furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a ship. [L.]

**naval** (nā'val), *a.* Pertaining to the navy. [L. *navalis*—*navis*, ship.]

*Syn.* Nautical; maritime; marine.

**nave** (nāv), *n.* Middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings. [L. *navis*, ship.]

**nave** (nāv), *n.* Hub. [A. S. *nafu*, boss.]

**navel** (nā'v), *n.* Depression in the center of the abdomen. [Dim. of *nave*, hub.]

**navigable** (navi-ga-bl), *a.* That may be traversed by ships.

**navigate** (navi-gāt), *I. vt.* 1. Manage a ship in sailing. 2. Sail on. *II. vi.* Go in a vessel or ship; sail. — **navigation**, *n.* Act, science, or art of sailing ships. — **navigator** (navi-gā-tūr), *n.*

1. One who navigates or sails. 2. Officer who directs the course of a ship. [L. *navigo*—*navis*, ship, and *ago*, drive.]

**navvy** (nav'i), *n.* [Eng.] Laborer on canals, railways, etc. [Abbrev. from NAVIGATOR.]

**navy** (nā'vi), *n.* 1. Fleet of ships. 2. Whole of the ships-of-war of a nation. 3. Officers and men belonging to the war-ships of a nation. [O. Fr.—L. *navis*, ship.]

**nay** (nā), *I. adv.* 1. No. 2. Not only so but; yet more. *II. n.* 1. Denial. 2. Negative vote. [Icel. *nei*, Dan. *nei*; cog. with NO.] [2. Early Christian.

**Nazarene** (naz-a-rēn'), *n.* 1. Christ. **neap** (nēp), *I. a.* Low, applied to the lowest tides. *II. n.* Neap-tide. [A. S. *nep*, scant. Dan. *knap*.]

**neaped** (nēpt), *a.* Left aground in the neap-tide.

**near** (nēr), *I. a.* 1. Nigh; not far distant. 2. Intimate; dear. 3. Close to anything imitated. 4. On the left of a team. 5. Direct. 6. Stingy. *II. adv.* 1. At a little distance. 2. Almost. *III. prep.* Close by. *IV. vt.* Approach. — **nearly**, *adv.* — **nearness**, *n.* [A. S. *near*, nearer, comp. of *neah*, nigh. Now used as a positive.

**near-sighted** (nēr-sit-ed), *a.* Seeing well only when near. — **near-sightedness**, *n.*

**neat** (nēt), *I. a.* Belonging to the bovine genus. *II. n.* Ox or cow. [A. S.—*neotan*, employ. Cf. Ger. *nutz*, profit.]

**neat** (nēt), *a.* 1. Clean. 2. Well-shaped. 3. Adroit. — **neatly**, *adv.* — **neatness**, *n.* [Fr. *net*—L. *nitidus*, shining.]

*Syn.* Tidy; trim; finished; spruce; nice; pure; cleanly.

**neb** (neb), *n.* Beak; nose; nib. [A. S. *nebb*. Cf. Dut. *sneb*, and Ger. *schnabel*.]

**nebula** (neb'ū-lā), *n.* Faint, misty appearance in the heavens consisting mostly of a group of stars. — **nebulae**, *pl.* [L.]

**nebular** (neb'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.



Spiral nebula  
in Canes Venatores.

**nebulous** (neb'ū-lōs), *a.* Misty; hazy; vague. — **nebulousity**, *n.*

**necessary** (nes'es-sā-ri), *I. a.* 1. Unavoidable. 2. Indispensable; essential. 3. Not free. *II. n.* Requisite—used chiefly in *pl.* — **necessarily**, *adv.* [L. *necessarius*—*ne*, not, and *cessus*, yielded.] [necessary. 2. Compel.

**necessitate** (nes'es-i-tāt), *vt.* 1. Make **necessitous** (nes'es-i-tus), *a.* Very poor; destitute; pinching.

**necessity** (nes'es-i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being needed, or needy. 2. That which is necessary. 3. Compulsion. *Syn.* Need; exigency; want; indigence; penury; strait; extremity; destitution; emergency; distress; fate.

**neck** (nek), *n.* 1. Part of an animal's body between the head and trunk. 2. Long narrow part. [A. S. *hnecca*.]

**neckerchief** (nek'ēr-chif), *n.* Kerchief for the neck.

**necklace** (nek'lās), *n.* Ornament of beads or precious stones worn round the neck.

**necktie** (nek'ti), *n.* Scarf or band worn round the neck and tied in front.

**necrology** (nek-ro'lō-jī), *n.* Register of deaths. — **necrologist**, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, list.]

**necromancer** (nek-ro-man-sēr), *n.* One who practices necromancy; sorcerer.

**necromancy** (nek-ro-man-si), *n.* 1. Pretended art of revealing future events by communication with the dead. 2. Enchantment; magic. [Gr. *nekromanteia*—*nekros*, dead and *man-teia*, prophesying.]

**necromantic** (nek-ro-man'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to necromancy. 2. Performed by necromancy.

**necropolis** (nek-rop'o-lis), *n.* Cemetery. [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *polis*, city.]

**necrosis** (nek-rō'sis), *n.* 1. Death of a small part of animal tissue. 2. Disease in plants showing in black spots over decaying parts of the leaves. — **necrotic**, *a.* Characterized by necrosis. [Gr.]

**nectar** (nek'tar), *n.* 1. In Gr. *myth.* Fabled drink of the Gods. 2. Any delicious beverage; honey in flowers. [Gr.]

**nectarine** (nek'ta-rin), *I. a.* Sweet as nectar. *II. n.* Variety of peach with a smooth rind. [nectar.]

**nectarous** (nek'ta-rus), *a.* Sweet as nectar.

**nectary** (nek'ta-ri), *n.* Part of a flower which secretes honey.

**née** (nā), *a.* Born. (Used to introduce the maiden name of a married woman). [Fr.]

**need** (nēd), *I. n.* State that requires relief; want. *II. vt.* Have occasion for. [A. S. *nyd*, *need*.]

**needful** (nēd'fōl), *a.* 1. Full of need; needy. 2. Necessary; requisite. — **needfully**, *adv.* — **needfulness**, *n.*

**needle** (nēdl), *n.* 1. Small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread. 2. Anything like a needle, as the magnetized pointer of a compass. [A. S. *naedel*.]

**needle-gun** (nēd'gūn), *n.* Gun or rifle loaded at the breech with a cartridge which is exploded by the prick of a needle. [need'lessly, *adv.*

**needless** (nēd'les), *a.* Unnecessary. — **needs** (nēdz), *adv.* Of necessity; indispensably. [A. S. *nedes*, gen. of *need*.]

**needy** (nē'di), *a.* Destitute; very poor. — **needily**, *adv.* — **neediness**, *n.*

**ne'er** (nâr), *adv.* Contraction of NEVER.

**nefarious** (ne-fā'ri-us), *a.* Impious; wicked in the extreme; villainous. — **nefariously**, *adv.* — **nefariousness**, *n.* [L. *nefarius*.]

**negation** (ne-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Denial. 2. Absence of anything affirmative; emptiness. [L. *negatio*.]

**negative** (neg-a-tiv), *I. a.* 1. That denies. 2. Implying absence. 3. That stops or restrains. *II. n.* 1. Proposition by which something is denied. 2. In *gram.* Word that denies. 3. Veto. 4. Side which denies. 5. Picture in which the lights and shades are reversed. *III. vt.* 1. Prove the contrary. 2. Reject by vote; veto. — **negatively**, *adv.* — **negativeness**, *n.* [L. — *nego*, deny.]

**neglect** (neg-lekt'), *I. vt.* 1. Disregard. 2. Omit by carelessness. *II. n.* 1. Disregard; slight. 2. Omission. [L. *negligo* — *nec*, not, and *lego*, gather.]

*Syn.* Inattention; heedlessness.

**neglectful** (neg-lekt'fōl), *a.* Careless; accustomed to omit or neglect things; slighting. — **neglectfully**, *adv.*

**negligée** (neg-li-zhā'), *n.* 1. Easy undress. 2. Plain, loose house gown. [Fr. *négligé*.]

**negligence** (neg'li-jens), *n.* Quality of being negligent; habitual neglect; carelessness; omission of duty.

**negligent** (neg'li-jent), *a.* Neglecting; careless; inattentive. — **negligently**, *adv.*

**negotiable** (ne-gō'shi-a-bl), *a.* Transferable. — **negotiability**, *n.*

**negotiate** (ne-gō'shi-āt), *I. vi.* Bargain; hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement. *II. vt.* Arrange for by agreement. — **negotiator**, *n.* — **negotiation**, *n.* [L. *negotiator* — *negotium*, business — *nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure.]

**negro** (nēgrō), *n.* [*fem.* ne'gress.] One of the black race in Africa. [Sp. *negro* — L. *niger*, black.]

**negus** (nē'gus), *n.* Punch made of portwine, hot water, lemon juice, nutmeg, and a little sugar. [Invented by Colonel Negus about 1705.]

**neigh** (nā), *I. vi.* Utter the cry of a horse. *II. n.* Cry of a horse. [A. S. *hnaegan*.]

**neighbor** (nā'būr), *I. n.* Person who dwells near another. *II. vi.* Live near. *III. vt.* Be near to. [A. S. *neahbur* — *neah*, near, and *gebūr*, dweller.]

**neighborhood** (nā'būr-hōd), *n.* 1. State of being neighbors. 2. Adjoining district; vicinity. 3. Neighbors. *Syn.* Vicinity; proximity.

**neighborly** (nā'būr-li), *a.* and *adv.* Like a neighbor; friendly; social.

**neither** (nē'thēr or nī'thēr), *a., pron., and conj.* Not either. [A. S. *neawther* — *nehwaether* — *nā*, no, and *hwaether*, either.] [neck. [So. Afr. Dut.]]

**nek** (nek), *n.* Mountain pass; corner;

**Nemesis** (nem'e-sis), *n.* 1. In Gr. *myth.* Goddess of vengeance. 2. Retributive justice. [Gr. — *nemo*, distribute.]

**Neolithic** (nē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* Of the later part of the "Stone age", when stone implements of higher finish were used than in the Paleolithic, or first part.

**neology** (nē-ō'lō-jī), *n.* 1. New word or expression. 2. New doctrine. [Gr.]

**neophyte** (nē-ō-fit), *n.* 1. New convert. 2. Novice. [Gr. *neos*, new, and *phytos*, grown.]

**nepenthe** (ne-pen'thē), **nepenthes** (ne-pen'thēz), *n.* 1. Drug that relieves pain. 2. Magic potion bringing oblivion. 3. Plant having a cup or pitcher attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid; pitcher plant. [Gr. — *ne* priv., and *penthos*, grief, sorrow.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**nephew** (nē'ū or nev'ū), *n.* [*fem. niece.*] Son of a brother or sister. [*Fr. neveu—L. nepos.*]

**nepotism** (nep'o-tizm), *n.* Undue favoritism to one's relations — **nepotist**, *n.* One who practices nepotism. [*L. nepos, nephew.*]

**Neptune** (nep'tūn), *n.* 1. In *Rom. myth.* God of the sea. 2. Outermost known planet, discovered in 1846, 2,800,000,000 miles distant from the sun. 3. *Fig.* The ocean. [*L. Neptunus.*]



Neptune.

**Nereid** (nērē-id), *n.* In *Gr. myth.* Sea-nymph, one of the daughters of the sea-god Nereus, who attended Neptune riding on sea-horses.

**nerve** (nĕrv), *n.* 1. Orig. tendon or sinew. 2. One of the fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain. 3. Physical strength. 4. Firmness of mind; courage. 5. Assurance; impudence. *II. vt.* Give strength or vigor to; encourage. [*L. nervus—root of SNARE. Cf. Ger. schnur, string.*] [*for strength.*]

**nerveless** (nĕrv'les), *a.* Without nerve

**nervine** (nĕrv'in), *i. a.* Acting on the nerves; quieting nervous excitement. *II. n.* Medicine that soothes the nerves. [*L. nervinus.*]

**nervous** (nĕrv'us), *a.* 1. Strong; vigorous. 2. Pertaining to the nerves. 3. Having the nerves easily excited or weak. — **nervously**, *adv.* — **nervousness**, *n.* — *Nervous system*, brain, spinal chord, and nerves collectively. [*Fr. nerveux—L. nervosus.*]

**nerve** (nĕrv'v), *a.* Exhibiting nerve or fortitude; courageous.

**nescience** (nesh'ens), *n.* Want of knowledge. [*L. nescientia—nescio, be ignorant—ne, not, and scio, know*]

**nest** (nest), *n.* 1. Place in which the eggs of an animal are laid and hatched. 2. Comfortable residence. 3. Abode of a large number, often in a bad sense. 4. Number of boxes each inside the next larger. *II. vt.* Build and occupy a nest. — *Nest-egg*. 1.



Nest.

Egg left in the nest to induce the hen to lay more. 2. Something laid up as a beginning of a collection. [*A. S.*]

**nestle** (nes'l), *vt.* 1. Lie close or snug, as in a nest. 2. Settle comfortably. *III. vt.* Cherish, as a bird her young. [*A. S. nestlian.*]

**nestling** (nest'ling), *i. a.* Newly hatched. *II. n.* Young bird in the nest.

**net** (net), *n.* 1. Instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, etc. 2. Anything like a net; snare; difficulty. *II. vt.* [netting; netted.] 1. Form as network. 2. Take with a net. 3. Cover with network. *III. vt.* Form network. [*A. S.*]

**net** (net), *i. a.* 1. Pure; unadulterated. 2. Clear of all charges and deductions — opposed to *gross*. *II. vt.* [netting; netted.] Produce as clear profit. [*See NEAT.*]

**nether** (neth'ēr), *a.* Beneath another; lower. — **nethermost**, *a.* Lowest. [*A. S. neothera.*]

**netting** (net'ing), *n.* 1. Act of forming network. 2. Piece of network.

**nettle** (net'l), *n.* Common plant covered with poisonous, stinging hairs. *II. vt.* Fret as a nettle does the skin; irritate. [*A. S. netele.*]

**nettlerash** (net'l-rash), *n.* Kind of fever characterized by a rash or eruption on the skin like that caused by the stings of a nettle.

**network** (net'wŭrk), *n.* Piece of work or fabric formed like a net.

**neural** (nū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the nerves. [*Gr. neuron, nerve.*]

**neuralgia** (nū-ra'ljā), *n.* Pain in the nerves. [*Gr. neuron, nerve, and algos, pain.*] [*to neuralgia.*]

**neuralgic** (nū-ral'jik), *a.* Pertaining to

**neurasthenia** (nū-ras-thē'nā), *n.* Nervous debility. [*Gr. neuron, nerve, and asthenia, weakness.*]

**neurility** (nū-ril'i-ti), *n.* Specific function of the nerves or nerve-fibers — that of conducting nerve force (stimuli).

**neurology** (nū-ro'l'o-jī), *n.* Science of the nerves and their functions.

**neurologist** (nū-ro'l-o-jist), *n.* One well versed in neurology.

**neurosis** (nū-rō'sis), *n.* Nervous disease or affection, as *hysteria, neuralgia* etc. [*Gr. neuron, nerve.*]

**neurotic** (nū-ro'tik), *i. a.* Relating to, or seated in, the nerves. *II. n.* 1. Disease of the nerves. 2. Medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.

**neurotomy** (nū-ro'tom-i), *n.* Cutting or dissection of a nerve. [*Gr. neuron, nerve, and tome, cutting.*]



**neuter** (nū'tēr). I. *a.* 1. Taking no part with either side. 2. Neither masculine nor feminine. 3. Intransitive. 4. Without stamens or pistils. 5. Without sex. II. *n.* 1. One taking no part in a contest. 2. Plant having neither stamens nor pistils. 3. Sexless animal, as the working bee. [L. —*ne*, not, and *uter*, either.]

**neutral** (nū'tral). I. *a.* 1. Being neuter; indifferent; unbiased. 2. Neither very good nor very bad. 3. Neither acid nor alkaline. II. *n.* Person or nation that takes no part in a contest. — **neu'trally**, *adv.* — **neu'tral-ity**, *n.* [L. *neutralis* = neuter, neither.]

**neutralize** (nū'tral-iz), *vt.* Render neutral, indifferent or of no effect. — **neu'tralizer**, *n.* — **neutraliza-tion**, *n.*

**never** (nev'ēr), *adv.* 1. Not ever; at no time. 2. In no degree; not. [A.S. *naefre* = *ne*, not, and *aefre*, ever.]

**nevertheless** (nev'ēr-the-les'), *adv.* Not the less; in spite of that.

*Syn.* But; however; yet; still.

**new** (nū), *a.* 1. Having happened or originated lately. 2. Not before known. 3. Not of an ancient family. 4. Renovated. 5. Unaccustomed. — **newly**, *adv.* — **newness**, *n.* [A.S. *niwe*, *neowe*.]

*Syn.* Fresh; recent; modern; novel; strange; unusual; untried.

**newel** (nū'el), *n.* 1. Upright post from which the steps of a winding staircase radiate. 2. Large post at foot or head of a staircase, supporting the handrail. [O. Fr. *nual* — L. *nucalis*, like a nut — *nux*, nut.]

**newfangled** (nū-fang'gld), *a.* 1. Fond of new things. 2. Newly devised. [Eng. *new*, and A. S. *fongol*, disposed to take.]

**new-fashioned** (nū-fash'und), *a.* Newly fashioned; lately come into fashion.

**Newfoundland** (nū'fund-land), *n.* Variety of large water-dog from Newfoundland.

**news** (nūz), *n.* 1. Something new. 2. Recent account; fresh information of something that has just happened. — **news-agent**, *n.* Dealer in newspapers, magazines, etc. — **news-boy**, *n.*

**newsman**, *n.* Boy or man who delivers or sells newspapers. — **news-monger** (nūz'mung-gēr), *n.* Gossip. — **news-paper**, *n.* Paper published periodically for circulating news, etc.

**New-Style** (nū'stil), *n.* Gregorian (as opposed to the Julian) method of reckoning the calendar.

**newsy** (nū'zi), *a.* Full of news.

**newt** (nūt), *n.* Small amphibious animal similar to a lizard. [From M. E. *an ewot* — A. S. *eft*, *efeta*. Cf. Low Ger. *efältz*, lizard.]

**New Year** (nū'yēr), **New-Year's day** (nū'yērz-dā), *n.* First day of the year; January 1.

**next** (nekst). I. *a.* Nearest in place, time, order, degree, rank, relation, etc. II. *adv.* Nearest; immediately after. [A. S. *neahst*, *nyhst*, superl. of *neah*, near.]

**nib** (nib), *n.* Something small and pointed; point, esp. of a pen. — **nib-bed** (nibd), *a.* Having a nib. [Same as NEB.]

**nibble** (nib'l), *vt.* and *vi.* Bite by small nips; eat by bits. — **nibbler**, *n.* [Freq. of NIP.]

**niblick** (nib'lik), *n.* Golf club with a cup-shaped iron head.

**nice** (nis), *a.* 1. Foolishly particular; hard to please; fastidious. 2. Requiring refinement of apprehension or delicacy of treatment. 3. Exact. 4. Delicate; dainty. 5. Agreeable; delightful. — **nicely**, *adv.* — **niceness**, *n.* — **nicety** (nī'sē-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being nice. 2. Delicate management; delicacy of perception. 3. Subtlety; precision. 4. Fastidiousness; squeamishness. — *To a nicety*, with great exactness; to a turn. [O. Fr. *nice*, foolish — L. *nescius*, ignorant.]

**niche** (nich), *n.* 1. Recess in a wall for a statue, etc. II. *vt.* Place in a niche. [It. *nicchia* — L. *mitulus*, sea-shell.]

**nick** (nik), *n.* 1. Notch cut into something. 2. Score or tally. 3. Precise moment of time. II. *vt.* Cut in notches. [Another form of NOTCH.]

**Nick** (nik), *n.* Old Nick; devil. [A. S. *nicor*, Water-spirit. See NIX.]

**nickel** (nik'el), *n.* 1. Grayish-white metal, very malleable and ductile. 2. U. S. nickel coin, of the value of five cents. [Sw. and Ger. — Sw. *koppar-nickel*, lump of copper. Cf. Icel. *hnikull*, lump.] [as KNICK-KNACK.]

**nicknack** (nik'nak), *n.* Trifle. [Same] **nickname** (nik'nām). I. *n.* Name given in contempt or sportive familiarity. II. *vt.* Give a nickname to. [Corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *an ekename*, an additional name. Cf. Sw. *oeknamn*. Low Ger. *oekelnam*. See EKE.]

**nicotine** (nik'o-tin or -tēn), *n.* Poisonous volatile alkaloid base obtained from the tobacco plant. [After Jean Nicot, who sent the first tobacco to France from Lisbon.]

**nictate** (nik'tāt), **nic'titate**, *vt.* Wink. — **nicta'tion**, **nicita'tion**, *n.* [L. *nictare*, nod, wink.]

**nidging** (ni'j'ing), *a.* Insignificant.

**odororous** (ni'do-rus), *a.* Steaming and reeking, as in cooking. [L.]

**niece** (nēs), *n.* Daughter of a brother or sister. [Fr. *nièce*.]

**nidus** (ni'dus), *n.* Nest. [L.]

**niello** (ni-el'ō), *n.* Rich design in black on silver ground, or conversely in silver on black ground, the black consisting of an alloy, with which the grooves in the silver are filled. [It.—*L. nigellum*, blackish.]

**niggard** (ni'g'ard), *I. n.* Miser. *II. a.* Meanly avaricious. — **nig'ardly**, *adv.* — **nig'ardliness**, *n.*

**nigger** (ni'g'ēr), *n.* Negro. [A more English form than *negro*—*L. niger*, black.]

**nigh** (ni), *I. a.* Near; not remote in time, etc.; close. *II. adv.* Near; almost. *III. prep.* Near to. [A. S. *neah*.]

*Syn.* Adjacent; contiguous.

**night** (nit), *n.* 1. Time from sunset to sunrise. 2. Darkness, intellectual or moral; state of adversity; death. [A. S. *niht*, prob.—Sans. *nac*, vanish.]

**nightcap** (nit'kap), *n.* 1. Cap worn at night in bed. So **nightdress**,

**nightgown**, **nightshirt**. 2. Drink taken at bedtime. [the night.]

**nightfall** (nit'fal), *n.* Beginning of

**nightingale** (nit'in-gäl), *n.* Small bird celebrated for its singing at night. [A. S. *nihtegale* — *niht*, night, and *galean*, sing. See **YELL**.]

**nightly** (nit'li), *I. a.* Done or happening by night or every night. *II. By night*; every night.

**nightmare** (nit'mâr), *n.* Dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness of motion or speech. [A. S. *niht*, nigh, and *maræ*, incubus.]

**nightshade** (nit'shäd), *n.* Name of several plants having narcotic properties.

**nihilism** (ni'hi-lizm), *n.* 1. Belief in nothing. 2. In Russia, the system of socialists, seeking to overturn all the existing institutions of society. [From *L. nihil*, nothing.] [fesses nihilism.]

**nihilist** (ni'hi-list), *n.* One who pronounces **nil** (*nil*), *n.* Nothing. [L. contr. of *nihil*, nothing.] [bus.]

**nimb** (nimbd), *a.* Having a nimble (*nim'bl*), *a.* Light and quick in motion. — **nimbly**, *adv.* — **nimble-ness**, *n.* [A. S. *numol*, quick at catching, — *niman* (Ger. *nehmen*), take.]

*Syn.* Agile; quick. See **LIVELY**.



Nightingale.

**nimbus** (nim'bus), *n.* 1. Rain-cloud; 2. Circle or disk of light round the heads of saints, etc. [L.]

**incompoop** (nin'kum-pöp), *n.* Fool. [From *L. non compos* (*mentis*).]

**nine** (nin), *a.* and *n.* Eight and one. [A. S. *nigon*.] [repeated.]

**ninefold** (nin'fold), *a.* Nine times

**ninepins** (nin'pinz), *n.* Game in which nine large wooden pins are set up to be bowled at. [ten. [A. S. *nigontyne*.]]

**nineteen** (nin-tēn'), *a.* and *n.* Nine and

**ninety** (nin'ti), *a.* and *n.* Nine times ten. [A. S. *nigontig*.] [ninno, child.]

**ninny** (nin'i), *n.* Simpleton; fool. [It. **ninth** (ninth), *I. a.* Last of nine; next after the 8th. *II. n.* One of nine equal parts. [A. S. *nigotha*.] [place.]

**ninthly** (ninth'li), *adv.* In the ninth

**nip** (nip), *n.* Sip. [Ger. *nippen*, take a sip.]

**nip** (nip), *I. vt.* [nip'ping; nipped.] 1. Pinch. 2. Cut off the edge, end, or point, as with a pair of pincers. 3. Check the growth or vigor of. *II. n.* 1. Pinch. 2. Cutting off the end. 3. Blast; destruction by frost. — **nip'pingly**, *adv.* — [From root of **KNIFE**. Dut. *knippen*, Ger. *kneipen*.]

**nipper** (nip'ēr), *n.* 1. He who or that which nips. 2. One of the fore-teeth of a horse. 3. In *pl.* Small pincers.

**nipple** (nip'l), *n.* 1. Mamilla; teat. 2. Small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun. [A dim. of **NIB**.]

**nit** (nit), *n.* Egg of a louse or other small insect. [A. S. *nihtu*.]

**niter**, **nitre** (ni'tēr), *n.* Nitrate of potash. [Fr.—Gr. *nitron*—Ar. *nitrun*, *natrun*.]

**nitrate** (ni'trät), *n.* Salt of nitric acid. — *Nitrate of silver*, lunar caustic. — **ni'trated**, *a.* Combined with nitric acid.

**nitric** (ni'trik), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling niter.

**nitrogen** (ni'tro-jen), *n.* Colorless, tasteless and odorless gas forming nearly four-fifths of the atmospheric air by volume. — **nitrog'enous**, *a.* [Gr. *nitron*, and *gennao*, generate.]

**nitro-glycerine** (ni'tro-glis'ēr-in), *n.* Explosive compound produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

**nitrous** (ni'trus), *a.* Resembling or containing niter. — *Nitrous oxide*, laughing gas.

**nix** (niks), **nixie** (niks'i), *n.* Water spirit, good or bad. [Ger. *nix* (fem. *nixe*).] [Short for **NONE**.]

**no** (nō), *a.* Not any; not one; none.

**no** (nō), *adv.* Word of refusal or denial. [A. S. *na*, compounded of *ne*, not, and *a*, ever.]

**nob** (nob), *n.* Knob; head.  
**nob** (nob), *n.* Superior sort of person. [A familiar contr. of NOBLEMAN.]  
**nooby** (nob'i), *a.* Stylish; elegant; swell. [Slang.]  
**nobility** (no-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Superiority in rank, character, etc. 2. Peerage.  
**noble** (nō'bl), *I. a.* 1. Exalted in rank, or high birth. 2. High in excellence. 3. Generous. *II. n.* Person of exalted rank; peer.—**no'bleman**, *n.*—**no'bleness**, *n.*—**no'bly**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. nobilis*.]  
*Syn.* Honorable; lofty. See GRAND.  
**nobody** (nō'bod-i), *n.* 1. No person. 2. Person of no account.  
**nocent** (nō'sent), *a.* Harmful.  
**noctambulist** (nok-tam'bū-list), *n.* One who walks in his sleep. [*L.—nox*, night, and *ambulo*, walk.]  
**nocturn** (nok'tūrn), *n.* Religious service at night. [*L. nocturnus—nox*, night.]  
**nocturnal** (nok-tūr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to night; happening by night; roaming at night.  
**nod** (nod), *I. vt.* [nod'ding; nod'ded.] 1. Give a quick forward motion of the head. 2. Let the head drop in weariness. *II. vt.* 1. Incline. 2. Signify by a nod. 3. Bedrowsy. *III. n.* Bending forward of the head quickly. [Mid. Eng. *nodden*.] [See NODE.]  
**nodal** (nō'dal), *a.* Pertaining to nodes.  
**noddle** (nod'l), *n.* Head. [*O. Dut. knodde*, knob.]  
**node** (nōd), *n.* 1. Knot; knob. 2. One of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. 3. Point where a curve intersects itself. 4. Joint of a stem or place where the leaves grow out. [*L. nodus* (for *gnodus*). Allied to KNOT.]  
**nodose** (nō'dōs), *a.* Having knots or swelling joints; knotty. [lump.]  
**nodule** (nod'ul), *n.* Little knot or  
**noise** (noiz), *I. n.* 1. Sound. 2. Over-loud sound; din. 3. Loud talk; rumor. *II. vt.* Spread by rumor. [*O. Fr. noise*.]  
*Syn.* Clamor; clatter.  
**noiseless** (noiz'les), *a.* Without noise; silent.—**noise'lessly**, *adv.*—**noise'lessness**, *n.*  
**noisome** (noi'sum), *a.* 1. Unhealthy. 2. Disgusting.—**noi'somely**, *adv.*  
*Syn.* Unwholesome; insalubrious; noxious; offensive; destructive.  
**noisy** (noi'zi), *a.* Making a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent.—**noi'sily**, *adv.*—**noi'siness**, *n.*  
**nolle prosequi** (nō'le pros'e-kwi). Formal discontinuance of a legal proceeding, either civil or criminal. [*L.*=Refuse to prosecute.]

**nomad** (nom'ad), *n.* One of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of pasture. [*Gr. nomas—nomos*, pasture.]  
**nomadic** (no-mad'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling nomads; wandering.  
**No Man's Land** (nōmanz land), *n.* In World War, the ground between the front or fighting lines of opposing forces.  
**nomenclature** (nō'men-klē-tūr), *n.* 1. System of naming. 2. Technical terms of a science.  
**nominal** (nom'i-nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a name. 2. Existing only in name. 3. Formed from a noun.—**nom'inally**, *adv.* [*L. nominalis—nomen*, name.]  
**nominate** (nom'in-āt), *vt.* Name; appoint; propose by name. [*L. nomino*.]  
**nomination** (nom-in-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of power or nominating. 2. State of being nominated.  
**nomivative** (nom'in-a-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Naming. 2. In *gram.* Applied to the case of the subject. *II. n.* Case of the subject. [who nominates.]  
**nominator** (nom'in-ā-tūr), *n.* One  
**nominee** (nom-in-ē'), *n.* One nominated, or appointed.  
**non-**. *Not*, a Latin word used as a prefix, as in *non-appearance*, *non-attendance*, *non-compliance*.  
**nonage** (non'āj), *n.* State of being not of age; minority.—**non-aged**, *a.*  
**nonagenarian** (non-a-je-nā'ri-an), *n.* One ninety years old. [*L.—nonageni*, ninety each.]  
**nonce** (nons), *n.* Present time or occasion. [From *for then ones*. See ONCE.]  
**nonchalance** (nang-sha-lāngs'), *n.* Coolness; indifference. [*Fr.*]  
**nonchalant** (nang-sha-lāng'), *a.* Careless; reckless; cool; indifferent. [*Fr.*—*non*, not, and *chaloir*, get hot.]  
**non-commissioned** (non-kom-mish'und), *a.* Not having a commission (from the President), as an officer in the army or navy below the rank of lieutenant.  
**non-committal** (non-kom-mit'al), *a.* Unwilling to express an opinion; not pledging to any course or view.  
**non compos mentis** (non-kom'pos-men'tis), *n.* Not of sound mind. [*L.*]  
**non-concurrence** (non-kon-kūr'ens), *n.* Dissent; refusal to agree.  
**non-conductor** (non-kon-duk'tūr), *n.* Substance which does not transmit certain properties or conditions, as heat or electricity; insulator.  
**nonconformist** (non-kon-farm'ist), *n.* One who does not conform; esp. one who refused to conform to the established church of England at the restoration of Charles II.

-fātō, fat, tāsē, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**nonconformity** (non-kon-farm'i-ti), *n.* 1. Want of conformity. 2. In England, refusal to unite with the established church.

**non-content** (non'kon-tent or non-kon-tent'), *n.* 1. One not content. 2. In the British House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.

**nondescript** (non-de-skript). *I. a.* 1. Novel. 2. Odd; unclassifiable. *II. n.* 1. Anything not yet described or classed. 2. Person or thing not easily described or classed. [*L. non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.]

**none** (nun), *a.* and *pron.*; *sing.* and *pl.* Not one; not any; not the smallest part. [*A.S. nan*—*ne*, and *an*, one.]

**nonentity** (non-en-ti-ti), *n.* 1. Want of entity or being. 2. Thing not existing. 3. Person or thing of no value.

**nones** (nōnz), *n.* 1. In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the Ides—the 5th of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months. 2. In R. C. Church, season of prayer observed at noon (formerly at 3 P. M., the ninth (nona) hour). [*L. -nonus*, ninth—*novem*, nine.]

**nonesuch** (nun'such), *n.* Thing superior to all others.

**nonfulfilment** (non-fol-fil'ment), *n.* Failure or neglect to fulfill. [*RATION.*

**nonillion** (nō-nil'yūn), *n.* See **NUMERON-JURING** (non-jō'ring), *a.* Not taking the oath of allegiance.

**nonobservance** (non-ob-zēr'vans), *n.* Failure or neglect to observe.

**nonpareil** (non-pa-rel'). *I. n.* 1. Person or thing without an equal. 2. Unqualified excellence. 3. Small printing type between *minion* and *agate*. This line is printed in Nonpareil.

*II. a.* Without an equal; matchless. [*Fr.—non*, not, and *pareil*, equal.]

**nonpayment** (non-pā'ment), *n.* Failure or neglect to pay.

**nonplus** (non'plus). *I. n.* State in which no more can be done or said; great difficulty. *II. vt.* [non'plusing or non'plussing; non'plused or non'plussed.] Throw into complete perplexity; puzzle. [*L. non*, not, and *plus*, more.]

**non-resident** (non-rez'i-dent), *a.* Not residing in the place.

**nonresistance** (non-re-zis'tans), *n.* Passive submission, as to injustices.

**nonsense** (non'sens), *n.* 1. Absurd talk or actions. 2. Trifles.

*Syn.* Folly; absurdity; balderdash; silliness; stuff; twaddle; trash.

**nonsensical** (non-sen'sik-al), *a.* Without sense; absurd.—**nonsensicality**, *adv.*

**nonsuit** (non'sūt). *I. n.* Withdrawal of a suit at law, either voluntarily or by the judgment of the court. *II. vt.* Order that a plaintiff drop his suit.

**noodle** (nō'dl), *n.* Simpleton; block-head. [*Colloq.*]

**noodle** (nō'dl), *n.* Dough formed in strips, dried, and used in soups. [*Ger. nudel.*] [*treat*; corner. [*Gael. nìuc.*]

**nook** (nok), *n.* Narrow secluded recess. **noon** (nōn). *I. n.* Mid-day; time when the sun is in the meridian. *II. a.* Belonging to mid-day; meridional. [*A. S. non-tid* (noontide)—*L. nona* (hora), ninth (hour). See **NONES.**]

**noonday** (nōn'dā), *n.* Mid-day.

**noontide** (nōn'tid), *n.* Time of noon; mid-day.

**noose** (nōs). *I. n.* Loop formed with a running knot. *II. vt.* Tie or catch in a noose. [*O. Fr. nous*, plur. of *nou*—*L. nodus*, knot.]

**nor** (nār), *conj.* Particle marking the second part of a negative proposition; correlative to **NEITHER** or **NOT**. [*Contr. — neither*, a form of **NEITHER.**]

**nor** (nār), *conj.* Particle marking the second part of a negative proposition; correlative to **NEITHER** or **NOT**. [*Contr. — neither*, a form of **NEITHER.**]

**norm** (narm), *n.* Rule or standard. [*L.*

**normal** (narm'al), *a.* 1. According to rule; regular. 2. Model; standard. 3. Perpendicular.—**normally**, *adv.*—*Normal school*, school for training teachers. [*L. normalis*—*norma*, rule.]

**Norman** (narm'an). *I. n.* Native or inhabitant of Normandy. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy. [The invading *Northmen* from Scandinavia gave their name to Normandy.]

**Norse** (nars). *I. a.* Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. *II. n.* Language of ancient Scandinavia. [*Norw. Norsk* (= *Northisk*), from **NORTH.**]

**north** (narth), *n.* 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. 2. Region lying to the north.—**north pole**, northern extremity of the earth's axis, first reached by Robt. E. Peary, April 6, 1909. [*A. S.*]

**north-east** (narth-ēst'). *I. n.* Point between the north and east, equidistant from each. *II. a.* Belonging to, coming from or moving toward the north-east.

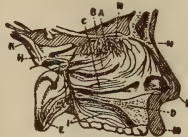
**north-easterly** (narth-ēst'ēr-li), *a.* Toward or coming from the north-east.

**north-eastern** (narth-ēs'tērn), *a.* Belonging to the north-east; being in the north-east, or in that direction.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, chen.

**north-eastward** (narth-ēst'ward), *adv.* Towards the north-east.  
**northerly** (narth'ēr-li). I. *a.* Being toward the north; from the north. II. *adv.* Toward or from the north.  
**northern** (narth'ēr-n), *a.* Pertaining to the north; being in the north or in direction towards it.—**northerner**, *n.* One living in the north.  
**northernmost** (narth'ēr-n-mōst), **northmost** (narth'mōst), *a.* Situate at the point furthest north.  
**northward** (narth'ward), **northwardly** (narth'ward-li). I. *a.* Being toward the north. II. *adv.* (also northwards), toward the north.  
**north-west** (narth-west'). I. *n.* Point between the north and west, equidistant from each. II. *a.* Pertaining to or from the north-west.  
**north-westerly** (narth-west'ēr-li), *a.* Toward or from the north-west.  
**north-western** (narth-west'ēr-n), *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-west or in that direction.  
**Norwegian** (nar-wē'ji-an). I. *a.* Pertaining to Norway. II. *n.* Native of Norway.

A, B and C. Superior, middle and inferior turbinate bones. D. Upper jaw-bone. E. Uvula, soft palate. H. H. Network of olfactory nerves. I. Upper jaw branches of the tripartite nerve. K. L. Lip of the nose. M. Upper lip. N. Nasal bone.



EXTERIOR WALL OF LEFT NOSTRIL.

**nose** (nōz). I. *n.* 1. Organ of smell. 2. Power of smelling; sagacity. 3. Something resembling a nose. II. *vt.* Smell; trace or pry out. III. *vi.* Smell; sniff; pry. [A. S. *nosu*.] [horse].  
**nosebag** (nōz'bag), *n.* Feedbag for a horse.  
**nosegay** (nōz'gā), *n.* Bunch of fragrant flowers; posy; bouquet.  
**nosology** (nos-ol-ō-jī), *n.* Branch of medicine which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases.—**nosological**, *a.*—**nosologist**, *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse].  
**nostiril** (nos-tril), *n.* One of the apertures of the nose. [A. S. *nosthyrl*—*nos*, for *nosu*, nose, and *thyrel*, door.]  
**nostrum** (nos'trum), *n.* Medicine the composition of which is kept secret; quack or patent medicine. [L.=our own.]

**not** (not), *adv.* Word expressing denial, negation, or refusal. [Same as NAUGHT.]

**notability** (nō-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Being notable. 2. Notable person or thing.  
**notable** (nō'ta-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of being noted; remarkable; distinguished. 2. Plain. II. *n.* Person or thing worthy of note.—**not'ably**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Memorable. See EMINENT.

**notary** (nō'ta-ri), *n.* Officer authorized to attest signatures in deeds, contracts, etc., administer oaths, take depositions, etc.—**nota'rial**, *a.* [L. *notarius*.]

**notation** (nō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of recording by marks or symbols. 2. System of signs or symbols. [L. *notatio*—*noto*, mark.]

**notch** (noch). I. *n.* Nick cut in anything. II. *vt.* Cut a nick in. [See NICK, notch.]

**note** (nōt). I. *n.* 1. That by which a person or thing is known; mark or sign. 2. Brief explanation; short remark; memorandum. 3. Short letter. 4. Diplomatic paper. 5. In *mus.* Mark representing a sound, also the sound itself. 6. Paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, as a bank-note, or note of hand. 7. Notice, heed, observation. 8. Reputation; fame. II. *vt.* 1. Make a note of; notice. 2. Mark; denote. 3. Record in writing. [Fr.—L. *nota*—*gno*, root of *nosco*, know.]

**noted** (nō'ted), *a.* Well known; celebrated; eminent.—**not'edly**, *adv.*

**noteworthy** (nōt'wū-thi), *a.* Worthy of note or notice.

**nothing** (nuth'ing). I. *n.* 1. No thing. 2. Non-existence; absence or negation of being. 3. No part or degree. 4. Of no value or use; trifle. 5. Cipher. II. *adv.* In no degree; not at all.—**noth'ingness**, *n.*

**notice** (nō'tis). I. *n.* 1. Act of noting; attention. 2. Information; warning. 3. Respectful treatment. II. *vt.* 1. Mark; see. 2. Attend to. 3. Make observations upon. 4. Treat with civility. [Fr.—L. *notitia*—*nosco*, know.]

*Syn.* Observation; heed; note; consideration; regard; notification; intimation; advice; news; intelligence.

**noticeable** (nō'tis-a-bl), *a.* Able to be noticed; worthy of observation.—**not'iceably**, *adv.*

**notification** (nō-ti-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of notifying. 2. Notice given; written notice. [See NOTIFY.]

**notify** (nō'ti-fī), *vt.* Give notice or information to. [Fr. *notifier*—L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, make.]

**notion** (nō'shun), *n.* 1. Conception; opinion; whim. 2. Intention; disposition. 3. Knick-knack; small novelty. — **no'tional**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. notio* — *nosco*, know.]

**notoriety** (nō-to-rīe-tī), *n.* State of being notorious; public exposure.

**notorious** (nō-tō-rī-us), *a.* Publicly known (now used in a bad sense); infamous. — **noto'riously**, *adv.* — **noto'riousness**, *n.* [Low *L. notorius*, making known.]

**notwithstanding** (not-with-stand'-ing), *I. adv. and conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet. *II. prep.* In spite of. **nought** (nat). *I. n.* Not anything; nothing. *II. adv.* In no degree. — *Set at nought*, despise. [Same as **NAUGHT**.]

**noun** (noun), *n.* In *gram.* Name of anything; substantive. [O. Fr. *non* (Fr. *nom*) — *L. nomen*. See **NAME**.]

**nourish** (nūr'ish), *vt.* 1. Feed; make grow; bring up. 2. Support; encourage. — **nour'ishment**, *n.* 1. Act of nourishing or the state of being nourished. 2. That which nourishes; food. [Fr. *nourrir* — *L. nutrio*.]

**novel** (nov'el), *I. a.* New; unusual; strange. *II. n.* Fictitious tale; romance. [L. *novus*, new.]

**noyette** (nov-el-et'), *n.* Small novel.

**novelist** (nov-el-ist), *n.* Novel-writer.

**novelty** (nov-el-tī), *n.* 1. State of being novel; newness. 2. Anything new or strange.

**November** (nō-vem'bēr), *n.* Eleventh month of the year. [Ninth month of the old Roman year; *L. novem*, nine.]

**novena** (nō-vē'na), *n.* (*R. C.*) Prayers said for nine consecutive days.

**novice** (nov'is), *n.* 1. One new in anything; beginner. 2. One newly received into a religious order or institution; probationer. [L. *novus*, new.]

**novitiate** (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* 1. State or period of being a novice. 2. Novice.

**now** (now), *I. adv.* 1. At the present time. 2. Recently. 3. At the time; meanwhile; on the other hand. *II. n.* Present time. [A. S. *nu*.] [sent time.]

**nowadays** (now'a-dāz), *adv.* At the present time. [A. S. *nu*.] [sent time.]

**noway** (nō-wā), *n.* (*R. C.*) Prayers said for nine consecutive days.

**nowhere** (nō-whēr), *adv.* In no place.

**nowise** (nō-wiz), *adv.* In no degree.

**noxious** (nok'shus), *a.* Injurious; destructive; poisonous; corrupting. — **noxiously**, *adv.* — **noxiousness**, *n.* [L. *noxius* — *noxa*, harm — *noceo*, hurt.]

**nozzle** (noz'l), *n.* Spout or projecting mouth-piece. [Diminutive of *NOSE*.]

**N-rays** (en'rāz), *n.* Radiant energy emitted by active tissues.

**Nucleate** (nū'klē-āt), *I. vt.* To form into

or around a nucleus. *II. vi.* To form a nucleus; gather around a center. — **nū'cleated**, *a.* Having a nucleus.

**nucleus** (nū'kle-us), *n.* [*pl.* nuclei (nū'kle-i)]. Central mass; kernel; core.

**nudation** (nū-dā'shun), *n.* Baring.

**nude** (nūd), *a.* Naked; bare; undraped. — **nude'ly**, *adv.* [L. *nudus*.]

**nudge** (nuj), *I. n.* Gentle push or jog. *II. vt.* Push gently. [Akin to **KNOCK**, Cf. Prov. Ger. *knutschen*, hug, squeeze.]

**nudity** (nū'di-tī), *n.* 1. Nakedness. 2. *pl.* Naked parts or figures.

**nugatory** (nū-gā-tō-rī), *a.* 1. Trifling; vain; insignificant. 2. Of no power; ineffectual. [L. — *nugae*, jokes, trifles.]

**nugget** (nuget), *n.* Lump as of a metal. [Etymology doubtful.]

**nuisance** (nū'sans), *n.* 1. That which unlawfully annoys or harms. 2. That which troubles or is offensive. [Fr. — *L. noceo*, hurt.] [*nullus*, not any.]

**null** (nul), *a.* Of no force; void. [L. *nullus* (nul'i-fi), *vt.* [null'ifying; null'ified.] Render void or of no effect. [Fr. *nullifier* — *L. nullus*, and *facio*, make.]

*Syn.* Revoke; cancel. See **ANNUL**.

**nullity** (nul'i-tī), *n.* 1. State of being null or void; nothingness. 2. That which lacks force or efficacy.

**numb** (num), *I. a.* Deprived of sensation or motion. *II. vt.* [numbing (num'ing); numbed (numd').] Make numb; deaden. — **numb'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *numen*, pa. p. of *numan*, take away.]

**number** (num'bēr), *I. n.* 1. That by which things are counted or computed. 2. Collection of things; more than one. 3. Unit in counting; numerical figure. 4. Metre, verse, esp. in *pl.* 5. In *gram.* Difference in words to express singular or plural. 6. *pl.* 4th book of the Old Test. from its having the census of the Israelites. *II. vt.* 1. Count. 2. Reckon as one of a multitude. 3. Mark with a number. 4. Amount to. [Fr. *nombre* — *L. numerus*.]

**numberless** (num'bēr-less), *a.* 1. Without number. 2. More than can be counted.

**numerable** (nū'mēr-a-bl), *a.* That may be numbered or counted. [L. *numeralis*.]

**numeral** (nū'mēr-al), *I. a.* Pertaining to or consisting of numbers. *II. n.* Figure used to express a number, as the Arabic numerals: 1, 2, 3, etc., the Roman numerals: I V X L D M etc. [L. *numeralis* — *numerus*.]

**numery** (nū'mēr-ār-i), *a.* Belonging to a certain number. [Fr. *numéraire* — Low *L. numerarius*.]

**numerate** (nū'mēr-āt), *vt.* 1. Number. 2. Point off and read, as figures.

fāte, fat, tās, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mlt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, thet.



**numeration** (nū-mēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of numbering. 2. Method of reading numbers. According to the *English* numeration, a billion is represented by a unit and 12 ciphers; according to the *French* numeration, followed in the U. S., Germany etc., by a unit and 9 ciphers. A trillion has, in Engl. 18 ciphers, in Fr. 12, and so on: quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, septillion, octillion, nonillion, etc.

	English num.	French num.
Billion .....	{ One million { millions.	{ One thousand { millions.
Trillion .....	{ One million { billions.	{ One thousand { billions.
Quadrillion ..	{ One million { trillions.	{ One thousand { trillions.

**numerator** (nū-mēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who numbers. 2. Upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.

**numeric** (nū-mer'ik), **numerical**, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting in number.—**numerically**, *adv.*

**numerous** (nū-mēr-us), *a.* Great in number; many.—**numerously**, *adv.*—**numerosness**, *n.*

**numismatic** (nū-mis-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to money, coins, or medals.—**numismatics**, *n.* Science of coins and medals. [L. *numisma*—Gr. *nomisma*, current coin—*nomizo*, use commonly—*nomos*, custom.]

**nummary** (num'a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to coins. [L. *nummarius*—*nummus*, coin.]

**numskull** (num'skul), *n.* Blockhead.

**nun** (nun), *n.* Woman who devotes herself to celibacy and seclusion in a convent. [A. S. *nunna*—L. *nonna*, nun.]

**nuncio** (nun'shi-ō), *n.* Representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government. [It.—L. *nuncius*, messenger.]

**nuncupative** (nun-kū'pa-tiv), **nuncupatory** (nun-kū'pa-tō-ri), *a.* Oral; verbal; not written. [L.—*nuncupare*, call by name.]

**nunnery** (nun'ēr-i), *n.* Convent for nuptial (nup'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.—**nuptials**, *n. pl.* Marriage; wedding ceremony. [Fr.—L. *nuptialis*—*nuptiae*, marriage—*nubo*, nuptum, marry.]

**nurse** (nūr's). 1. *n.* 1. Woman who nourishes an infant. 2. One who has the care of infants or of the sick. II. *vt.* 1. Tend, as an infant, or a sick person. 2. Manage with care and economy. [O. Fr. *nurrice* (Fr. *nourrice*)—L. *nutrix*—*nutrio*, nourish.]

**nursery** (nūr'sēr-i), *n.* 1. Apartment for young children. 2. Piece of ground where trees, shrubs, etc., are reared.

**nursling** (nūr's'ling), *n.* Infant.

**nurture** (nūr'tūr), *I. n.* 1. Act of nourishing. 2. Nourishment. II. *vt.* 1. Nourish. 2. Bring up. [Fr. *nourriture*.]

*Syn.* Nurse; cherish; tend.

**nut** (nut), 1. *n.* 1. Fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel in a hard shell. 2. Small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt. II. *vi.* [nut'ting; nut'ted.] Gather nuts. [A. S. *hnutu*.]

**nutcracker** (nut'krak-ēr), *n.* Instrument for breaking open nuts.

**nutgall** (nut'gal), *n.* Nutlike gall, as on oak leaves.

**nutmeg** (nut'meg), *n.* Aromatic kernel of an E. India tree. [NUT and O. Fr. *muge*, musk.]

**nutrient** (nū'tri-ent), *I. a.* Nourishing. II. *n.* Anything nourishing. [L.—*nutrio*, nourish.]

**nutriment** (nū'tri-ment), *n.* That which nourishes; food.—**nutrimental**, *a.* [L. *nutrimentum*—*nutrio*, nourish.]

**nutrition** (nū-trish'un), *n.* Act of nourishing. 2. Process of feeding, and promoting growth of, bodies.

**nutritious** (nū-trish'us), *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth.

**nutritive** (nū'tri-tiv), *a.* 1. Nourishing. 2. Pertaining to nutrition.

**nutty** (nut'i), *a.* 1. Having the flavor of nuts. 2. Full of nuts.

**nuxvomica** (nuks-vom'ik-a), *n.* Seed of an E. Indian tree, from which the powerful poison known as strychnine is obtained. [L. *nux*, nut, and *vomicus*—*vomo*, vomit.]

**nuzzle** (nuz'l), *vi.* Poke about with the nose, like a pig.

**nylghau** (nil'ga), *n.* Asiatic kind of antelope. [Pers.]

**nymph** (nimf), *n.* 1. In ancient myth. One of the goddesses who inhabited every region of the earth and waters. 2. Pupa or chrysalis of an insect. [L. *nympha*—Gr. *nymphe*, bride; veiled one. Cf. L. *nupta*.]



Nux Vomica.



Nylghau.

**O** (ō), *n.* Fifteenth letter of the English alphabet. It has six sounds, as in *go, move, son, not, orb, wolf.*

**O** (ō), *interj.* 1. Exclamation of wonder, pain, grief, etc. 2. Used in solemn address or as expressive of a desire or emotion, as "O men of Athens;" "O, for an hour of ease."

**oaf** (ōf), *n.* Foolish child left by the fairies in place of another; dolt; idiot. [A form of ELF.]

**oak** (ōk), *n.* 1. Tree of many species. 2. Its timber, very hard and durable. [A. S. *ac*; Icel. *eik*; Ger. *eiche*.]

**oak apple** (ōk'apl), *n.* A spongy substance on the leaves of the oak, caused by insects, so called from its likeness to a small apple, called also **OAKLEAF-GALL**. [of oak.]

**oaken** (ōkn), *a.* Consisting of or made

**oakum** (ōkum), *n.* Old ropes untwisted into loose hemp, used in caulking the seams of ships. [A. S. *acumba*, combed out.]

**oar** (ōr), *l. n.* Light pole with a flat end for rowing boats. *II. vt. and vi.* Row. — **oared** (ōrd), *a.* Having webbed feet. [A. S. *ar*.]

**oarsman** (ōrz'man), *n.* One who rows with an oar; one skilled in rowing.

**oasis** (ō'a-sis or ō-ā'sis), *n.* (pl. oases (ō'a-sēz or ō-ā'sēz). Fertile spot in a desert. [L. — Gr. *oasis*; from Coptic *ouahe*, a resting-place or dwelling.]

**oat** (ōt), [oftener in pl. oats (ōts)], *n.* Well-known grass, the seeds of which are much used as food. [A. S. *ata*, oat.]

**oaten** (ōtn), *a.* 1. Consisting of an oat stem or straw. 2. Made of oatmeal.

**oath** (ōth), *n.* [pl. oaths (ōthz).] 1. Solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness. 2. Profane imprecation. [A. S. *ath*; Ger. *eid*; Icel. *eidhr*.]

**oatmeal** (ō'mēl), *n.* Meal made of oats. [tion, as in *object*. [L.]

**ob-**, *prefix.* Usually denotes opposition. — **obcordate** (ob-kar'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped, as a clover leaf.

**obdurate** (ob'dū-rāt), *n.* Hardened in feelings; stubborn. — **obdurately**, *adv.* — **obdurateness**, **obduracy**, *ns.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart. [L. *obduratus* — *ob*, against, and *durō*, harden.]

*Syn.* Callous; hardened; unbending; impatient; insensible. See **STUBBORN**.

**obedience** (ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* State of being obedient; dutifulness.

**obedient** (ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* Willing to obey; dutiful. — **obediently** *adv.* [Fr. — L. *obedio*.]

**obsequance** (ō-bē'sans or ō-bā'), *n.* Bow; act of reverence. [Fr. *obsequance*.]

**obelisk** (ob'e-lisk), *n.* 1. Tall, four-sided tapering pillar, cut off at the top like a flat pyramid. 2. In *print*. Dagger (†). [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, *belos*, dart.]

**obese** (ō-bēs'), *a.* Fat; fleshy. — **obeseness**, **obesity** (ō-bēs'i-ti'), *n.* Abnormal fatness. [L. *obesus*.]

**obey** (ō-bā'), *vt.* 1. Yield obedience; do as told. 2. Be ruled by. 3. Yield to. —

**obey'er**, *n.* [Fr. *obéir* — L. *obedio* — *ob*, towards, and *audio*, hear.]

**obituary** (ō-bit'ū-ār-i), *I. a.* Relating to the death of a person. *II. n.* Account of a deceased person or notice of his death.

**object** (ob'jekt'), *vt. and vi.* Obelisk. Offer in opposition; oppose.

— **object'or**, *n.* [L. — *ob*, against, and *facio*, throw.]

**object** (ob'jekt), *n.* 1. Thing perceived or brought before the mind. 2. That which is sought; end; motive. 3. That on which action is or may be exerted.

**object-glass** (ob'jekt-glās), *n.* Glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object.

**objection** (ob-jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of objecting. 2. Anything opposed; argument against. — **objectionable**, *a.*

**objective** (ob-jek'tiv), *I. a.* 1. Relating to an object. 2. Being exterior to the mind, as opp. to *subjective*; that which is real or which exists in nature in contrast with what is ideal or exists merely in the thought of the individual. 3. In *gram.* Belonging to the case of the object. *II. n.* In *gram.* Case of the object. — **object'ively**, *adv.*

**objurgation** (ob-jūr-gā'shun), *n.* Blaming; reproof; reprehension. [Fr. — L. *ob*, against, and *jurare*, chide.]

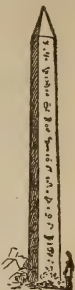
**objurgatory** (ob-jūr'ga-tō-ri), *a.* Expressing blame or reproof.

**oblade** (ob-lāt'), *a.* Flattened at opposite sides or poles; shaped like an orange. — **oblade'ness**, *n.* [L. *oblatus*.]

**oblation** (ob-lā'shun), *n.* Offering in worship or sacred service. [L. *oblatio*.]

**obligate** (ob'li-gāt), *vt.* Bind to a duty, moral or legal. — **obligation**, *n.* 1. Act of obliging. 2. Binding force; duty. 3. Indebtedness for a favor. 4. Bond with penalty on failure. — **obligatory**, *a.* Binding. [See **OBLIGE**.]

**oblige** (ō-blij'), *vt.* 1. Constrain. 2. Bind by some favor rendered. 3. Do a favor to. [L. — *ob*, and *ligo*, bind.]



tāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōvs, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**obligee** (ob-li-jē'), *n.* In law, person to whom another is bound.

**obliging** (ob-blī'jīng), *a.* Courteous; civil; kind.

**oblique** (ob-lēk'), *a.* 1. Not perpendicular; not parallel. 2. Not straightforward. —**obliquely**, *adv.* —**obliqueness**, **obliquity** (ob-lik'-wī-ti), *ns.* [Fr.—L. *ob*, and *liquis*, bent, slanting.]

**obliterate** (ob-lī'tēr-āt), *vt.* Blot out; wear out; destroy. — **obliteration**, *n.* [L.—*ob*, over, and *littera*, letter.]

**oblivion** (ob-liv'i-un), *n.* Forgetting; being forgotten. [L.—*obliviscor*, forget.]

**oblivious** (ob-liv'i-us), *a.* Forgetful; causing forgetfulness.

**oblong** (ob-lāng), *l. a.* Longer than broad. *II. n.* Rectangle longer than broad. [L. *ob*, over, and *longus*, long.]

**obloquy** (ob'lō-kwī), *n.* Reproachful language. [L.—*ob*, and *loquor*, speak.]

**obnoxious** (ob-nok'shus), *a.* 1. Liable to hurt or punishment; blameworthy. 2. Offensive. [L. *obnoxius*, hurtful.]

**oboe**. See HAUTBOY.

**obolus** (ob'ō-lus), *n.* Ancient Athenian silver coin, worth threecents.

**obscene** (ob-sēn'), *a.* Offensive to chastity; indecent. — **obscenely**, *adv.* — **obscene'ness**, *n.* — **obscenity** (ob-sen'i-ti), *n.* [Fr.—L. *obscenus*.]

**obscuration** (ob'skū-rā'shun), *n.* Act of obscuring or state of being obscured.

**obscure** (ob-skūr'), *l. a.* 1. Darkened. 2. Not distinct. 3. Unknown; humble. *II. vt.* 1. Darken. 2. Make less plain. — **obscurely**, *adv.* — **obscurity**, *n.* [L. *obscurus*, akin to Sans. *sku*, cover.]

**obsequies** (ob'se-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral rites and solemnities. [L. *obsequiae*.]

**obsequious** (ob-sē'kwī-us), *a.* Meanly servile. — **obsequiously**, *adv.*

**observable** (ob-zēr'vā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be observed. 2. Worthy of observation. — **observably**, *adv.*

**observance** (ob-zēr'vāns), *n.* 1. Act of observing; performance. 2. Attention. 3. Rule of practice; rite.

**observant** (ob-zēr'vant), *a.* Carefully attentive. — **observantly**, *adv.*

**observation** (ob-zēr-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or habit of observing. 2. Act of noting phenomena in nature. 3. Remark; opinion.

**observatory** (ob-zēr'vā-tō-ri), *n.* Place for making astronomical and physical observations. See cut.

**observe** (ob-zēr'v'), *l. vt.* 1. Regard attentively. 2. Remark. 3. Comply with; keep. *II. vi.* 1. Take notice. 2. Comment. — **observer**, *n.* [L. *observo*.]

**obsolescent** (ob-sō-les'ent), *n.* Going out of use. [L.]

**obsolete** (ob'sō-lēt), *a.* Gone out of use; antiquated. — **obsoleteness**, *n.*

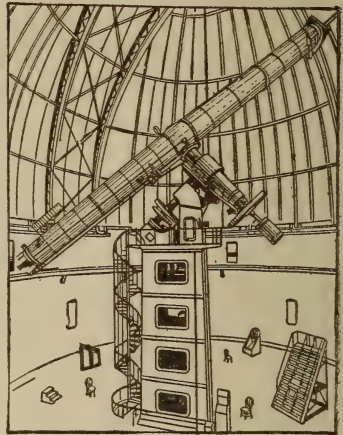
**obstacle** (ob'sta-kī), *n.* Anything that stands in the way. [L. *obstaculum*—*ob*, and *sto*, stand.]

*Syn.* Obstruction; check; difficulty; impediment; hindrance.

**obstetrics** (ob-stet'riks), *n.* Science of midwifery. [L.]

**obstinate** (ob'sti-nāt), *a.* Blindly or excessively firm. — **obstinacy**, *n.* Stubbornness; fixedness that yields with difficulty. — **obstinately**, *adv.* [L. *obstinatus*—*ob*, and *sto*, stand.]

**obstreperous** (ob-strep'ēr-us), *a.* Making a loud noise; clamorous;



YERKES OBSERVATORY, Williams Bay, Wis. Length of telescope 75 ft.; focal length 62 ft.; diameter of objective 40 inches.

noisy. — **obstreperously**, *adv.* [L.—*ob*, and *strepere*, make a noise.]

**obstruct** (ob-strukt'), *vt.* Block up; retard. — **obstruction**, *n.* 1. Act of obstructing. 2. That which obstructs. — **obstructive**, *a.* — **obstructively**, *adv.* [L. *ob*, and *struo*, pile up.]

**obtain** (ob-tān'), *l. vt.* Get; procure by effort; gain. *II. vi.* 1. Be established; continue in use; become held or prevalent. 2. Succeed. — **obtainable**, *a.* [L. *obtineo*—*ob*, and *teneo*, hold.]

**obtrude** (ob-trōd'), *l. vt.* 1. Thrust in upon when not wanted. 2. Urge upon against the will of. *II. vi.* Thrust

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mūve, wplf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



one's self or be thrust upon attention.—**obtruding**, *a.*—**obtrusion**, *n.*—**obtrusive** *a.*—**obtrusively**, *adv.* [*L. —ob and tundo, beat.*]

**obtund** (ob-tund'), *vt.* Blunt; quell.

**obtuse** (ob-tūs'), *a.* 1. Not pointed; blunt. 2. Stupid. 3. In *geom.* Greater than a right angle.—**obtusely**, *adv.*—**obtuseness**, *n.* [See **OBTUND**.]

**obverse** (ob-vērs'), *a.* 1. Bearing the face. 2. Having the base narrower than the top.—**obversely**, *adv.* [*L. —ob, towards, and verso, turn.*]

**obverse** (ob-vērs'), *n.* Side of a coin containing the head or principal symbol.—Opposed to *reverse*.

**obviate** (ob-vi-āt'), *vt.* Remove or avoid, as difficulties. [*L. obvio, meet — via, way.*] [evident. [*L. obvius.*]]

**obvious** (ob-vi-us), *a.* Manifest; plain; **oc-**, *prefix.* Form of *ob-* before words beginning with *c*, as *occur*.

**occasion** (ok-kā'zhun), 1. *n.* 1. Occurrence. 2. Opportunity. 3. Cause. 4. Necessity. II. *vt.* Bring about.—**occasional**, *a.* Occurring only at times; casual.—**occasionally**, *adv.* [*L. occasio — occido — ob, and cado, casum, fall.*] [requirement.]

*Syn.* Incident; chance; use; need;

**occident** (ok'si-dent), *n.* West, as opposed to the orient or east.—**occidental**, *a.* Western. [*L. occidentes, pr. p. of occido, fall or go down.*]

**occipital** (ok-sip'i-tal), *n.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.

**occiput** (ok'si-put), *n.* Back part of the head or skull. [*L. —ob, and caput, head.*] [*ob, and claudo, shut in.*]

**occlude** (ok-klūd'), *vt.* Absorb. [*L. —occul*]

**occult** (ok-kult'), 1. *a.* Hidden; unknown; mysterious. II. *vt.* Hide.—**occultly**, *adv.*—**occultism**, *n.* System of pretended knowledge about the mysteries of life.—**occultist**, *n.* One who studies, or believes in, occultism. [*Fr. —L. occulto, hide.*]

**occultation** (ok-ul-tā'shun), *n.* Obscuration or concealment, esp. of a heavenly body by another; eclipse.

**occupancy** (ok'ū-pān-si), *n.* Act of occupying or of taking or holding possession; possession; occupation.

**occupant** (ok'ū-pānt), *n.* One who takes or has possession.

**occupation** (ok'ū-pā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of occupying or taking possession. 2. Employment; vocation.

*Syn.* Engagement; use; tenure; profession; occupancy; calling; trade.

**occupier** (ok'ū-pi-ēr), *n.* Occupant.

**occupy** (ok'ū-pi), *vt.* 1. Seize or hold possession of. 2. Cover; fill. 3. Employ; busy. [*L. occupo — ob, and capio, take.*]

**occur** (ok-kūr'), *vi.* [occur'ring; occurred (ok-kurd').] 1. Come, or be presented, to a sense or the mind. 2. Happen; be found here and there. [*L. occurro — ob, towards, and curro, run.*]

**occurrence** (ok-kūr'ens), *n.* 1. Happening. 2. Anything that occurs; event.

**ocean** (ō'shan), 1. *n.* 1. Vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe. 2. Any one of its five great divisions, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic. 3. Immense expanse. [*Gr. —oceanos, name of the supposed vast river flowing round the world.*]

**oceanic** (ō-she-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, found or formed in, the ocean.

**ocelot** (ō'se-lot), *n.* American leopard-cat. [*Mex. ocelote.*]

**ocher, ochre** (ō'kēr), *n.* Impure ferruginous clay, used as a pigment in making paint.—**ocherous, ochreous**, *a.* [*Gr. ochros, pale yellow.*]

**oct-, octa-, octo-, prefix.** Having eight; consisting of eight. [*L. octo — Gr. okto, eight.*]

**o'clock** (o-klok'), *n.* Time of day, as indicated by the clock. [*Contr. from "of the clock."*]

**octagon** (ok-ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.—**octagonal**, *a.* [*Gr. okto, eight, and gonia, angle.*]

**octahedron** (ok-ta-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure with eight equal sides, each of which is an equilateral triangle.—**octahe'dral**, *a.* [*Gr. okto, and hedra, base.*]

**octangular** (ok-tang'gū-lar), *a.* Having eight angles. [*L. octo, eight, and angular.*]

**octave** (ok'tāv), 1. *a.* Consisting of eight. II. *n.* 1. Eight. 2. That which consists of eight. 3. In *mus.* Eighth tone, or interval of twelve semitones; any interval of equal length; the whole diatonic scale itself. [*L. octavus, eighth — octo, eight.*]

**octavo** (ok-tā'vō or -tā'vō), 1. *a.* Having eight leaves to the sheet. II. *n.* [*pl. octavos.*] 1. Book having eight leaves to the sheet, contracted 8vo. 2. Size of such a book, 6x9 inches.

**octennial** (ok-ten'i-al), *a.* Happening in every eighth year; running eight years. [*—TION.*]

**octillion** (ok-til'yun), *n.* See **NUMERO-**

**octo-**, See **OCT-**.

**October** (ok-tō'bēr), *n.* Tenth month of the year. [*In the old Roman calendar the eighth month, —octo, eight.*]

**octodecimo** (ok-to-des'i-mō), *a.* Having eighteen leaves to the sheet, contracted 18mo. [*L. octodecim, eighteen.*]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**octogenarian** (ok-to-jenā'ri-an), *n.*  
One who is eighty years old.

**octopus** (ok-tō'-pus or ok'to'-pus), *n.*  
Devilish having eight arms. [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. *pous*, foot.]



Octopus, crawling and resting.

**octeroon** (ok-to-rōn'), *n.*  
Offspring of a quadron and a white person.

**octroi** (ok-trwā'), *n.*  
Tax on articles brought into a city. [Fr.]

**octuple** (ok'tū-pl), *a.* Eightfold.

**ocular** (ok'ū-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the eye. 2. Received by actual sight. *II. n.* Eye-piece, as of a microscope. — **ocularly**, *adv.* [L. *ocularius*—*oculus*, eye.] [eyediseases.]

**oculist** (ok'ū-list), *n.* One skilled in **odalisque** (ō'dal-isk), *n.* Female slave in a Turkish harem. [Turk. *odalig*.]

**odd** (od), *a.* 1. Not paired with another; single. 2. Left over after a round number has been taken. 3. Not exactly divisible by two. 4. Strange. — **oddly**, *adv.* — **oddness**, *n.* [Icel. *oddi*, point, tongue of land, triangle. C. A. S. *ord*, point; Ger. *ort*, place.]

*Syn.* Unmatched. See **QUAINT**.

**Odd Fellow** (od'fel-ō), *n.* One of a secret benevolent society called *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*.

**oddity** (od'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being odd or singular; strangeness. 2. Queer person or thing.

**odds** (odz), *n.* 1. Difference in favor of one against another. 2. More than an even wager. 3. Advantage. 4. *pl.* Scraps, miscellaneous pieces, as in *odds and ends*. — *At odds*, at variance.

**ode** (ōd), *n.* 1. Poem written to be set to music. 2. Noble, dignified poem. [Gr.]

**odious** (ō'di-us), *a.* Hateful; offensive; repulsive. [See **ODIUM**.]

**odium** (ō'di-um), *n.* 1. Hatred. 2. Offensiveness. [L.]

**odometer** (ō-dom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring distances traversed.

**odontology** (ō-don-to'l'o-jī), *n.* Science of the nature and growth of the teeth. [Gr. *odous*, tooth, and *logos*, discourse.]

**odor** (ō'dūr), *n.* 1. Smell; perfume. 2. Reputation.

**odoriferous** (ō-dūr-īf'ēr-us), *a.* Diffusing fragrance; perfumed. — **odoriferously**, *adv.* [L. *odoriferus*—*odor*, and *fero*, bear.] [**odorously**, *adv.*

**odorous** (ō'dūr-us), *a.* Fragrant. — **ecumenical**. See **ECUMENICAL**.

**oedema** (ē-dē'ma), *n.* Swelling caused by water beneath the skin. [Gr.]

**o'er** (ōr). Contracted from **OVER**.

**Esophagus**. See **ESOPHAGUS**.

**of** (ov), *prep.* 1. From; out from. 2. Belonging to; relating to. [A. S. *of*.]

**off** (af), *adv.* 1. Away from; not on. 2. Not to take place. *II. a.* 1. Most distant; on the opposed or further side. 2. Free from work or duty, as an *off day*. 3. Other than the usual or regular. *III. prep.* Not on. *IV. interj.* Away! depart! [Same as **OF**.]

**offal** (of'al), *n.* Part of an animal unfit for use; refuse; anything worthless. [**OFF** and **FALL**.]

**offence**. Same as **OFFENSE**.

**offend** (of-fend'), *I. vt.* Displease; make angry; affront. *II. vi.* Sin; cause anger. — **offender**, *n.* [L. *ob*, against, and *fendo*, strike.]

**offense** (of-fens') *n.* 1. Act of offending; affront; insult; outrage. 2. Crime; misdemeanor; sin. 3. Umbrage.

**offensive** (of-fen'siv), *I. a.* 1. Causing offense; displeasing. 2. Disgusting. 3. Used in attack. 4. Making the first attack. *II. n.* 1. Act of the attacking party. 2. Posture of one who attacks. — **offensively**, *adv.* — **offensiveness**, *n.* [See **OFFEND**.]

**offer** (of'er), *I. vt.* 1. Make a proposal to; lay before; present to the mind. 2. Attempt. 3. Propose to give. 4. Present in worship. *II. vi.* 1. Present itself; be at hand. 2. Declare a willingness. *III. n.* Act of offering. 2. First advance. 3. That which is offered; proposal made. [L. *offero*—*ob*, towards, and *fero*, bring.]

**offering** (of'er-ing), *n.* 1. Act of making an offer. 2. That which is offered; sacrifice.

**offertory** (of'er-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Words sung or spoken during mass, or while a collection is made. 2. Offerings.

**offhand** (af'hand), *a.* and *adv.* At once; without preparation.

**office** (of'is), *n.* 1. Settled duty or employment. 2. Public position of trust or profit. 3. Act of worship. 4. Place for business. 5. Persons in an office. [L. *officium*—*ops*, aid, wealth, and *facio*, make.]

**officer** (of'i-sēr), *I. n.* 1. One who holds an office, esp. in the army or navy. 2. Constable; policeman. *II. vt.* 1. Furnish with officers. 2. Command, as officers.

**official** (of-fish'al), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to an office. 2. Depending on the proper office or authority. 3. Done by authority; authoritative. *II. n.* One who holds an office, esp. a civil office. — **officially**, *adv.*

**officiate** (of-fish't-ät), *vt.* Perform official duties.

**official** (of-fis'inal), *a.* Approved, as medicine kept prepared by apothecaries. [Fr.—*L. officina*, workshop.]

**officious** (of-fish'us), *a.* Too forward in offering services; intermeddling.—**officiously**, *adv.*—**officiousness**, *n.* [*L. officiosus*.]

**offing** (af'ing), *n.* Part of the sea with deep water distant from the shore.

**offish** (af'ish), *a.* Distant in manner.

**offscouring** (af'skow-ring), *n.* Anything that is rejected or despised.

**offset** (af'set). 1. *n.* 1. Sum or value set off against another as an equivalent. 2. Young shoot or bulk. 3. Terrace on a hillside. 4. Horizontal ledge on the face of a wall. 5. In surveying, perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point. II. *vt.* In accounts, place against as an equivalent; balance.

**offshoot** (af'shöt), *n.* That which shoots off the parent stem; anything growing out of another. [dren; issue.]

**offspring** (af'spring), *n.* Child; child (aft), **often** (af'n), *adv.* Frequently; many times. [A. S.]

**oftimes** (af'timz), **oftentimes** (af'n-timz), *adv.* Many times; frequently.

**ogle** (ö'gl). I. *vt.* Look at fondly with side glances. II. *vi.* Practice ogling. [Cf. Ger. *auegeln*.]

**ogre** (ö'ger), *n.* Man-eating monster or giant of fairy tales.—**ogress**, *fem.*—**ogreish**, *a.* Like an ogre in character or appearance. [Fr.—*L. orcus*, lower world.] [sorrow, etc.]

**oh** (ö), *interj.* Denoting surprise, pain,

**ohm** (öm), *n.* Unit of electrical resistance: the resistance of a column of quicksilver 1 sq. millimeter in section and 106 centimeters in length. [Prof. Ohm, German electrician.]

**oil** (oil). I. *n.* Greasy liquid of animal, mineral or vegetable origin. II. *vt.* Smear or anoint with oil.—**oil-cake** (oil'kāk), *n.* Cake made of flaxseed, rape-seed, cotton-seed, etc., from which the oil has been pressed out.—**oilcloth** (oil'klath), *n.* Painted floor-cloth.—**oily** (oil'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of oil. 2. Greasy.—**oiliness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *oile*—*L. oleum*.]

**ointment** (oin'tment), *n.* 1. Anything used in anointing. 2. Greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts. [O. Fr. *oignement*—*L. unguentum*—*ungō*, smear.]

**okra** (ö'kra), *n.* Annual plant whose mucilaginous seed pods are used for soup; gumbo.

**old** (öld), *a.* 1. Advanced in years. 2. Having been long in existence. 3. Decayed by time or use. 4. Out of date; ancient. 5. Having the age or duration of. 6. Long practiced. 7. Long-time; familiar; used as a term of affection or cordiality.—**oldness**, *n.*—*Old style* (often written with a date O. S.), the mode of reckoning time before 1752, according to the Julian calendar or year of 365½ days. [A. S. *eald*, old.]

*Syn.* Aged; former. See ANCIENT.

**olden** (öl'dn), *a.* Old; ancient.

**oleaginous** (ö-le-aj'in-us), *a.* Oily. [L.]

**oleander** (ö-le-an'dēr), *n.* Evergreen poisonous shrub with beautiful flowers. [Fr. corrupt. of RHODODENDRON.]

**oleaster** (ö-le-as'tēr), *n.* Wild olive. [L.—*olea*, olive-tree—Gr. *elaia*, olive.]

**oleiferous** (ö-le-if'ēr-us), *a.* Producing oil, as seeds. [L. *oleum*, and *fero*, bear.]

**oleograph** (ö'le-o-gräf), *n.* Print in oil-colors to imitate an oil-painting. [L. *oleum*, oil, and Gr. *grapho*, write.]

**oleomargarine** (ö-le-o-mär'ga-rin), *n.* Substitute for butter, variously prepared from beef-tallow, nut-oil, cotton-seed oil, etc.; butterine. [L. *oleum*, oil, and MARGARINE.]

**olfactory** (ol-fak'tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or used in smelling. [L. *olfacto*, smell.]

**oligarch** (ol'i-gärk), *n.* Member of an oligarchy.—**oligarchal**, **oligarchical**, *a.* Pertaining to an oligarchy.—**oligarchy**, *n.* 1. State governed by a few. 2. Set of few persons who rule. [Gr.—*oligo*, few, and *arche*, rule.]

**olla podrida** (ol'yä-pō-drē'dä), *n.* 1. Spanish kind of stew. 2. Incongruous mixture. [Sp.=putrid pot.]

**olio** (ö'li-ö), *n.* 1. Dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together. 2. In music. Medley. 3. Literary miscellany. [Sp. *olla*—*L. olla*, pot.]

**olive** (ol'iv), *n.* 1. Tree cultivated around the Mediterranean for its oily fruit. 2. Its fruit. 3. Dull green color like the unripe olive. [L. *oliva*.]

**Olympiad** (ö-lim'pi-ad), *n.* In ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval between the Olympic games, used in reckoning time (the date of the 1st Olympiad is 776 B. C.). [G. *olympias*—*Olympia*, a district in Elis in ancient Greece.]



Olive branch.



**Olympian** (ô-lim'pi-an), **Olympic**, *a.* Pertaining to *Olympia*, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to *Mt. Olympus*, the fabled seat of the gods.

**omega** (ô-meg-a or o-më'sga), *n.* 1. Last letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. The end. [Gr. *o mega*, the great or long O.]

**omelet** (om'e-let), *n.* Pancake chiefly of eggs. [Fr. *omelette*.]

**omen** (ô'men), *n.* Sign of some future event; foreboding. [L.]

**ominous** (om'in-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing an omen; foreboding evil; inauspicious. — **ominously**, *adv.* [omitted.]

**omissible** (ô-mis'i-bl), *a.* That may be

**omission** (ô-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of omitting or neglecting. 2. That which is omitted. [L. *omissio*.]

**omit** (ô-mit'), *vt.* [omit'ting; omit'ted.] 1. Leave out. 2. Neglect; fail. [L. *omitto*—ob, away, and *mitto*, send.]

**omnibus** (om'ni-bus), *n.* [*pl.* om'ni-buses.] Large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying many passengers. [L. = for all. Dative pl. of *omnis*, all.]

**omnipotence** (om-nip'o-tens), **omnipotency** (om-nip'o-ten-si), *n.* Unlimited power. — **omnipotent** (om-nip'o-ten-t), *a.* All-powerful.

**omnipresence** (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* Universal presence; ubiquity.

**omnipresent** (om-ni-prez'ent), *a.* Present everywhere. [L. *omnis*, all, and PRESENT.]

**omniscience** (om-nish'ens), *n.* Unlimited knowledge or wisdom.

**omniscient** (om-nish'ent), *a.* All-knowing; infinitely wise. — **omnisciently**, *adv.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, knowing.]

**omnivorous** (om-niv'o-rus), *a.* 1. All-devouring. 2. Feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [L.—*omnis*, all, and *voro*, devour.]

**on** (on). I. *prep.* 1. In contact with the upper part of. 2. To and towards the surface of. 3. Upon or in contact with. 4. Not off. 5. At, near, or during. 6. In addition to. 7. Toward; for. 8. At the peril of. 9. In consequence of. 10. Immediately after. II. *adv.* 1. Above, or next beyond. 2. Forward; in succession. 3. In continuance. 4. Not off. 5. About the body. III. *interj.* Go on! proceed! [A. S. *an*.]

**once** (wuns). I. *adv.* 1. One single time. 2. At a former time. II. *conj.* After. III. *n.* One time.—*At once*, immediately; simultaneously. [A. S. *anes*, gen. of *an*, one, used as an *adv.* See NONCE.]

**on dit** (ang-dê'). They say. [Fr.]

**one** (wun), *pron.* Person spoken of indefinitely as in the phrase *one should think*. [Merely a special use of the numeral *one*.]

**one** (wun), *a.* 1. Single in number. 2. Forming a whole; undivided. 3. The same.—*At one*, of one mind. [A. S. *an*.]

**oneness** (wun'nes), *n.* Singleness; unity.

**onerous** (on'er-us), *a.* Burdensome; oppressive.—**onerously**, *adv.* [L.—*onus*, burden.]

**onesided** (wun'si-ded), *a.* Limited to one side; partial; incomplete.—**onesidedness**, *n.*

**onion** (un'yun), *n.* 1. Common plant, with edible bulbous root. 2. Its bulb. [Fr. *oignon*—L. *unio*—*unus*, one.]

**only** (ôn'li). I. *a.* 1. Single; solitary. 2. This above all others. II. *adv.* In one manner; for one purpose; singly; simply; no more than; merely; barely. III. *conj.* Excepting that; but. [A. S. *anlic*, *an*, one, and *lic*, like.]

**onomatopœia** (on-o-mat-o-pœ'ya), *a.* 1. Formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that of the thing signified, as "click", "cuckoo". 2. Such a word itself. 3. Use of such a word.—**onomatopœtic**, *a.* [Gr.—*onoma*, name, and *poieo*, make.] [sault.

**onset** (on'set), *n.* Violent attack; assault.

**onslaught** (on'slât), *n.* Furious attack. [A. S. *on*, on, and *sleacht*, stroke.]

**onto** (on'tô), *prep.* Upon, on.

**ontology** (on-to-lô'ji), *n.* Science that treats of the principles of pure being. — **ontologic**, **ontological**, *a.* — **ontologist**, *n.* One versed in ontology. [Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.]

**onus** (ô'nus), *n.* Burden. [L.]

**onward** (on'ward). I. *a.* Advancing; advanced. II. *adv.* Toward a point in front; forward.

**onwards** (on'wardz), *adv.* ONWARD.

**onyx** (on'iks), *n.* 1. Agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colors. 2. Variety of marble, resembling onyx; Mexican onyx marble. [L.—Gr. *onyx*, finger-nail, gem.]

**oolite** (ô'o-lit), *n.* Kind of limestone, composed of grains like the roe of a fish. — **oolitic**, *a.* [From Gr. *oon*, egg, and *lithos*, stone.]

**ooze** (ôz), I. *n.* 1. Soft mud. 2. Gentle flow. II. *vi.* Percolate, as a liquid through pores; leak out slowly. [A. S. *wase*, mud.]

**oozy** (ô'zi), *a.* Resembling ooze; slimy.

**opacity** (o-pas'i-ti), *n.* Opaqueness; obscurity.

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wôlt; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

**opal** (ô'pal), *n.* Precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colors. [L. *opalus*.]

**opalescent** (ô-pal-es'ent), *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from within.

**opaque** (ô-pâk'), *a.* Not transparent.—**opaque'ness**, *n.* [L. *opacus*.]

**ope** (ôp), *vt.* and *vi.* Open.

**open** (ô'pn), *I. a.* 1. Not shut. 2. Free of access. 3. Free from trees. 4. Not fenced. 5. Not drawn together. 6. Not frozen up. 7. Free to be used, etc.; public. 8. Without reserve; frank; easily understood. 9. Generous; liberal. 10. Clear. 11. Unbalanced, as an account. 12. Free to be discussed. 13. Liable to attack; exposed. 14. Uttered with the mouth wide open. *II. n.* Clear space, on land or water. *III. vt.* 1. Make open. 2. Bring to view. 3. Explain. 4. Begin. *IV. vi.* 1. Become open; unclosed; be unclosed. 2. Begin to appear; begin.—**openly**, *adv.*—**openness**, **opener**, *n.* [A. S.]

**opening** (ôp'ning), *n.* 1. Open place; breach; aperture; opportunity. 2. Beginning; first appearance.

**opera** (op'er-a), *n.* 1. Musical drama. 2. Theater for exhibiting operas.

**opera-bouffe** (op'er-a-bôf'), *n.* Comic opera. [Fr.—It. *opera-buffa*. See **BUFFOON**.]—**opera-glass** (op'er-a glâs), *n.* Small double telescope for use at operas, theaters, etc. [It.—L. *opera*. See **OPERATE**.]

**operate** (op'er-ât), *I. vt.* 1. Act; exert power or strength. 2. Take effect. 3. Perform surgical work. *II. vi.* 1. Effect. 2. Put into activity; work. [L. *operor*—*opera*, work.]

**operatic** (op'er-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the opera.

**operation** (op'er-â'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of operating. 2. Agency; influence. 3. Method of working. 4. Action or movement. 5. Surgical performance.

**operative** (op'er-â-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Having the power of operating or acting. 2. Exerting force. 3. Producing effects. *II. n.* Workman in a factory.—**op'eratively**, *adv.*

**operator** (op'er-â-tür), *n.* One who or that which operates or produces an effect. [opera. [It.]

**operetta** (op'er-et'a), *n.* Short, light

**ophidian** (ôf-id'i-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to serpents. *II. n.* Serpent; snake. [Gr. *ophis*, serpent.]

**ophthalmia** (ôf-thal'mi-a), **ophthalmalmy** (ôf-thal-mi), *n.* Inflammation of the eye. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.

**ophthalmic** (ôf-thal'mik), *a.* Pertaining to the eye; ocular.

**ophthalmoscope** (ôf-thal'mo-skôp), *n.* Instrument for examining the interior of the eye. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, and *skopeo*, look at.]

**opiate** (ô'pi-ât), *I. n.* 1. Any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep. 2. That which induces rest. *II. a.* Inducing sleep; causing rest.

**opine** (ô-pin'), *vt.* Judge; suppose. [Fr. *opiner*—L. *opinor*, think.]

**opinion** (ô-pin'yun), *n.* 1. Conviction on probable evidence; estimation; notion. 2. Judgment.

**opinionated** (ô-pin'yun-ât-ed), *a.* Firmly adhering to one's own opinions; obstinate.

**opium** (ô'pi-um), *n.* Narcotic juice of the white poppy [L.—Gr. *opion*, dim. from *opos*, sap.]

**opodeldoc** (op-ô-del'dok), *n.* Mixture of soap, alcohol, camphor, etc.

**opossum** (ô-pos'um), *n.* American quadruped with a prehensile tail. The female carries her young in a pouch.

**opponent** (op-pô'nent), *I. a.* Opposing. *II. n.* One who opposes, esp. in debate. *Syn.* Adversary; antagonist; foe; enemy.

**opportune** (op-or-tün'), *a.* Present at a proper time; convenient.—

**opportune'ly**, *adv.*—**opportune'ness**, *n.*—**opportunist**, *n.* Politician who waits for events before declaring his opinions. [L.—*ob*, before, near, and *portus*, harbor.]

**opportunity** (op-or-tün'i-ti), *n.* Opportunity or convenient time; favorable occasion.

**opposable** (op-pô'za-bl), *a.* 1. That can be resisted. 2. That may be placed opposite, as the thumb to the other fingers.

**oppose** (op-pôz'), *I. vt.* 1. Place as an obstacle. 2. Resist. 3. Check. 4. Compete with. *II. vi.* Make objection. [Fr.—L. *ob*, and Fr. *poser*, place.]

**opposite** (op'o-zit), *I. a.* 1. Placed over against; standing in front. 2. Contrasted with. 3. Contrary. *II. n.* 1. That which is opposed or contrary. 2. Opponent. [L. *oppositus*.]

**opposition** (op-o-zish'un), *n.* 1. State of being opposite or opposed. 2. Act of opposing; resistance. 3. That which opposes; obstacle. 4. Party that opposes the existing administration or the party in power. 5. In *astron.* Situation of heavenly bodies when 180 degrees apart.



Opossum.

**oppositive** (op-poz'-i-tiv), *a.* That may be opposed.

**oppress** (op-pres'), *vt.* 1. Use severely; treat harshly; burden. 2. Lie heavy upon; constrain; prostrate; depress. [Fr.—*L. opprimo, oppressus*—*ob*, against, and *premo*, press.]

**oppression** (op-pres'h-un), *n.* 1. Act of oppressing or being oppressed. 2. Tyranny; injustice. 3. Dullness; depression. [Fr.—*L.*]

**oppressive** (op-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Tending to oppress; unjustly severe. 2. Heavy; overpowering.—**oppressively**, *adv.*—**oppressiveness**, *n.* [oppresses.]

**oppressor** (op-pres'ür), *n.* One who oppresses.

**opprobrious** (op-prö'bri-us), *a.* 1. Expressive of opprobrium; abusive. 2. Infamous; despised.

**opprobrium** (op-prö'bri-um), *n.* 1. Scurrilous or abusive language; abuse. 2. Disgrace; reproach; infamy. [*L. ob*, against, and *probrum*, reproach.]

**oppugn** (op-pün'), *vt.* Oppose; resist; combat. [*L.—ob*, against, and *pugna*, fight.]

**optative** (op'ta-tiv or op-tä'tiv), *I. a.* Expressing desire. *II. n.* In *gram.* Mood of the verb expressing wish.—**optatively**, *adv.* [*L.—opto*, wish.]

**optic** (op'tik), *I. a.* Relating to sight, or to optics. *II. n.* Eye.—**optical**, *a.* Optic. [Fr. *optique*—Gr. *optikos*—root of *ops*, face.]

**optician** (op-tish'an), *n.* 1. One skilled in optics; oculist. 2. One who makes or sells optical instruments.

**optics** (op'tiks), *n.* Science of the nature and laws of vision and light.

**optimism** (op'tim-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that everything in the world is arranged for the best. 2. Tendency to take the most hopeful view of matters,—*opp.* to *pessimism*. [*L. optimus*, best.] [adheres to optimism.]

**optimist** (op'tim-ist), *n.* One who

**option** (op'shun), *n.* Right of choosing; choice. 2. Right to sell or buy at a future time and at a fixed price. [*L.*]

**optional** (op'shun-al), *a.* Left to one's option or choice.—**optionally**, *adv.*

**opulence** (op'ü-lens), *n.* Means; riches; wealth. [*opes*, wealth.]

**opulent** (op'ü-lent), *a.* Wealthy. [*L.*]

**opus** (ö'pus), *n.* Work. [*L.*]

**or** (ar), *conj.* Marking an alternative, and sometimes opposition. [Short for *other*, modern *either*.]

**oracle** (or'a-kl), *n.* 1. Answer given by the gods. 2. Place where the answers were given. 3. The deity supposed to give them. 4. One famed for wisdom. [*L. oraculum*—*oro*, speak.]

**oracular** (ö-rak'ü-lar), *a.* I. Delivering oracles. 2. Resembling oracles as in authority, obscurity, etc.; prophetic.

**oral** (ö'ral), *a.* Uttered by the mouth; spoken.—**orally**, *a.* [*L.—os, oris*, mouth.] [OUTANG.]

**orang** (ö-rang'), *n.* Abbr. of **ORANG-orange** (or'an'). *I. n.* 1. Tree with a delightful gold-colored fruit. 2. Its fruit. 3. Color composed of red and yellow. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to an orange. 2. Orange-colored. [Fr.—Pers. *naranj*.]

**Orangeman** (or'anj-man), *n.* Member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, British sovereignty, law and order, etc. So called from William of Orange.

**orang-outang** (ö-rang'ö-tang'), *n.* Large anthropoid ape, found in Borneo and Sumatra. [Malay, *orang utau*, man of the woods.]

**oration** (ö-rä-shun), *n.* Elaborate public speech. [*L.—oro*, speak.]

**orator** (or'a-tür), *n.* 1. Public speaker; man of eloquence. 2. Spokesman. 3. Plaintiff; petitioner.—*fem.* orätress, orätrix.

**oratorical** (or-a-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to oratory; becoming an orator.

**oratorio** (or-a-tö'ri-ö), *n.* Kind of musical drama, usually founded on a Scriptural subject. [*It.*]

**oratory** (or'a-tö-ri), *n.* 1. Art of speaking in public; eloquence. 2. Apartment or building for private worship.

**orb** (arb), *I. n.* 1. Circle; orbit. 2. Sphere; celestial body. *II. vt.* 1. Surround. 2. Form into an orb.

**orbed** (arb'd), *a.* Round. [*L. orbis*.]

**orbicular** (ar-bik'ü-lar), *a.* Spherical; round. [From *L. orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*.]

**orbiculate** (ar-bik'ü-lät), **orbiculated** (ar-bik'ü-lä-ted), *a.* Circular.—**orbiculation**, *n.*

**orbit** (ar'bit), *n.* 1. Path described by a celestial body in the heavens. 2. Bony cavity for the eyeball.—**orbital**, *a.* [*L. orbita*—*orbis*, circle.]

**orchard** (arch'ard), *n.* Garden of fruit-trees. [*A. S. orceard, ortgeard*—*wort*, herb, and *geard*, garden.]

**orchestra** (ar'kes-tra), *n.* 1. In the Greek theater, place where the chorus danced. 2. Part of a theater for the musicians. 3. Performers in an orchestra. 4. Parquet of a theater.—**orchestral** (ar'kes-tral or ar'kes'-), *a.* [*Gr.—orchestrai*, dance.]

**orchestration** (ar'kes-trä'shun), *n.* Arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.



**orchid** (ar'kid), *n.* Orchidaceous plant.

**orchidaceous** (ar-ki-dā'shus), *a.* Relating to a large natural order of plants with beautiful, fragrant flowers of curious shape. [Gr. *orchis*.]



Orchid.

**Orchis** (ar'kis), *n.* Genus of orchidaceous plants [Gr.]

**ordain** (ar-dān'), *vt.* 1. Appoint; decree; order 2. Invest with ministerial functions. [O. Fr. *ordener*—L. *ordino*.]

**ordeal** (ar'dē-al), *n.* 1. Ancient form of trial by lot, fire, water, etc. 2. Any severe trial or examination. [A. S. *ordel*. Ger. *urteil*, judgment.]

**order** (ar'dēr), *I. n.* 1. Regular arrangement; method. 2. Proper state. 3. Rule. 4. Regular government; tranquility. 5. Command. 6. Class. 7. Society of persons. 8. Religious fraternity. 9. Scientific division of objects. 10. System of the parts of columns. 11. *pl.* Christian ministry. *II. vt.* 1. Arrange. 2. Command. 3. Give an order for. *III. vi.* Give commands. [Fr. *ordre*—L. *ordo*.]

**orderly** (ar'dēr-ly), *I. a.* In order; regular; well regulated; quiet. *II. adv.* Regularly; methodically. *III. n.* Soldier who attends on an officer, esp. for carrying official messages. — **orderliness**, *n.*

**ordinal** (ar'din-al), *I. a.* Showing order or succession. *II. n.* 1. Number noting order. 2. Ritual for ordination.

**ordinance** (ar'din-ans), *n.* That which is ordained by authority; local law.

**ordinary** (ar'din-ar-i), *a.* 1. According to the common order. 2. Of common rank; plain. — **ordinarily**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Regular; usual; inferior; customary; commonplace; common.

**ordinate** (ar'din-āt), *a.* In order; regular. — **ordinately**, *adv.* [See **ORDAIN**.]

**ordination** (ar-din-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of ordaining. 2. Established order. [See **ORDAIN**.] [From **ORDINANCE**.]

**ordnance** (ar'dnans), *n.* Artillery.

**ordure** (ar'dūr), *n.* Excrement. [Fr. —O. Fr. *ord*, foul—L. *horridus*.]

**ore** (ōr), *n.* Metal in its unreduced state; metal mixed with earthy and other substances. [A. S. *ora*—*or*, brass.]

**oread** (ōrē-ad), *n.* Mountain nymph.

**organ** (ar'gan), *n.* 1. Instrument or means by which anything is done. 2. That by which a natural function is

carried on. 3. Musical instrument with pipes, bellows, and keys. 4. Medium of communication. [Gr. *organon*, implement.] [Muslin.]

**organdy** (ar'gan-di), *n.* Very thin **organic** (ar'gan'ik), **organical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an organ. 2. Consisting of, or containing, organs. 3. Produced by the organs. 4. Instrumental. — **organically**, *adv.*

**organism** (ar'gan-izm), *n.* 1. Organic structure. 2. Living being.

**organist** (ar'gan-ist), *n.* One who plays on the organ.

**organization** (ar'gan-i-zā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of organizing. 2. State of being organized. 3. That which is organized; organism.

**organize** (ar'gan-iz), *vt.* 1. Supply with organs. 2. Form, as an organized body; arrange. [ment.]

**orgasm** (ar'gazm), *n.* Extreme excitement.

**orgeat** (ar'zhat), *n.* Sirup made of barley (or almonds), sugar and orange-flower water. [Fr.—*orge*, barley.]

**orgies** (ar'jiz), *n. pl.* 1. Ceremonies in the worship of Bacchus, distinguished by furious revelry. 2. Revelry. [Gr. *orgia*, secret rites,—*ergo*, work.]

**oriel** (ō'ri-el), *n.* Deep bay window. [O. Fr. *oriel*.]

**Orient** (ō'ri-ent), *I. a.* 1. Rising, as the sun. 2. Eastern. 3. Shining. *II. n.* Part where the sun rises; the east, esp. the countries of Asia. [L. *oriens*, *pr. p.* of *orior*, rise.]

**Oriental** (ō'ri-en'tal), *I. a.* Eastern; pertaining to, in, or from, Asia. *II. n.* Native of the east or Asia.

**Orientalism** (ō'ri-en'tal-izm), *n.* Oriental doctrine, custom, expression, etc.

**Orientalist** (ō'ri-en'tal-ist), *n.* 1. One versed in the eastern languages. 2. Oriental.

**orientate** (ō'ri-en-tāt), *vt. and vi.* 1. Turn toward the east. 2. Take one's bearings. 3. Place a body, as a crystal, so as to show the true relations of its parts. — **orientation**, *n.*

**orifice** (or'i-fis), *n.* Mouth; opening. [L. —*os*, mouth, and *facio*, make.]

**origin** (or'i-jin), *n.* 1. First existence. 2. That from which anything first proceeds. [L. *origo*—*orior*, rise.]

*Syn.* Birth; cause; derivation; rise.

**original** (ō'rij'in-al), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the origin; first in order or existence. 2. Not copied; not translated; genuine. 3. Having the power to originate, as thought. *II. n.* 1. Origin. 2. First form; precise language used by a writer; untranslated tongue. 3. Eccentric person. — **originally**, *adv.* — **originality**, *n.*

**originate** (ô-rij'in-ât). I. *vt.* Give origin to; bring into existence. II. *vi.* Have origin; begin — **originator**, *n.* [It. *originare* — *L. origo*.]

**origination** (ô-rij-in-â'shun), *n.* 1. Act of originating or of coming into existence. 2. Mode of production.

**oriole** (ô-ri-ôl), *n.* 1. Golden thrush of Europe. 2. American hang-nest bird. [O. Fr. *oriol* — *L. aureolus*, golden — *aurum*, gold.] [constellations.]

**Orion** (ô-ri'on), *n.* In *astr.* One of the

**orison** (ô-ri-zun), *n.* Prayer. [O. Fr. — *L. oratio* — *oro*, pray.]

**ormolu** (or-mo-lô'), *n.* Brass made to look like gold [Fr. = ground gold.]

**ornament** (ar'na-ment), I. *n.* Anything that adds grace or beauty. II. *vt.* Adorn. — **ornament-al**, *a.* Serving to adorn or beautify. — **ornament-ally**, *adv.* — **ornament-ation**, *n.* [*L. orno*, adorn.]

*Syn.* Adorn; beautify; decorate; embellish; exalt; garnish; grace; honor; deck; bedizen.

**ornate** (ar-nât'), *a.* Ornamented; decorated. — **ornate-ly**, *adv.* — **ornate-ness**, *n.* [*L. ornatus*, pa. p. of *orno*.]

**ornithological** (ar-ni-tho-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

**ornithology** (ar-ni-tho-lo-jî), *n.* Science of birds. — **ornithologist**, *n.* One versed in ornithology. [Gr. *ornis*, bird, and *logos*, science.]

**orography** (ô-ro-gra-fi), *n.* Science of mountains; orology. [Gr.]

**orotund** (ô-ro-tund), *a.* Round, rich and musical, — said of the voice. [*L. os*, mouth, and *rotundus*, round.]

**orphan** (ar'fan) I. *n.* Child bereft of father or mother, or of both. II. *a.* Bereft of parents. III. *vt.* Bereave of parents. [Gr. *orphanos*.]

**orphanage** (ar'fan-aj), *n.* 1. State of an orphan. 2. House for orphans.

**orrery** (ô-er-i), *n.* Machine to illustrate the motions of the heavenly bodies. [Earl of *Orrery*.]

**orris** (ô-ri's), *n.* Species of iris, the dried root of which is used in perfume.

**orthodontia** (ar-tho-don'shi-a), *n.* Dental orthopedy. — **orthodontist**, *n.*

**orthodox** (ar-tho-doks), *a.* 1. Sound in doctrine; believing the received or established opinions, esp. in religion. 2. According to the received doctrine. — **orthodoxy**, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion.]

**orthoepy** (ar'tho-e-pi or ar-thô'e-pi), *n.* In *gram.* Correct pronunciation of words. — **orthopeical**, *a.* — **orthopeist**, *n.* One versed in orthoepy. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *epos*, word.]

**orthographer** (ar-thog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who spells words correctly.

**orthographic** (ar-tho-graf'ik), **orthographical** (ar-tho-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or according to orthography; spelt correctly. — **orthographically**, *adv.*

**orthography** (ar-thog'ra-fi), *n.* Correct spelling; mode of spelling. [Gr. — *orthos*, right, and *grapho*, write.]

**orthopedy** (ar-thop'e-di), *n.* Cure of bodily deformities. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *pais*, child.]

**ortolan** (ar'to-lan), *n.* European singing bird considered a great delicacy. [It. *ortolano* — *L. hortolanus*.]

**oscillate** (os'il-lât), *vi.* Move to and fro; fluctuate; vibrate. — **oscillation**, *n.* — **oscillatory**, *a.* Swinging. [*L. oscillo*, swing.]

**ostensorium** (os-ten-sô-ri-um), *n.* Transparent receptacle in which consecrated host is presented for the congregation's adoration.

**osculate** (os'kü-lât), *vt.* 1. Kiss. 2. Touch as two curves that have a common curvature at the point of contact. — **oscul-ation**, *n.* [*L. osculum*, kiss, dim. of *os*, mouth.]

**osculatory** (os'kü-la-tô-ri), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, kissing. 2. Having the same curvature at point of contact.

**osier** (ô'zhēr), I. *n.* Willow, especially the water-willow. II. *a.* Made of willow twigs. [Fr.]

**osmium** (ôz'mi-um), *n.* Gray-colored metal found with platinum. It is the hardest metal and heaviest body known, and is used in electric incandescent lamps. [*L. — Gr. osme*, smell.]

**osprey, ospray** (os'prâ), *n.* Fishhawk

**osseous** (os'e-us), *a.* Bony; resembling, or of, bone. [*L. osseus* — *os*, *ossis*, bone.]

**ossification** (os-si-fi-kâ'shun), *n.* 1. Change or state of being changed into a bony substance. 2. Ossified mass.

**ossify** (os'i-fi), I. *vt.* [os'sifying; os'sified.] Make into bone or into a bone-like substance. II. *vi.* Become bone. [*L. ossifico* — *os*, and *facio*, make.]

**ostensible** (os-ten'si-bl), *a.* Professed; avowed; pretended; apparent; not real. — **osten-sibly**, *adv.* — **ostensibility**, *n.* [*L. ostendo*, show.]

**ostentation** (os-ten-tâ'shun), *n.* Making a display; ambitious display. — **osten-sive**, *a.* — **osten-sively**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Boasting; pomp; parade.

**ostentations** (os-ten-tâ'shus), *a.* 1. Given to show; fond of self-display; pretentious. 2. Intended for display. — **ostentatiously**, *adv.* — **ostentatiousness**, *n.*

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wôlf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**osteology** (os-te-ol'o-jī), *n.* That part of anatomy which treats of the bones.—**osteologer**, **osteologist**, *n.* One versed in osteology. [Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *logos*, science.]

**osteopath** (os'tē-o-pāth), *n.* One who practices osteopathy.—**osteopathy**, *n.* Treatment of diseases by manipulation of bones, muscles, etc. [Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *pathos*, disease.]

**ostracism** (os'tra-sizm), *n.* Banishment by ostracizing.

**ostracize** (os'tra-siz), *vt.* 1. Banish, as in ancient Greece, by popular vote written on sherds [Gr. *ostrakizo*—*ostrakon*, shell.]

**osteophagist** (os-trē-of'a-jist), *n.* One that eats oysters. [Gr. *ostreon*, oyster, and *phagēin*, eat.]

**ostrich** (os'trich), *n.* Largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its plumes. [O. F. *ostruche*—L. *avis struthio*—Gr. *struthion*, bird.]

**otalgia** (ō-tal'jī-a), *n.* Earache. [Gr.]

**other** (uth'ēr), *a.* and *pron.* 1. Different; not the same. 2. Additional. 3. Second of two. [A. S. *other*. Ger. *ander*.]

**otherwise** (uth'ēr-wiz), *adv.* 1. In another manner. 2. By other causes. 3. In other respects.

**otter** (ot'ēr), *n.* Large kind of weasel-like animal living on fish. [A. S. *otor*, *oter*.]



Otter.

**otto** (ot'o), **ottar** (ot'ar); **attar** (at'ar), *n.* Fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose. [Ar. *itr*—*atira*, smell sweetly.]

**Ottoman** (ot'o-man), *I. a.* Pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by Othman (or Osman) in 1299. *II. n. 1.* Turk. 2. Low, stuffed seat without back, first used in Turkey. [Fr.]

**ought**, *n.* Same as AUGHT.

**ought** (at), *vt.* 1. Be under moral obligation. 2. Be proper or necessary. [From owed, *pa. t.* of OWE.]

**ounce** (owns), *n. 1.* Sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois = 437½ troy grs. 2. Twelfth part of a pound troy = 480 grs. [L. *uncia*, twelfth part.]

**ounce** (owns), *n.* Feline carnivorous animal of Asia, allied to the leopard. [Fr. *once*.]

**our** (owr), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to us. [A. S. *ure*, gen. pl. of *us*.] [us.]

**ours** (owrz), *pron. poss.* Belonging to

**ourselves** (owr-self), *pron.* Myself, (in the regal style).—**ourselves** (-selvz'), *pl.* We, not others; us.]

**ousel, ouzel** (ō'zl), *n.* Kind of thrush. [A. S. *osle*. Ger. *amsel*.]

**oust** (owst), *vt.* Eject; expel. [O. Fr. *oster* (Fr. *oter*), remove.] [session.]

**ouster** (owst'ēr), *n.* Ejection; dispos-

**out** (owt), *I. adv.* 1. Without, not in.

2. To or beyond the limit in any sense, as of concealment, time, existence, supply, control, possession, truth, accord, a game, strength, etc. 3. Forth; in extension.—*Out and away*, by far.—*Out and out*, completely; un-

qualified.—*Out of*, out from; prompted by; from among; without; far from.

*II. n. 1.* Person not in office, generally in *pl.* 2. Matter omitted in setting up copy. *III. interj.* Away! be gone! [A. S. *ute*, *ut*. Ger. *aus*.]

**outbid** (owt-bid'), *vt.* Surpass by offering a higher price.

**outbreak** (owt-brāk), *n.* Breaking out; eruption. [explosion.]

**outburst** (owt-būrst), *n.* Bursting out;

**outcast** (owt'kást), *I. a.* Exiled; rejected. *II. n.* Person banished; exile.

**outcome** (owt'kum), *n.* Issue; consequence.

**outcrop** (owt'krop), *n.* Exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface.

**outcry** (owt'kri), *n.* Loud cry of distress.

**outdo** (owt-dō'), *vt.* Surpass; excel.

**outdoor** (owt-dōr or owt-dōr'), *a.* Outside the house; in the open air.

**outdoors** (owt-dōrz'), *adv.* Out of the house; abroad. [to inner.]

**outer** (owt'ēr), *a.* External;—opposed

**outermost** (owt'ēr-mōst), *a.* Furthest out; most distant.

**outface** (owt-fās'), *vt.* Stare out of countenance; defeat by assurance.

**outfit** (owt'fit), *n.* Complete equipment.

**outflank** (owt-flang'), *vt.* Extend the flank of one army beyond that of another; turn the flank of.

**outgeneral** (owt-jen'ēr-al), *vt.* Outdo in generalship. [lay.]

**outgo** (owt'gō), *n.* Expenditure; out-

**outgoing** (owt'gō-ing), *I. n. 1.* Act or state of going out. 2. Expenditure. *II. a.* Departing.

**outgrow** (owt-grō'), *vt. 1.* Grow beyond or surpass in growth. 2. Grow out of.

**outhouse** (owt'howz), *n.* Small building outside a dwelling house.

**outing** (owt'ing), *n.* Act of going out; pleasure excursion.

**outlandish** (owt-land'ish), *a. 1.* Foreign; strange. 2. Rude; vulgar. [A. S. *utlendisc*.] [than.]

**outlast** (owt-lást'), *vt.* Last longer

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, möve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**outlaw** (owt'lā). I. *n.* 1. One deprived of the protection of the law. 2. Robber or bandit. II. *vt.* Deprive of the benefit of the law; deprive of legal force.

**outlawry** (owt'lā-ri), *n.* Putting or being out of the protection of the law.

**outlay** (owt'lā), *n.* Expenditure.

**outlet** (owt'let), *n.* Passage out.

**outline** (owt'lin). I. *n.* 1. Outer or exterior line. 2. Sketch without shading; rough draft. II. *vt.* 1. Draw the exterior line of. 2. Delineate; sketch.

**outlive** (owt-liv'), *vt.* Live beyond; survive.

**outlook** (owt'lok), *n.* 1. Watch. 2. Prospect. 2. Place from which one looks out.

**outlying** (owt'li-ing), *a.* Lying out or beyond; on the exterior or frontier.

**outmaneuver** (owt-mā-nō'vēr), *vt.* Surpass in maneuvering. [marching.]

**outmarch** (owt-mārch'), *vt.* Surpass in

**outmost** (owt-mōst), *a.* Outermost.

**outnumber** (owt-num'bēr), *vt.* Exceed in number.

**outpost** (owt'pōst), *n.* 1. Post or station beyond the main body of an army. 2. Troops placed there.

**outpour** (owt-pōr), *vt.* Pour out.

**outpour** (owt-pōr), *n.* Violent outflow.

**outpouring** (owt'pōr-ing), *n.* Pouring out; abundant supply.

**output** (owt'pōt), *n.* Quantity produced within a certain time.

**outrage** (owt'rāj). I. *n.* Violence; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. II. *vt.* Treat with excessive abuse; injure by violence. [Fr. — O. Fr. *outrage* — Low L. *ultragium* — *ultra*, beyond.]

*Syn.* Affront; insult.

**outrageous** (owt'rājus), *a.* Violent, furious; atrocious. — **outrageously**, *adv.* — **outrageousness**, *n.*

**outrank** (owt-rangk'), *vt.* Exceed in rank.

**outré** (ō-trā'), *a.* Extravagant; overstrained. [Fr. *outrer* — *oultre* — L. *ultra*, beyond.] [tend beyond.]

**outréach** (owt-rēch'), *vt.* Reach or ex-

**outride** (owt-rid'), *vt.* Ride faster than.

**outrider** (owt'ri-dēr), *n.* Servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

**outrigger** (owt'rig-ēr), *n.* 1. Projecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging. 2. Apparatus fixed to a boat to increase the leverage of the oar. 3. Boat with this apparatus. 4. Device fixed to side of a boat to prevent upsetting.

**outright** (owt'rit), *adv.* 1. Immediately. 2. Completely.

**outrival** (owt-rī'val), *vt.* To surpass.

**outrun** (owt-run'), *vt.* Go beyond in running; exceed.

**outsail** (owt-sāl'), *vt.* Sail faster than.

**outset** (owt'set), *n.* Beginning.

**outshine** (owt-shin'), *vt.* Excel in shining.

**outside** (owt'sid). I. *n.* Surface; exterior; limit. II. *a.* 1. On the outside

2. Superficial. [member or party]

**outsider** (owt'si-dēr), *n.* One not a

**outskirt** (owt'skért), *n.* Border; outer edge. [bold of speech.]

**outsoken** (owt'spō-ken), *a.* Frank or

**outspread** (owt-sprēd'), *vt.* Spread out or over.

**outstanding** (owt-stand'ing), *a.*

Standing out; uncollected; remaining unpaid. [or spread out; extend.]

**outstretch** (owt-strech'), *vt.* Stretch

**outstrip** (owt-strip'), *vt.* Outrun; leave behind.

**outvie** (owt-vī'), *vt.* Go beyond in

vying with; exceed; surpass.

**outvote** (owt-vōt'), *vt.* Defeat by a

greater number of votes.

**outward** (owt'ward). I. *a.* 1. Towards the outside; external; exterior. II. *adv.* (Also **outwards**.) 1. Toward the exterior. 2. To a foreign port.

**outwardly** (owt'ward-li), *adv.* In an outward manner; externally.

**outweigh** (owt-wā'), *vt.* Exceed in weight or importance.

**outwit** (owt-wit'), *vt.* [outwitting; outwitted.] Surpass in wit or ingenuity; defeat by superior cunning.

**outwork** (owt-würk), *n.* Minor fortification outside the principal wall.

**ousel**. Same as **ousel**.

**oval** (ō'val). I. *a.* Having the shape of an egg. II. *n.* Anything oval; ellipse. — **ovally**, *adv.* [Fr. *ovale* — L. *ovum*, egg.]

**ovary** (ō'vā-ri), *n.* Organ or part in which an egg or seed is formed. —

**ovarian**, *a.* [Low L. *ovaria* — L. *ovum*, egg.] [Egg-shaped.]

**ovate** (ō'vāt), **ovated** (ō'vā-ted), *a.*

**ovation** (ō-vā'shun), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a lesser triumph. 2. Outburst of popular applause. [L. *ovatio* — *ovo*, shout.]

**oven** (u'v'n), *n.* Arched cavity over a fire for baking, heating, or drying; any apparatus used for the same purpose. [A. S. *ofen*.]

**over** (ō'vēr). I. *prep.* 1. Above. 2. Across. 3. About. 4. Through. II. *adv.* 1. Above. 2. Across. 3. From one to another. 4. Above in measure; too much; to excess. 5. Completely. 6. Again. 7. Ended. III. *a.* 1. Upper or outer. 2. Beyond. 3. Past. [A. S. *ofer*.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, bŭrn; oil, owl, then.

**overact** (ô-vêr-akt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Act to excess.

**overalls** (ô-vêr-älz), *n.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them.

**overarch** (ô-vêr-ârch'), *vt.* Arch over.

**overawe** (ô-vêr-â'), *vt.* Restrain by fear or superior influence.

**overbalance** (ô-vêr-bal'ans), *I vt.* Exceed in weight, value, or importance. *II n.* Excess of weight or value.

**overbear** (ô-vêr-bâr'), *vt.* Bear down or overpower; overwhelm.

**overbearing** (ô-vêr-bâr'ing), *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; imperious.

**overboard** (ô-vêr-bôrd), *adv.* Over the board or side; out of a ship.

**overburden** (ô-vêr-bûr'dn), *vt.* Burden overmuch.

**overcast** (ô-vêr-kâst'), *vt.* Cloud; cover with gloom. *2.* Sew over slightly.

**overcharge** (ô-vêr-chârj'), *vt.* 1. Load with too great a charge. *2.* Charge too much.—**overcharge**, *n.* Excessive load or burden; excessive charge.

**overcloud** (ô-vêr-klowd'), *vt.* Cover over with clouds.

**overcoat** (ô-vêr-kôt), *n.* Coat over all the other dress; greatcoat; top-coat.

**overcome** (ô-vêr-kum'), *vt.* and *vi.* Get the better of; conquer; be victorious.

**overdo** (ô-vêr-dô'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Do overmuch. *2.* Fatigue. *3.* Exaggerate.

**overdone** (ô-vêr-dun'), *a.* 1. Overacted. *2.* Fatigued. *3.* Cooked too much.

**overdose** (ô-vêr-dôs'), *n.* Too large a dose. [much.]

**overdose** (ô-vêr-dôs'), *vt.* Dose over.

**overdraw** (ô-vêr-dra'), *vt.* 1. Draw overmuch. *2.* Draw beyond one's credit. *3.* Exaggerate.

**overdue** (ô-vêr-dû'), *a.* 1. Beyond the time at which it is due, or to be paid. *2.* Behind the time assigned.

**overestimate** (ô-vêr-es'tim-ât), *I vt.* Estimate too highly. *II n.* Excessive estimate.

**overflow** (ô-vêr-flô'), *I vt.* Flow over; flood; overwhelm; cover, as with numbers. *II vi.* Run over; abound.

**overflow** (ô-vêr-flô'), *n.* 1. Flowing over. *2.* Inundation. *3.* Superabundance.

**overflowing** (ô-vêr-flô'ing), *I a.* Flowing over; abundant. *II n.* Abundance; copiousness.

**overgrow** (ô-vêr-grô'), *I vt.* Grow beyond; rise above; cover with growth. *II vi.* Grow beyond the proper size.

**overhand** (ô-vêr-hand), *I a.* Over and over. *II n.* Upper hand; mastery.

**overhang** (ô-vêr-hang'), *vt.* and *vi.* Hang over; project over; impend.

**overhaul** (ô-vêr-häl'), *vt.* 1. Haul or draw over; turn over for examination. *2.* Overtake in a chase.

**overhaul** (ô-vêr-häl'), *n.* Hauling over; examination; repair.

**overhead** (ô-vêr-hed'), *a.* Over the head; aloft; in the zenith.

**overhear** (ô-vêr-hêr'), *vt.* Hear what was not intended to be heard; hear by accident. [issue]

**overissue** (ô-vêr-ish-ü), *n.* Excessive

**overissue** (ô-vêr-ish'ü), *vt.* Issue in excess.

**overjoy** (ô-vêr-joi'), *vt.* Fill with great joy; transport with delight or gladness. [transport]

**overjoy** (ô-vêr-joi'), *n.* Joy to excess;

**overland** (ô-vêr-land), *a.* Entirely or principally by land.

**overlap** (ô-vêr-lap'), *vt.* Lap over.

**overlay** (ô-vêr-lä'), *vt.* 1. Spread over. *2.* Cover completely. *3.* Overlie; smother by lying upon.

**overleap** (ô-vêr-lêp'), *vt.* Leap over; ignore. [upon]

**overlie** (ô-vêr-lî'), *vt.* Lie above or

**overload** (ô-vêr-lôd'), *vt.* Load or fill overmuch.

**overlook** (ô-vêr-lok'), *vt.* 1. Look over; be higher. *2.* Inspect. *3.* Neglect by carelessness or inadvertence. *4.* Pass by indulgently; pardon. *5.* Slight.

**overmaster** (ô-vêr-mâst'êr), *vt.* Conquer; overpower.

**overmatch** (ô-vêr-mach'), *vt.* Be more than a match for; defeat. [Too much.]

**overmuch** (ô-vêr-much'), *a.* and *adv.*

**overnice** (ô-vêr-nis'), *a.* Fastidious.

**overnight** (ô-vêr-nit'), *adv.* During the night.

**overpass** (ô-vêr-päs'), *vt.* Pass over.

**overpay** (ô-vêr-pä'), *vt.* Pay too much.

**overplus** (ô-vêr-plus), *n.* Surplus.

**overpower** (ô-vêr-pow'êr), *vt.* Have or gain power over; subdue.

*Syn.* Overcome. See CONQUER.

**overrate** (ô-vêr-rât'), *vt.* Rate too high.

**overreach** (ô-vêr-rêch'), *I vt.* 1. Reach or extend beyond. *2.* Cheat. *II vi.* Strike the hindfoot against the forefoot, as a horse.

**override** (ô-vêr-rîd'), *vt.* 1. Ride over; trample down. *2.* Annul; destroy. *3.* Ride too much.

**overrule** (ô-vêr-röl'), *vt.* 1. Influence by greater power. *2.* In law Superse; reject.

**overrun** (ô-vêr-run') *I vt.* 1. Run or spread over; grow over. *2.* Spread over and take possession of. *3 Print.* Carry over parts of lines, columns, etc., in corrections. *II vi.* Run over. *2. Print.* Extend beyond the proper or desired length.

**oversea** (ô-vêr-sê'), *adv.* Abroad.

**oversee** (ô-vêr-sê'), *vt.* See or look over; superintend.

fâte, fat, ták, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, möve, wqf;  
müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**overseer** (ô-vêr-sê'ër), *n.* One who oversees; superintendent.

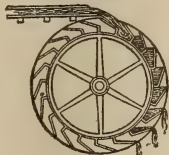
**overset** (ô-vêr-set'), *vt.* Turn over; upset; overthrow.

**overshadow** (ô-vêr-shad'ô), *vt.* 1. Throw a shadow over. 2. Shelter or protect. [over another.]

**overshoe** (ô-vêr-shô), *n.* Shoe worn

**overshoot** (ô-vêr-shô't), *i. vt.* 1. Shoot over or beyond, as a mark. 2. Pass swiftly over. *II. vi.* Shoot or fly beyond the mark.

**overshot** (ô-vêr-shô't), *a.* Having the water falling from above, as a wheel.



Overshot wheel.

**oversight** (ô-vêr-sit), *n.* 1. Superintendence. 2. Failing to notice; mistake; omission.

**oversleep** (ô-vêr-slep'), *vt.* Sleep too long.

**overspread** (ô-vêr-spre'd'), *I. vt.* Spread over; scatter over. *II. vi.* Be spread over.

**overstate** (ô-vêr-stât'), *vt.* State over or above; exaggerate. — **overstatement**, *n.* [yond the limits of.]

**overstay** (ô-vêr-stâ'), *vt.* Remain beyond.

**overstep** (ô-vêr-stêp'), *vt.* Step beyond; exceed. [much; fill too full.]

**overstock** (ô-vêr-stok'), *vt.* Stock over.

**overstrain** (ô-vêr-strân'), *vt. and vi.* Strain or stretch too much.

**overt** (ô-vêrt), *a.* Open to view; public; apparent. — **overtly**, *adv.* [Fr. *ouvert*.]

**overtake** (ô-vêr-tâk'), *vt.* Come up with; catch; come upon.

**overtask** (ô-vêr-tâsk'), *vt.* Task overmuch; impose too heavy a task on.

**overtax** (ô-vêr-taks'), *vt.* Tax overmuch.

**overthrow** (ô-vêr-thrô'), *vt.* Throw down; upset; demolish.

*Syn.* Ruin; prostrate. See **CONQUER**.

**overthrow** (ô-vêr-thrô), *n.* Act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown; ruin; defeat.

**overtime** (ô-vêr-tîm), *n.* Time beyond regular hours; extra time.

**overtop** (ô-vêr-top'), *vt.* Rise over the top of; surpass; obscure.

**overtrade** (ô-vêr-trâd'), *vi.* Trade overmuch, beyond capital or demand.

**overture** (ô-vêr-tûr), *n.* 1. Proposal. 2. *In music.* Piece introductory to an opera or ballet. [Fr. *ouverture*.]

**overturn** (ô-vêr-tûrn'), *vt.* Throw down; subvert; ruin.

**overturn** (ô-vêr-tûrn), *n.* State of being overturned. [overmuch.]

**overvalue** (ô-vêr-val'ü), *vt.* Value

**overweening** (ô-vêr-wê'ning), *a.* Thinking too highly; conceited; vain.

**overweigh** (ô-vêr-wâ'), *vt.* Outweigh.

**overweight** (ô-vêr-wât'), *n.* Weight beyond what is required or is just.

**overwhelm** (ô-vêr-hwel'm'), *vt.* Over-spread and crush by something heavy or strong; immerse and bear down; overcome. [See **WHELM**.]

**otherwise** (ô-vêr-wîz'), *a.* Wise overmuch; affectedly wise. — **otherwise**, *adv.*

**overwork** (ô-vêr-wûrk'), *vt. and vt.* Work overmuch or beyond the strength; tire.

**overwork** (ô-vêr-wûrk'), *n.* Excess of work; excessive labor.

**overwrought** (ô-vêr-rat'), *a.* Overworked; excited or worked on to excess. [form of an egg.]

**oviform** (ô-vî-farm'), *a.* Having the

**oviparous** (ô-vîp'a-rus), *a.* Bringing forth eggs. [L. *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, bring forth.]

**ovipositor** (ô-vî-pos'i-têr'), *n.* Organ of insects, etc., with which they deposit their eggs.

**ovoid** (ô'void), *a.* Oval or egg shaped. [L. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. *eidōs*, form.]

**ovum** (ô'vum), *n.* [pl. o'va.] 1. Egg. 2. Germ formed within the ovary. [L.]

**owe** (ô), *vt. and vi.* 1. Be bound to pay, give, or do. 2. Be obliged for. [A. S. *agan*.]

**owl** (owl), *n.* Nocturnal carnivorous bird, noted for its large eyes and hooting cry. [A. S. *ule*.] [Dim. of **OWL**.]

**owlet** (owl'et), *n.* Small or young owl.

**owlish** (owl'ish), *a.* Like an owl.

**own** (ôn), *vt.* Grant; acknowledge. [A. S. *unnan*. Ger. *gonnen*, to grant.]

**own** (ôn), *vt.* Possess; have a rightful title to. [A. S. *agnian* — *agen*, one's own.] [A. S. *agen*. Ger. *eigen*.]

**own** (ôn), *a.* Belonging to; peculiar.

**owner** (ô'nêr), *n.* One who owns or possesses. — **ownership**, *n.*

**ox** (oks), *n.* [pl. oxen (oks'n).] 1. Ruminant quadruped of the bovine family. 2. Male of the cow used as a beast of draft. [A. S. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*.]

**oxalic** (oks-al'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from sorrel. — **Oxalic acid**, very poisonous acid, used for bleaching straw, in dyeing, etc.

**oxalis** (oks'a-lis), *n.* Wood-sorrel. [Gr. — *oxys*, acid.] [process of oxidizing.]

**oxidation** (oks-i-dâ'shun'), *n.* Act or

**oxide** (oks'id), *n.* Compound of oxygen and another element.

**oxidizable** (oks-i-dî'zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

**oxidize** (oks'i-dîz), *vt.* Change into, or combine with, an oxide.

**fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, môve, wâlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.**



**oxygen** (oks'i-jen), *n.* Gas without taste, color, or smell, forming part of the air, water, etc., and supporting life and combustion. [Lit. "that which generates acids," from Gr. *oxys*, acid, and *gennao*, generate.]

**oxygenate** (oks'i-jen-ät), **oxygenize** (oks'i-jen-iz), *vt.* and *vi.* Unite with oxygen.—**oxygenation**, *n.*

**oxygenous** (oks-i-j'en-us), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, oxygen.

**oxytone** (oks'i tön), *a.* 1. Having an acute sound. 2. Having the acute accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *tonos*, tone, accent.]

**oyer** (ö'yër), *n.* Hearing.—*Oyer and ter-*

*miner*: Name given in some States of the U. S. to certain courts, usually confined to *hearing* and *determining* criminal cases. [Norm. Fr. *oyer*, (Fr. *ouir*)—L. *audire*, hear.]

**oyez, oyes** (ö'yes), *interj.* Hear ye. (Introductory call of a public crier for attention) [Norm. Fr.]

**oyster** (ois'tër), *n.* Edible bivalve shell fish. [O. Fr. *oistre*—L. *ostrea*—Gr. *ostreon*, oyster,—*osteon*, bone.]

**ozone** (ö'zön), *n.* Name given to a modification of oxygen, being one and a half times as dense, showing increased chemical activity and marked by a peculiar smell. [Gr. *ozo*, smell.]

**P**, (pë), *n.* Sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. With *h* it forms the digraph *ph*, which is pronounced like *f*, and occurs in words derived from the Greek. As an initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, it is silent, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *ptomain*. It is silent also in the words *raspberry*, *receipt*, and *corps*.

**pa** (pä), *n.* Same as PAPA.

**pabulum** (pab'ü-lum), *n.* That which feeds or nourishes. [L.—*pasco*, feed.]

**paca** (pä'ka), *n.* So. American Guinea pig. [Port.]

**pace** (päs), *I. n.* 1. Space left between the feet in one step, measured from heel to heel, and varying from 30 to 36 inches. 2. Step. 3. Gait; rate of motion (of a man or beast). 4. Mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble. *II. vt.* 1. Measure by steps 2. Cause to progress. 3. Regulate in motion. *III. vi.* 1. Walk; walk slowly. 2. Amble.—**pacer** (pä'sër), *n.* [Fr. *pas*—L. *passus*, step.]

**pachyderm** (pak'i-dërm), *n.* [*pl.* pachyderms or pachydermata.] One of an old order of non-ruminant, hoofed mammals, distinguished for the thickness of their skin, as the elephant. [Gr.—*pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin.]

**pachyderm** (pak'i-dërm), **pachydermatous**, *a.* Relating to a pachyderm; thick-skinned.

**pacific** (pa-sif'ik), *a.* Appeasing; mild; tranquil.—**pacifically**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Conciliatory; peaceful; quiet.

**pacification** (pas-i-f'i-kä'shun), *n.* Making peace between parties at variance. [See PACIFY.]

**pacificator** (pa-sif'i-kä-tür), **pacifier** (pas'i-fi-ër), *n.* Peacemaker.—**pacificatory**, *a.*

**pacifist** (pas'i-fist), *n.* One who is opposed to war.

**pacify** (pas'i-fi), *vt.* Make peaceful; appease; calm; soothe. [L. *pacifico*—*pax*, peace, and *facio*, make.]

**pack** (pak), *I. n.* 1. Bundle. 2. Complete set of cards. 3. Number of hounds hunting, or kept together. 4. Number of persons combined for bad purposes. 5. Any great number. 6. Large area or field of broken ice. 7. Wet sheet for closely wrapping up a patient. *II. vt.* 1. Press together and fasten up; make tight. 2. Place in close order. 3. Select persons for some unjust object.—**pack'er**, *n.* [Celt. *pac*.]

**package** (pak'aj), *n.* Something packed; bundle; bale.

**packet** (pak'et), *n.* 1. Small package. 2. Dispatch-boat; vessel plying regularly between ports.

**packhorse** (pak'härs), *n.* Horse used to carry goods.

**packing** (pak'ing), *n.* 1. Act of putting in packs or tying up for carriage. 2. Material for packing.

**packman** (pak'man), *n.* Peddler or man who carries a pack.

**pack-saddle** (pak'sad'l), *n.* Saddle for packs or burdens.

**packthread** (pak'thred), *n.* Coarse thread used to sew or tie up packages.

**pact** (pakt), *n.* Contract. [L. *pactum*—*paciscor*, make a contract.]

**pad** (pad), *n.* Thief on the high-road; footpad. [Dut. *pad*, path.]

**pad** (pad), *I. n.* 1. Anything stuffed with a soft material, as a soft saddle, cushion, etc. 2. Package of paper for writing upon. 3. Sheet of blotting-paper; blotter. *II. vt.* [padding; padded.] Stuff; furnish with pads or padding.

*fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fjäl, färe, above; mö, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, būrn: oil, owl, then.*

**padding** (pad'ing), *n.* 1. Soft stuffing of a saddle, etc. 2. Superfluous matter introduced into a book or article to make it of the desired length.

**paddle** (pad'l), *I. vi. 1.* Dabble in water. 2. Row. *II. vt.* Move with an oar or paddle. *III. n. 1.* Short, broad, spoon-shaped oar, used for moving canoes. 2. Blade of an oar. 3. One of the boards at the circumference of a paddle-wheel. [For **PATTLE**, a freq. form of **PAT**, quick, light stroke.]

**paddock** (pad'uk), *n.* Enclosure for pasture, attached or contiguous to a stable. [A *S. parrac*, park—*sparren* (Ger. *sperrn*), shut in.] [E. Indian.]

**paddy** (pad'i), *n.* Rice in the husk.

**padlock** (pad'lok), *I. n.* Lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye. *II. vt.* Fasten with a padlock. [Etymology unknown.]

**padrone** (pa-drō'ne), *n. 1.* Patron; master. 2. One who imports Italian laborers and controls their earnings.

**pæan** (pē'an), *n. 1.* Song in honor of Apollo. 2. Song of triumph. [Gr. *Pæan*, an epithet of Apollo.]

**pagan** (pā'gan), *I. n.* Heathen. *II. a.* Heathen; heathenish. [L. *paganus*, living out in the country; boorish; unconverted.] [ism.]

**paganism** (pā'gan-izm), *n.* Heathen-paganize (pā'gan-iz), *vt.* Render pagan or heathen; convert to paganism.

**page** (pāj), *n.* Boy attending on a person of distinction. [Fr.]

**page** (pāj), *I. n.* One side of a leaf, as of a book. *II. vt.* Number the pages of. [Fr.—L. *pagina*, thing fastened—*pango*, fasten.]

**pageant** (paj'ant or pā'-), *n.* Showy exhibition; spectacle; fleeting show. —**pageantry** (paj'an-tri or pā'-), *n.* [Low L. *pagina*, stage.]

**pagination** (paj-i-nā-shun), *n.* Paging of a book; page number.

**pagoda** (pa-gō'da), *n.* Temple of an idol in India. [Sp.—Pers. *but-kadah*, idol-temple.]

**paid** (pād), *a.* Receiving wages. [See **PAY**.]

**pail** (pāl), *n.* Open vessel of wood, etc., for holding or carrying liquids. [O. Fr. *paele*—L. *patella*, pan.]

**painful** (pāl'fol), *n.* [*pl.* pailfuls.] As much as fills a pail.

**pain** (pān), *I. n.* Bodily suffering; anguish; careful application; anxiety. *II. vt.* Distress; grieve; hurt. [Fr. *peine*—L. *poena*, penalty.]

**painful** (pān'fol), *a.* Full of pain; causing pain; distressing. — **painfully**, *adv.*—**painfulness**, *n.*

**painless** (pān'les), *a.* Without pain. — **painlessly**, *adv.*—**painlessness**, *n.*

**painstaking** (pānz'tāk-ing), *I. a.* Taking pains or care; diligent. *II. n.* Labor; diligence.

**paint** (pānt), *I. vt. 1.* Color. 2. Represent in colors. 3. Describe. *II. vi. 1.* Practice painting. 2. Lay colors on the face. *III. n.* Coloring substance; pigment; rouge. — **painter**, *n.* [Fr. *peindre*—L. *pingo*, pict., paint.]

**painter** (pān'ter), *n.* Rope used to fasten a boat. [Mid. Eng. *panther*, fowler's noose, through O. Fr.—L. *panther*, hunting-net,—Gr. *pantheros*, catching all—*pan*, neut. of *pas*, every, and *ther*, wild beast.]

**painting** (pānt'ing), *n. 1.* Act or employment of laying on colors, or of representing objects by colors. 2. Picture

**pair** (pār), *I. n. 1.* Orig. Set of things used together, as *pair of stairs*. 2. Two things used or belonging together. *II. vt.* Join in couples. *III. vi. 1.* Be joined in couples. 2. Fit as a counterpart. — **Pair off**. 1. Go off in pairs. 2. Make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld. [Fr. *paire*—L. *par*, equal.]

**pajamas** (pa-jā'maz), **pyjamas** (pi-jā'maz), *n. pl. 1.* Loose trousers worn in India by either sex. 2. The same with loose covering for the upper part of the body also. [Hindoo.]

**pal** (pal), *n. 1.* Partner; mate; chum. 2. Companion in crime; accomplice. [Gipsy. (*Slang.*)]

**palace** (pal'as), *n.* Royal house; splendid house or building. [Fr. *palais*—L. *Palatium*, the Roman emperor's residence on the Palatine Hill at Rome.]

**paladin** (pal'a-din), *n.* Knight of Charlemagne's household; knight-errant. [Fr.]

**paleontology**. See PALEONTOLOGY. **paleolithic** (pā-lē-ō-lith'ik), *n.* See NEOLITHIC.

**palanquin** (pal-ang-kēn'), *n.* Carriage for one person, borne on the shoulders of men. [Javanese, *palanki*.]

**palatable** (pal'at-a-bl), *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory. — **palatably**, *adv.*

**palatal** (pal'at-al), *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to the palate. 2. Uttered by aid of the palate. *II. n.* Letter pronounced chiefly by the aid of the palate, as *ch*, *j*, *y*, *i*, and *e*.



Pagoda.

**palate** (pal'at), *n.* 1. Roof or the mouth. 2. Taste; relish.—**palatine** (pal'a-tin), *a.* Of the palate. [O. Fr. *palat*—*L. palatum*.]

**palatial** (pal-ā'shal), *a.* Pertaining to a palace; royal; magnificent.

**palatine** (pal'a-tin), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to a palace. 2. Having royal rank. *II. n.* One having royal privileges.

**palaver** (pal-ā'vēr), *n.* 1. Idle talk; talk intended to deceive. 2. Conference, esp. with savages. [Port. *palavra*—*L. parabola*, parable.]

**pale** (pāl), *I. n.* 1. Narrow piece of wood used in inclosing grounds. 2. Anything that incloses; inclosure; limit; district. *II. vt.* Inclose with stakes; encompass. [Fr. *pal*—*L. palus*, stake.]

**pale** (pāl), *I. a.* 1. Not ruddy or fresh of color; wan. 2. Of a faint luster or hue; dim. *II. vt. and vi.* Make or turn pale.—**pale'y**, *adv.*—**pale'ness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. pallidus*, pale.]

**paleontology, palæontology** (pāl-ē-on-to-lō-jī), *n.* Science of the ancient life of the earth, or of its fossil remains.—**palæontological**, *a.*—**palæontologist**, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *on*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.]

**Paleozoic** (pāl-ē-zō'ik), *a.* Of the oldest division of the geological series, comprising the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian.

**palestra** (pā-les'trā), *n.* Gymnasium. [Gr.—*palaios*, wrestle.]

**palette** (pal'et), *n.* Little board on which a painter mixes his colors. [Fr.]



Palette.

**palfrey** (pal'fri), *n.* Saddle-horse, esp. for a lady. [Fr. *palefroi*.]

**palimpsest** (pal'imp-sest), *n.* Parchment which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased to make room for the second. [Gr.—*palin*, again, and *psestos*, rubbed.]

**palindrome** (pal'in-drōm), *n.* Word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as *madam*. [Gr.—*palin*, back, and *dromos*, running.]

**paling** (pal'ing), *n.* Pales in general;

**palingenesis** (pal-in-jen'e-sis), *n.* Second birth; regeneration. [Gr.]

**palisade** (pal-i-sād'), *I. n.* Fence of pointed stakes firmly fixed in the ground. *II. vt.* Surround with a palisade. [Fr. *palissade*—*L. palus*, stake.]

**palish** (pāl'ish), *a.* Somewhat pale or

**pall** (pal), *n.* Cloth over a coffin.—**pallbearer**, *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral [L. *palla*, mantle.]

**pall** (pal), *vt. and vi.* Make or become rapid; lose, or rob of, strength, life, spirit, or taste. [Wel. *palhu*, fail.]

**Palladium** (pal-lā'di-um), *n.* 1. Statue of *Pallas*, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend. 2. Any safeguard. 3. Rare metal found with platinum. [Gr. *palladion*—*Pallas*, Minerva.]

**pallet** (pal'et), *n.* 1. Palette. 2. Shaping tool used by potters. 3. Instrument for spreading gold-leaf. 4. Projection on the escapement of a watch engaging the teeth of the wheel. [From *PALETTE*.]

**pallet** (pal'et), *n.* Mattress or couch of straw. [Fr. *paillet*—*paille*, straw.]

**palliate** (pal'i-āt), *vt.* 1. Soften by favorable representation. 2. Mitigate without curing.—**palliation**, *n.* [L. *palliat*, cloaked, — *pallium*, cloak.]

*Syn.* Cloak; cover; conceal; hide; extenuate; ease; relieve.

**palliative** (pal'i-ā-tiv), *I. a.* Serving to palliate. *II. n.* That which palliates.

**pallid** (pal'id), *a.* Pale; having little color; wan. [L. *pallidus*.]

**pall-mall** (pel-mel'), *n.* Old game, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet. [O. Fr. *palle-maille*—It. *pallamaglio*—O. Ger. *palla*, ball, and It. *maglio*, mallet.]

**pallor** (pal'ūr), *n.* Paleness. [L.]

**palm** (pām), *I. n.* 1. Inner part of the hand between wrist and fingers. 2. Tropical branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves. 3. Palmleaf borne in token of victory or rejoicing. *II. vt.* 1. Conceal in the palm of the hand. 2. (with *off*) Impose by fraud. [L. *palma*.]

**palmar** (pal'mar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the palm of the hand. 2. Belonging to the under side of a wing.

**palmary** (pal'ma-ri), *a.* Worthy of the palm; excellent.

**palmate** (pal'māt), **palmed** (pal'mā'ted), *a.* 1. Shaped like the palm of the hand. 2. Entirely webbed, as feet. [L. *palmatus*—*palma*. See *PALM*.]

**palmetto** (pal-met'ō), *n.* Name for several fan-palms. [Sp.—*L. palma*.]



PALMS.

Sago Oil. Cocoa.

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit, nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.



Finer hat of the West Indies and South America, plaited of the undeveloped leaf of the screw-pine. [*Panama*, city and Republic, Central America.]

**panicle** (pan'i-kl), *n.* In bot. Form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. [*L. panicula*, tuft.]

**pannier** (pan'yēr), *n.* 1. One of two baskets slung across a horse, for carrying light produce to market. 2. In *arch.* Corbel. 3. Bustle for a woman's skirt. [Fr. — *L. panarium*, bread-basket.] [armed.]

**panoplied** (pan'o-plid), *a.* Completely  
**panoply** (pan'o-pli), *n.* Full suit of armor. [Gr. — *pan*, all, and *hopla*, arms.]

**panorama** (pan-o-rā'ma or -rā'ma), *n.* 1. Complete view on all sides. 2. Picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator. — **panoram'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, view, sight, — *horao*, see.]

**pansy** (pan'zi), *n.* Species of violet; heart's-ease. [Fr. *pensée*, thought.]

**pant** (pant), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Breathe hard; gasp. 2. Throb. 3. Desire ardently. [Imitative.]

**pantagraph.** Same as PANTOGRAPH.

**pantaloon** (pan-ta-lōn'), *n.* 1. In pantomimes, a ridiculous character that wears a garment consisting of trousers and stockings in one piece; buffoon. 2. *pl.* Garment covering the abdomen and the legs down to the ankles; trousers, pants. [Fr. *pantalon* — *It. pantalone* — *Pantaleone* (Gr. "all-lion"), patron saint of Venice.]

**pantheism** (pan'the-izm), *n.* Doctrine that nature or the universe is God. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *THEISM*.]

**pantheist** (pan'the-ist), *n.* Believer in pantheism. — **pantheistic**, **pantheistical**, *n.*

**Pantheon** (pen'the-on or -thē'on), *n.* 1. Temple dedicated to all the gods. 2. [p] Complete mythology. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *theos*, god.]

**panther** (pan'thēr), *n.* 1. Fierce, spotted, carnivorous quadruped, found in Asia and Africa. 2. In America, mountain-lion, jaguar, puma. [Fr. *panthère* — *L. panthera* — Gr. *panther*.]

**pantograph**

(pan'tō-grāf), *n.* Instrument for copying drawings, esp. on a different scale from the original. [Gr. *pan*, every-thing, and *graphein*, write.]



Pantograph.

**pantomime** (pan'to-mim), *n.* 1. One who expresses his meaning by mute action. 2. Representation or entertainment in dumb-show. — **pantomim'ic**, **pantomim'ical**, *a.* — **pantomimically**, *adv.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan-*tos, all, and *mimos*, imitator.]

**pantomimist** (pan'to-mi-mist), *n.* Actor in a pantomime.

**pantry** (pan'tri), *n.* Room or closet for provisions. [Fr. *paneterie* — *L. panis*, bread.]

**pap's.** Abbrev. from PANTALOONS.

**pap** (pap), *n.* 1. Soft food for infants. 2. Pulp of fruit. 3. Support or nourishment. 4. Nipple; teat. [From the first cries of infants.]

**papa** (pa-pā' or pā'pa), *n.* Father. [A reduplication of one of the first utterances of a child.]

**papacy** (pā'pa-si), *n.* Office or authority of the Pope. 2. Popes collectively. 3. Roman Catholic religion. [Low *L. papatia* — *papa*, father.]

**papal** (pā'pal), *a.* Belonging or relating to the Pope, papacy, or the Roman Catholic Church.

**papaw** (pa-pā'), *n.* Tropical tree of the genus *carica*, or its edible fruit. 2. Same as PAWPAW.

**paper** (pā'pēr). 1. *n.* Material made in thin sheets from a pulp of rags, straw, wood, etc. 2. Piece of paper. 3. Document. 4. Newspaper. 5. Essay or literary contribution, generally brief. 6. Paper-hangings. 7. Negotiable instrument. 8. Package contained in a paper wrapping. II. *a.* Consisting or made of paper. III. *vt.* Cover with paper. [From PAPIRUS.]

**papering** (pā'pēr-ing), *n.* 1. Operation of covering or hanging with paper. 2. Paper itself.

**papier-maché** (pap-yā-ma-shā'), *n.* Pulped paper, moulded into forms and japanned. [Fr. = paper mashed.]

**papilla** (pa-pil'a), *n.* [*pl.* papill'æ] 1. One of the minute elevations on the skin, esp. on the upper surface of the tongue and on the tips of the fingers, in which the nerves terminate. 2. Nipple-like protuberance. — **papillary**, *a.* [L.] [O. Fr. = little butterfly.]

**papillote** (pap'i-lôt), *n.* Curl paper. **papist** (pā'pist), *n.* Roman Catholic. — **papist'ic**, *a.* [Fr.]

**papoose**, **pappoose** (pa-pōs'), *n.* N. American Indian baby.

**pappus** (pap'us), *n.* Downy excrecence, as the seeds of the dandelion. [L. = old man, gray hair.]

**papyrus** (pa-pīrus), *n.* [*pl.* papy'ri.] 1. Egyptian reed, from the inner rind (called *dyblos*) of which the ancients made their paper. 2. Manuscript on papyrus. [Gr. *papyros*.]

**par** (pār), *n.* Equal value; equality of nominal and market value; equality of condition. — *At par*, at the face value; at neither a discount nor a premium. [L. *par*, equal.]

**parable** (par'a-bl), *n.* Fable or allegory in which some fact or doctrine is illustrated. [Gr. *parabolē*—*para*, beside, and *ballo*, throw.]

**parabola** (par-ab'o-lā), *n.* Conic section formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. [Gr. See **PARABLE**.]

**parabolic** (par-a-bol'ik), **parabolical** (par-a-bol'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to, or of the form of, a parabola.

**parachute** (par'a-shōt), *n.* Apparatus resembling a huge umbrella for descending safely from a balloon. [Fr.—*parer*, guard against, and *chute*, fall.]

**paraclete** (par'a-klēt), *n.* Comforter; Holy Spirit. [Gr. *parakletos*.]

**parade** (par-ād'), *I. n.* 1. Arrangement of troops for display or inspection. 2. Place where such a display takes place. 3. Public procession. 4. Pompous display. *II. vt.* 1. Show off. 2. Marshal in military order. *III. vi.* 1. Walk about as if for show. 2. Pass in military order. 3. March in procession. [Fr.—Sp. *parada*, place for military exercise.]

*Syn.* Display; ostentation; show.

**paradigm** (par'a-dim), *n.* Illustration, esp. in gram., example of the inflection of a word. [Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, beside, and *deiknymi*, show.]

**paradise** (par'a-dis), *n.* 1. Garden of Eden. 2. Heaven; any place or state of blissful delights. — **paradisial** (par'a-dis'i-ak), **paradisial** (par'a-dis'i-ak-al), *a.* — *Bird of Paradise*, Eastern bird closely allied to the crow, remarkable for the splendor of its plumage. [Gr. *paradeisos*, park.]

**paradox** (par'a-doks), *n.* 1. That which is contrary to received opinion. 2. That which is apparently absurd but really true. [Gr. *para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, opinion.]

**paradoxical** (par'a-doks'ik-al), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to paradoxes. — **paradoxically**, *adv.* — **paradoxicalness**, *n.*

**paraffine**, **paraffin** (par'a-fin), *n.* Wax-like substance, obtained from coal-tar, petroleum, etc. [L.—*parum*, too little, and *affinis*, allied, (because of its chemical inactivity).]

**paragoge** (par-a-gō'jē), *n.* Unmeaning lengthening of a word or syllable, as *tyran-t* for *tyran*, *with-out-en* for *with-out*. [Gr.—*paragēin*, prolong.]

**paragon** (par'a-gon), *n.* Pattern of perfection, model of excellence. [O. Fr.]

**paragraph** (par'a-grāf). *I. n.* 1. Distinct part of a discourse or writing. 2. Short article in a newspaper. 3. Mark (¶), used to denote the beginning of a

paragraph, or as a reference mark. *II. vt.* 1. Mark in the margin. 2. Form into paragraphs. 3. Mention in a paragraph.—**paragrapher**, *n.* Writer of paragraphs or brief notices. — **paragraphic**, **paragraphical**, *a.* [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *grapho*, write.] [ordered motor function.]

**parakinesis** (par-a-ki-nē'sis), *n.* Disparallax (par'a-laks), *n.* 1. Apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer. 2. In *astr.* Apparent difference in the position of a celestial object, as observed from different points of view.—**parallactic**, **parallactical**, *a.* [Gr.=deviation,—*para*, beside, and *allasso*, change.]

**parallel** (par'al-lel). *I. a.* 1. Extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts. 2. With the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with. 3. Resembling in all essential points; like; similar. *II. n.* 1. Line always equidistant from another. 2. Line marking latitude. 3. Likeness. 4. Comparison. 5. Counterpart. 6. Trench dug parallel with the outline of the fortress. 7. Mark (||), denoting a reference. *III. vt.* 1. Place so as to be parallel. 2. Correspond to. [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *alleon*.]

**parallelepiped** (par'al-lel-e-pī-pēd or -pī-pēd) **paralleloiped**, *n.* Regular solid bounded by six plane parallel surfaces. [Gr.—*parallelos*, and *epipedon*, plane surface.]

**parallelogram** (par'al-lel-o-gram), *n.* Plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal. [Gr. *parallelos*, and *gramma*, line.]

**paralogism** (pa-ral'o-jism), *n.* Error in reasoning. [Gr.]

**paralysis** (par'al-i-sis), *n.* Loss of the power of motion or sensation in any part of the body; palsy. [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *lyo*, loosen.]

**paralytic** (par-a-lit'ik). *I. a.* Afflicted with or inclined to paralysis. *II. n.* One affected with paralysis.

**paralyze** (par'a-līz), *vt.* 1. Strike with paralysis or palsy. 2. Make useless.

**paramount** (par'a-mownt), *a.* Superior to all others. [O. Fr. *par amont*, by that which is at the top.]

*Syn.* Chief; principal; supreme.

**paramour** (par'a-mōr), *n.* Lover, (now used in a bad sense). [Fr.=by love.]

**paranoia** (par-a-noi'a), *n.* Form of monomania presenting systematized delusions. — **paranoid**, *n.* Person affected with paranoia. [Gr.—*para*, beside, wrong, and *noein*, think.]



**parapet** (par'a-pet), *n.* Rampart breast-high; breast-high wall on a bridge, etc.—**parapeted**, *a.* Having a parapet. [*It.—parare*, protect, and *petto*, breast.]

**paraphernalia** (par-a-fēr'nāl'i-a), *n. pl.* Ornaments of dress; trappings; equipments. [*L. parapherna—Gr. para*, beyond, and *pherne*, dowry.]

**paraphrase** (par'a-frāz), *1. n. 1.* Saying of the same thing in other words. *2.* Explanation of a passage. *3.* Loose or free translation. *II. vt.* Say the same thing in other words; render more fully; interpret or translate freely. *III. vi.* Make a paraphrase. [*Gr.—para*, beside, and *phrazo*, speak.]

**paraphrastic** (par-a-fras'tik), *a.* Of the nature of a paraphrase.—**paraphrastically**, *adv.*

**paraplegia** (par-a-plē'ji-a), *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body. [*Gr.*]

**parasite** (par'a-sit), *n. 1.* Hanger-on; sycophant; toady. *2.* Plant nourished by the juices of another. *3.* Animal which lives on another.—**parasitic** (par-a-sit'ik), **parasitical**, *a.* Like a parasite; fawning; living on other plants or animals.—**parasitically**, *adv.*—**parasitism**, *n.* [*Gr. parasitos—para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.]

**parasol** (par'a-sol), *n.* Small umbrella used as a sunshade. [*L. parare*, parry, and *sol*, sun.]

**paravane** (par'á-vān), *n.* A device to protect vessels from floating mines.

**parboil** (pār'boil), *vt.* Boil in part.

**parbuckle** (pār'bukl), *n.* Double sling made of a rope for moving a cask on an inclined plane.

**parcel** (pār'sel), *1. n. 1.* Portion; quantity. *2.* Package. *II. vt.* Divide into portions. [*Fr. parcelle—L. particula*, dim. of *pars*, part.]

**parch** (pārčh), *vt.* and *vi. 1.* Burn slightly; scorch. *2.* Become very dry; shrivel.

**parchment** (pārčh'ment), *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat, etc., prepared for writing on. [*Fr. parchemin—L. pergamena* (*charta*, paper), from *Gr. Pergamos*, in Asia Minor, where it was invented.]

**pard** (pārd), *n. 1.* Panther; leopard. *2.* In poetry, any spotted animal. [*Gr. pardos*.]

**pardon** (pār'dn), *I. vt.* Forgive; excuse; remit the penalty of. *II. n.* Forgiveness; remission of a penalty or punishment.—**pardoner**, *n.* [*L. per-*, for-, and *dono*, give.]

**pardonable** (pār'dn-a-bl), *a.* That may be pardoned; excusable.

**pare** (pâr), *vt. 1.* Cut or shave the surface, rind, etc., off. *2.* Diminish by littles. [*Fr. parer—L. paro*, prepare.]

**paregoric** (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* Medicine that assuages pain; tincture of opium. [*L.—Gr. paregoreo*, soothe, encourage.]

**parent** (pâr'ent), *n. 1.* Father or mother. *2.* That which produces; cause. [*L. parens—pario*, beget.]

**parentage** (pâr'en-taj), *n. 1.* Birth; extraction; descent. *2.* State of being a parent.

**parental** (pa-ren'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming parents; affectionate; tender.—**parentally**, *adv.*

**parenthesis** (pa-ren'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* parentheses (-sez).] *1.* Word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another grammatically complete without it. *2.* One of the two marks ( ) used to show this. [*Gr.—para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, placing.]

**parenthetic** (pa-ren-thet'ik), **parenthetical**, *a.* Expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.—**parenthetically**, *adv.* [*sis*. [*Gr.*]

**paresis** (par'e-sis), *n.* Motor paralysis. **parhelion** (pār'hē-li-un), *n.* [*pl.* parhelia.] Bright light sometimes seen near the sun; mock sun. [*Gr. para*, beside, near, and *helios*, sun.]

**pariah** (pār'i-ā), *n.* In Hindustan, one who has lost his caste; an outcast. [*Tamil*.]

**Parian** (pār'i-an), *a.* Of Paros, island in the Aegean Sea, where a fine white marble is found.

**parietal** (par'i-et-al), *a. 1.* Pertaining to walls. *2.* In *anat.* Forming the sides or walls. *3.* In *bot.* Growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ. [*L.—paries*, wall.]

**paring** (pār'ing), *n.* That which is pared off; rind.

**parish** (par'ish), *I. n. 1.* District under one pastor. *2.* Ecclesiastical district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor. *3.* In Louisiana, county. *II. a.* Belonging or relating to a parish; employed or supported by the parish. [*Gr. paroikia*, neighborhood,—*para*, near, and *oikos*, dwelling.]

**parishioner** (par-ish'un-ēr), *n.* One who belongs to or is connected with a parish.

**parity** (par'i-ti), *n.* State of being equal; resemblance; analogy. [*L. paritas—par*.]

**park** (pārk), *I. n. 1.* Piece of ground enclosed for recreation, ornament or as a game preservation. *2.* In *mil.* Space in an encampment occupied by the

artillery, wagons, horses, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Enclose in a park. 2. Bring together in a body, as artillery. [A.S. *pearroc*. See Paddock.]

**parlance** (pär'lans), *n.* Conversation; idiom of conversation; phrase. [Fr.—*parlant*, *pr. p.* of *parler*, speak.]

**parley** (pär'li). I. *vt.* 1. Speak with another; confer. 2. Treat with an enemy. II. *n.* 1. Talk. 2. Conference with an enemy in war. [Fr. *parler*, speak—L. *parabola*—Gr. *parabole*, parable, speech, word. See PARABLE.]

**parliament** (pär'li-ment), *n.* 1. Meeting for consultation. 2. Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the sovereign, lords, and commons. [Fr. *parlement*—*parler*, speak.]

**parliamentarian** (pär-li-men-tä'ri-an), *n.* One versed in parliamentary rules and usages.

**parliamentary** (pär-li-men'ta-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a parliament. 2. According to rules of legislative bodies.

**parlor** (pär'lür), *n.* 1. In England, sitting-room. 2. In the U.S., drawing-room. [Fr. *parloir*—*parler*, speak.]

**parochial** (par-ô'ki-al), *a.* 1. Of or relating to a parish. 2. Local. [L. See PARISH.]

**parody** (par-ô-di). I. *n.* Caricature of a poem made by applying its words and ideas with a burlesque effect. II. *vt.* [par'odying, par'odied.] Apply in parody. — **parodist**, *n.* One who writes a parody. [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *ode*, ode.]

**parole** (par-ôl'). I. *n.* 1. Word of honor (esp. by a prisoner of war, to fulfil certain conditions). 2. Daily password in camp or garrison. II. *vt.* Release on parole. III. *a.* Given by word of mouth. [Fr.—L. *parabola*, parable, speech, saying. See PARABLE.]

**paronomasia** (par-ô-nô-mä'zhi-a), *n.* Pun. [Gr.—*para*, and *onoma*, name.]

**paronymous** (par-on'i-mus), *a.* 1. Of the same origin, as *wise*, *wisdom*. 2. Of like sound, but different spelling and meaning, as *all* and *awl*, *heir* and *air*. 3. Derived with a slight change, as *peduncle*—L. *pedunculus*. [Gr.—*para* and *onoma*, name.] [Fr.]

**parquet** (par'ô-ke't), *n.* Parakeet.

**parotid** (par-ot'id). I. *a.* Near the ear. II. *n.* Salivary gland near the ear, discharging saliva (in man, opposite the second molar tooth).

**paroxysm** (par'oks-izm), *n.* 1. Fit of acute pain occurring at intervals. 2. Fit of passion. 3. Sudden violent action. [Gr.—*para*, beyond, and *oxys*, sharp.]

**paroxysmal** (par-oks-iz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in paroxysms.

**paroxystone** (par-oks'i-tôn), *n.* Word accented on the penult. [Gr.]

**parquet, parquette** (pär-ke't'). I. *n.* Floor space of a theater between the orchestra and dress-circle. II. *a.* Made of parquetry. [Fr. dim. of *parc*, park.]

**parakeet** (par'a-kët), *n.* Small long-tailed parrot. [Sp. *periquito*, dim. of *perico*, parrot.]

**parricidal** (par'i-si-dal), *a.* Pertaining to or committing parricide.

**parricide** (par'i-ris-id), *n.* 1. Murderer of a father or mother. 2. Murder of a parent or ancestor. [Fr.—L. *parricida* for *patri-cida*—*pater*, father, and *caedo*, slay.]

**parrot** (par'ut), *n.* Tropical climbing bird, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, some of them remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice. [From Fr. *Perrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]

**parry** (par'i). I. *vt.* [par'rying; par'ried.] Ward or keep off; turn aside. II. *n.* [pl. parries.] 1. Defensive movement. 2. Brilliant attack or defense. [Fr. *parer*—L. *paro*, prepare.]

**parse** (pär's), *vt.* and *vi.* Tell the parts of speech of a sentence and their relations. — **par-sing**, *n.* [L. *pars*, part.]

**Parsee** (pär'së or pär-së'), *n.* One of the adherents of the ancient Persian religion, in India. [Pers. *Parsi*, Persian.]

**parsimony** (pär'si-mô-ni), *n.* Excessive economy. — **parsimonious** (pär-si-mô-ni-us), *a.* Unduly economical or frugal. — **parsimoniously**, *adv.* — **parsimoniousness**, *n.* [L. *parsimonia*—*parco*, spare.]

*Syn.* Niggardliness; penuriousness; sparingness; stinginess; closeness.

**parsley** (pär'sli), *n.* Bright-green pot herb. [Fr. *persil*—A.S. *petersil*. From Gr. *petroselinon*.]

**parsnip** (pär'snip), *n.* Plant with carrot-like root, poisonous in its wild state, but edible when cultivated. [L. *pastinaca*.]

**parson** (pär'sn), *n.* Priest; incumbent of a parish; clergyman. [O. Fr. *per-sone*, parson—L. *persona*, person.]

**parsonage** (pär'sn-aj), *n.* Residence of a clergyman.



Australian zebra grass-parakeet.

**part** (pärt). I. *n.* 1. Portion, quantity, or number making up with others a larger quantity or number. 2. Proportional quantity. 3. Share; interest. 4. Side or party. 5. Action. 6. Character assigned to an actor in a play. 7. One of the melodies of a harmony. 8. *pl.* Qualities; talents. II. *vt.* 1. Divide; make into parts. 2. Put or keep asunder. III. *vi.* 1. Be or become separated; be torn asunder; break. 2. (with *with*) Relinquish; let go. 3. Depart; take leave. 4. Have a share. —*Part of speech*, one of the classes of words. —*In good part*, favorably. [Fr. —*L. pars, partis*.]

*Syn.* Division; section; piece; concern; fraction; moiety; function.

**partake** (pär-täk'), *vt.* and *vi.* Take or have a part in; have something of the properties, etc. —**partaker**, *n.*

**parterre** (pär-tär'), *n.* System of flower-plots in a garden. [Fr. — *L. per terram*, along the ground.]

**partial** (pär-shal), *a.* 1. Relating to a part only; not total or entire. 2. Inclined to favor one party; having a preference. —**partially**, *adv.* [Fr. — *Low L. partialis* — *L. pars, part*.]

**partiality** (pär-shal'it-i), *n.* 1. Quality of being partial or inclined to favor one party or side. 2. Liking for one thing more than others.

**participant** (pär-tis'i-pant), *I. a.* Participating; sharing. II. *n.* Partaker.

**participate** (pär-tis'i-pät), *vi.* Partake; have a share. — **participa'tion**, *n.* [*L. participio* — *pars, part*, and *capto*, take.]

**participial** (pär-tis'ip'i-al), *n.* 1. Of the nature of a participle. 2. Derived from a participle.

**participle** (pär'ti-si-pl), *n.* Word partaking of the nature of both adjective and verb. [*L. participium* — *particeps*, sharing — *pars, part* and *capio*, take.]

**particle** (pär'ti-kl), *n.* 1. Little part; very small portion. 2. In *physics*. Minutest part into which a body can be divided. 3. In *gram.* Indeclinable word, or one not to be used alone [Fr. — *L. particula*, dim. of *pars, partis*.]

**particular** (pär-tik'ü-lar). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; special. 2. Worthy of special attention. 3. Concerned with things single or distinct; exact. 4. Giving details; circumstantial. 5. Nice in taste. II. *n.* 1. Distinct or minute part; single point. 2. *pl.* Details. — *In particular*, specially; distinctly. — **particular-ly**, *adv.* [*L. particularis*.]

*Syn.* Specific; separate; individual; distinguished; precise; peculiar.

**particularity** (pär-tik'ü-lar'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being particular. 2. Minuteness of detail. 3. Single act or case. 4. Something peculiar.

**particularize** (pär-tik'ü-lar-iz), *I. vt.* Mention the particulars of; enumerate in detail. II. *vi.* Mention, or attend to, single things or minute details.

**parting** (pär'ting). I. *a.* 1. Putting apart; separating. 2. Departing. 3. Given at parting. II. *n.* 1. Act of parting. 2. Division. 3. In *geol.* Fissure in strata.

**partisan** (pär'ti-zan). I. *n.* Adherent of a party or faction. II. *a.* Adhering to a party. — **partisanship**, *n.* [Fr. — *It. partigiano* — *L. partior*.]

**partition** (pär'tish'un). I. *n.* 1. Act of parting or dividing. 2. State of being divided. 3. Separate part. 4. That which divides; wall between apartments. 5. Place where separation is made. II. *vt.* 1. Divide into shares. 2. Divide into parts by walls, lines, etc. [*L. partitio* — *partior*.]

**partitive** (pär'ti-tiv'), *I. a.* 1. Parting; dividing; distributive. II. *n.* In *gram.* Word denoting a part or partition. — **partitively**, *adv.* [degree.]

**partly** (pär'tli), *adv.* In part; in some

**partner** (pär'tnér), *n.* Associate, esp. in business. — **partnership**, *n.*

*Syn.* Coadjutor; confederate; companion; comrade; partaker; participator; mate; assistant; friend; helpmate. See COLLEAGUE. [PARTAKE.]

**partook** (pär'tok'), Past tense of

**partridge** (pär'trij), *n.* European gallinaceous game bird. (In U.S. the ruffed grouse is often called partridge.) [Fr. *perdreux* — *L. perdix, perdix* — *Gr. perdix*.]

**parturient** (pär-tū-ri-ent), *a.* About to bring forth; bringing forth; fruitful.

**parturition** (pär-tū-rish'un), *n.* Act of bringing forth. [Fr. — *L. parturitio* — *parturo*.]

**party** (pär'ti). I. *n.* 1. Organization of persons to promote certain principles or measures. 2. Company met for a particular purpose; an assembly. 3. One concerned in any affair. 4. Single individual spoken of. 5. In *mil.* Detachment. II. *a.* 1. Belonging to a party. 2. Consisting of different parties, parts, or things. [Fr. *parti* — *O. Fr. partir* — *L. partior*, divide, from *pars, part*.]



Partridge.



**party-colored** (pär-ti-kul'örd), *a.* Colored differently at different parts.

**party-wall** (pär'ti-wal), *n.* Wall upon the dividing line between two premises, which each owner has a right to use for supporting his structure, etc.

**parvenu** (pär've-nö), *n.* Upstart; one newly risen into notice or power. [Fr.]

**pasch** (pask), *n.* Jewish Passover; Christian Easter. — **pasch-egg**, *n.* Easter egg. — **paschal** (pas'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Passover, or to Easter. [Gr. *pascha* — Hebr. *pesach*, pass over.]

**pasha, pacha** (pa-shä' or pash'a), *n.* Title of Turkish officers who are governors of provinces or hold high naval and military commands. [Pers. *basha*—*padshah*—*pad*, protecting, and *shah*, king.] [of a pasha.]

**pashalic** (pa-shä'lik), *n.* Jurisdiction

**pasquin** (pas'kwın), *n.* Satire; lampoon. — **pasquinade** (pas-kwın-äd'), *1. n.* Lampoon. *II. vt.* Attack by lampoons. [It. from the name of a witty Roman, transferred to a mutilated statue, on which satires were posted.]

**pass** (päs), *vi.* [pas'sing; passed or past.] *1.* Move from one place to another. *2.* Change from one state to another. *3.* Circulate; be regarded. *4.* Go by; go unheeded or neglected; elapse, as time; move away; disappear; come to an end. *5.* Go through inspection; be approved; be tolerated. *6.* Happen. *7.* Fall, as by inheritance. *8.* Thrust, as with a sword. *9.* Decline to play a card, etc., in one's turn. *II. vt. 1.* Go by, over, beyond, through, etc. *2.* Spend. *3.* Omit; disregard. *4.* Surpass. *5.* Enact. *6.* Cause to move; send; transfer. *7.* Give forth. *8.* Approve. *9.* Give circulation to. *10.* Thrust. — *Come to pass*, happen. [From *L. passus*, step.]

**pass** (päs), *n. 1.* That through which one passes; narrow passage; narrow defile. *2.* Passport. *3.* State or condition. *4.* Thrust. *5.* Movement of the hand. — **pass-book**, *n.* Book that passes between a trader and his customer in which credit purchases are entered. — **pass-key**, *n.* Key enabling one to pass or enter a house; key for opening several locks. — **pass-word**, *n.* Private word enabling one to pass or enter a camp, or by which a friend is distinguished from a stranger.

**passable** (päs'a-bl), *a. 1.* That may be passed, traveled, or navigated. *2.* That will bear inspection; tolerable. *3.* That may be circulated. — **pass-ability**, *n.* — **pass-ably**, *adv.*

**passage** (päs'aj), *n. 1.* Act of passing. *2.* Journey; course. *3.* Time occupied in passing. *5.* Way; entrance; pass; ford. *6.* Enactment of a law. *7.* Right of passing. *8.* Occurrence. *9.* Single clause or part of a book, etc. *10.* Migratory habits. *11.* Encounter. *12.* Movement of the bowels.

**passé** (päs-sä'), *a.* [*fem. passée.*] Past; out of use; faded. [Fr.]

**passenger** (pas'en-jér), *n.* One who travels in some public conveyance. [Fr. *passager*, with inserted *n*, as in messenger, porringer, nightingale.]

**passpartout** (pas pär-tö'), *n. 1.* Pass key. *2.* Engraving of a frame, in which that of any picture or page may be inserted. *3.* Light picture frame of glass and cardboard.

**passer** (pas'ér), *n.* One who passes. — **pass'er-by**, *n.* One who passes by.

**passing** (päs'ing), *1. a. 1.* Going by. *2.* Surpassing. *II. adv.* Exceedingly.

**passion** (pash'un), *n. 1.* Strong feeling or agitation of mind, esp. rage. *2.* Ardent love. *3.* Eager desire. *4.* State of the soul when receiving a strong impression. *5.* Endurance of an effect, as opposed to *action*. *6.* Sufferings, esp. the death of Christ. [*L. passio*—*passus*, pa. p. of *patis*, suffer.]

**passionate** (pash'un-ät), *a. 1.* Moved by passion. *2.* Easily moved to anger. *3.* Intense. — **pass'ionately**, *adv.*

**passion-flower** (pash-un-flow'ér), *n.* Flowers so called from a fancied resemblance to a crown of thorns, the emblem of Christ's sufferings.

**passionless** (pash'un-les), *a. 1.* Free from passion. *2.* Tranquil.

**passion-play** (pash'un-plä), *n.* Religious drama representing the sufferings of Christ.

**passive** (pas'iv), *a. 1.* Suffering; unresisting; not acting. *2.* In *gram.* Expressing the suffering of an action. — **pass'ively**, *adv.* — **pass'iveness**, *n.* — **pass'ivity**, *n. 1.* Passiveness; inactivity. *2.* In *physics*, tendency of a body to preserve a given state, as motion or rest; vis inertiae.

*Syn.* Unopposing; enduring; submissive; patient. See *INERT*.

**Passover** (päs'ö-vér), *n.* Annual feast of the Jews, to celebrate the destroying angel's passing over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

**passport** (päs'pört), *n. 1.* Written warrant granting permission to travel in a foreign country. *2.* Permission to pass in or out of port, or through the gates. [Fr. — *passer*, pass, and *port*, harbor.]

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wqlt; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**past** (pást). I. *pa. p.* of PASS and *ā*. Gone by; elapsed; ended. II. *prep.* 1. Farther than. 2. Out of reach of. 3. No longer capable of. III. *adv.* By.—*The past*, that which has passed, esp. time.

**paste** (pást). I. *n.* 1. Dough prepared for pies, etc. 2. Cement of flour and water. 3. Anything mixed up to a viscous consistency. 4. Kind of glass for making artificial gems. II. *vt.* Fasten with paste.—**pasteboard**, *n.* Stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together. [O. Fr. *paste* — Gr. *paste*, salted mess of food.]

**pastel** (pas'tel), *n.* 1. Colored crayon. 2. Picture drawn with pastels. [Fr.—*L. pastillus*, small loaf, dim. of *pastus*, food—*pasco*, *pastus*, feed.]

**pastern** (pas'tern), *n.* Part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof. [O. Fr. *pasturon*—*pasture*, *pasture*, tether.]

**pasteurize** (pas'tür-iz or pas-tür'iz), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Render immune to, or cure, a disease, esp. hydrophobia, by the inoculation of virus. 2. Sterilize. [After Louis Pasteur, Fr. scientist.]

**pastil** (pas'til), **pastille** (pas-tél'), *n.* 1. Small cone of charcoal and aromatic substances, burnt to perfume a room. 2. Small aromatic lozenge. 3. Pastel. [Fr.—*L. pastillus*, small loaf; doublet of PASTEL.]

**pastime** (pas'tim), *n.* That which serves to pass away the time; amusement. *Syn.* Recreation; diversion; sport; entertainment; play. [shepherd.]

**pastor** (pás'tür), *n.* Clergyman. [L.—*pastoral* (pás'tür-ál). I. *a.* 1. Relating to shepherds or shepherd life; rustic. 2. Relating to the pastor of a church. 3. Addressed to the clergy of a diocese. II. *n.* 1. Poem delineating country life. 2. Letter of a pastor to his congregation.

**pastorate** (pás'tür-ät), **pastorship** (pás'tür-ship), *n.* Office of a pastor. **pastorly** (pás'tür-li), *a.* Becoming a pastor.

**pastry** (päs'tri), *n.* 1. Articles of food, chiefly of paste or dough; crust of pies. 2. Act or art of making articles of paste.—**pastrycook**, *n.* One who cooks or sells pastry. [From PASTE.]

**pasturage** (pás'tür-aj), *n.* 1. Business of feeding cattle. 2. Pasture.

**pasture** (pás'tür), *n.* 1. Grass for grazing. 2. Ground covered with grass for grazing. II. *vt.* Feed on pasture; supply with grass. III. *vi.* Feed on pasture; graze. [O. Fr.—*L. pastura*—*pasco*, *pastum*, graze.]

**pasty** (pás'ti). I. *a.* Like paste. II. *n.* 1. Meat pie. 2. Pie covered with a crust.

**pat** (pat). I. *n.* Light, quick blow, as with the hand. II. *vt.* [patting; patting.] Strike gently; tap. [From the sound.] [Celt., as Ir. *pail*, lump.]

**pat** (pat), *n.* Small lump, as of butter. **pat** (pat), *ad.* Fitly; at the right time or place. [From PAT, light blow.]

**patadeon** (pá-tá-dé'on), *n.* Loose cloth worn as a skirt by Philippine women.

**patch** (pach). I. *vt.* 1. Mend with a piece. 2. Repair clumsily. 3. Make up of pieces. II. *n.* 1. Piece sewed or put on. 2. Small piece of ground. [Etyim. doubtful.]

**patchouli** (pa-chō'li), *n.* Perfume distilled from the dried branches of an Eastern shrub. [Tamil—*patchei*, gum, and *elei*, leaf.]

**patchwork** (pach'würk), *n.* 1. Work formed of patches or pieces sewed together. 2. Thing patched up or clumsily executed. [O. Fr.]

**pate** (pät), *n.* Head; top of the head.

**patella** (pa-tel'a), *n.* [pl. *patellæ* (pa-tel'ë).] Knee-cap. [L. dim. of *patina*, pan.] [in the Lord's Supper.]

**paten** (pat'en), *n.* Plate for the bread.

**patent** (pat'ent or pä'tent). I. *a.* 1. Open; conspicuous; public. 2. (pat'ent) Protected by a patent. II. *n.* Official document, conferring the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention. III. *vt.* (pat'ent) Grant or secure by patent. [Fr.—*L. patens*.] [of being patented.]

**patentable** (pat'en-tä-bl), *a.* Capable

**patentee** (pat-en-të'), *n.* One who holds a patent.

**paternal** (pa-tér'nal), *a.* 1. Fatherly; showing the disposition of a father. 2. Hereditary. — **paternally**, *adv.* [Fr. *paternel*—*L. pater*, father.]

**paternity** (pa-tér'ni-ti), *n.* 1. Relation of a father to his offspring. 2. Origination; authorship. [L. *paternitas*.]

**paternoster** (pat-er-nos'tér or pä-tér-nos'tér), *n.* Lord's Prayer. [L. = "Our Father." The first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin.]

**path** (páth), *n.* 1. Way; track; road. 2. Course of action; conduct. [A.S. *paeth*, *path*. Ger. *pfad*.]

**pathetic** (pa-thet'ik), *I. a.* Affecting the tender emotions; touching. II. *n.* Style or manner fitted to excite emotion.—**pathetically**, *adv.* [Gr. *pathetikos*.] [path; untrodden.]

**pathless** (páth'les), *a.* Without a

**pathology** (pa-thol'o-jí), *n.* Science of diseases.—**pathologist**, *n.* One versed in pathology.—**pathologic**, **pathological**, *a.* — **pathologically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.]

**pathos** (pá'thos), *n.* That which excites the tender emotions, as pity, sorrow, etc. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, passion.] [2. Course of action.]

**pathway** (páth'wá), *n.* 1. Footpath.

**patience** (pá'shens), *n.* Quality of calmly enduring. [See PATIENT.]

**patient** (pá'shent), *I. a.* 1. Sustaining pain, etc., without repining. 2. Not easily provoked. 3. Persevering. 4. Expecting with calmness. *II. n.* 1. One who bears or suffers. 2. Person under medical treatment.—**pa'tient-ly**, *adv.* [L. *patiens*, -*entis*, *pr. p.* of *patior*, bear.]

**patois** (pat-wá'), *n.* Provincial dialect. [Fr.—O. Fr. *patois*—L. *patriensis*, native.]

**patriarch** (pá'tri-árk), *n.* 1. One who governs his family or tribe by paternal right. 2. In Eastern churches, a dignitary superior to an archbishop.—**patriarchal** (pá'tri-árk'al), **patriarchic** (pá'tri-árk'ik), *a.* [Gr. *patriarches*—*patria*, lineage, and *archos*, ruler.]

**patrician** (pa-trish'an), *I. n.* Nobleman in ancient Rome, being a descendant of the first Roman senators; nobleman. *II. a.* Pertaining to a patrician or nobleman; noble. [L. *patricius*—*pater*, father.]

**patrimonial** (pa-tri-mō-ni'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a patrimony. 2. Inherited from ancestors.—**patrimo'nially**, *adv.*

**patrimony** (pa-tri-mō-ni), *n.* 1. Right or estate inherited from a father or one's ancestors. 2. In England, church estate or revenue. [L. *patrimonium*.]

**patriot** (pá'tri-ut), *n.* One who loves and serves his country. [Gr. *patriotes*, fellow-countryman.]

**patriotic** (pá'tri-ot'ik), *a.* Like a patriot; actuated by love of one's country.—**patriotically**, *adv.*

**patriotism** (pá'tri-ut-izm), *n.* Quality of being patriotic; love of one's country.

**patrol** (pa-tról') *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Go the rounds in a camp or garrison. 2. Perambulate a certain beat, as a policeman. *II. n.* 1. Marching round of a guard in the night. 2. Guard which makes a patrol.—**patrol'man**, *n.* One who patrols; policeman. [Fr. *patrouiller*, march in the mud.]

**patron** (pá'trun or pat'-), *n.* Protector; one who patronizes or countenances.—**patroness** (pá'trun-es), *fem.* [L. *patronus*—*pater*, father.]

**patronage** (pat'rūn-aj or pá'-), *n.* 1. Support of a patron. 2. Guardianship. 3. Right of bestowing offices, privileges, or (in England) church benefices.

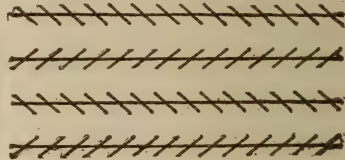
**patroness** (pá'trun-es), *fem.* of PATRON.

**patronize** (pat'rūn-iz or pá'-), *vt.* Act as patron toward; support, assume the air of a patron to; trade with; be a customer of.—**patronizer**, *n.*—**patronizingly**, *adv.*

**patronymic** (pat-ro-nim'ik), *I. a.* Derived from the name of a father or ancestor. *II. n.* Name taken from one's father or ancestor. [Gr. *pater*, father, and *onoma*, name.]

**patten** (pat'en), *n.* 1. Shoe with thick wooden sole; clog. 2. Base of a pillar. [Fr. *patin*, skate, clog.]

**patter** (pat'ér), *I. vt.* Strike with a quick succession of slight sounds, as hail. *II. n.* Quick succession of slight sounds. [A freq. of PAT.]



Zoellner's pattern.

**pattern** (pat'érn), *n.* 1. Person or thing to be copied; model; example. 2. Style of ornamental work.—*Zoellner's pattern*, a curious optical illusion, consisting of parallel lines, that seem not parallel on account of slanting intersecting lines. [Fr. *patron*.]

**patty** (pat'i), *n.* Little pie. [Fr. *pâté*.]

**paucity** (pá'sit-i), *n.* Smallness of number or quantity. [L. *paucitas*—*paucus*, few.] [Paul.]

**Pauline** (pá'lin), *a.* Of the Apostle

**paunch** (pānch or pānch), *n.* 1. Abdomen. 2. First and largest stomach of a ruminant. [O. Fr. *panche*—L. *pantex*.]

**pauper** (pá'pér), *n.* One supported by charity or some public provision. [L.]

**pauperism** (pá'pér-izm), *n.* State of being a pauper.

**pauperize** (pá'pér-iz), *vt.* Reduce to pauperism.—**pauperization**, *n.*

**pause** (páz), *I. n.* 1. Temporary stop. 2. Cessation caused by doubt. 3. In music, mark showing continuance of a note or rest. *II. vt.* Make a pause. [Gr. *pausis*,—*pauo*, cause to cease.]

*Syn.* Cessation; suspense; hesitation.

**pave** (pāv), *vt.* 1. Lay with stone, etc., so as to form a level surface for walking or driving on. 2. Prepare, as a way or passage. [Fr. *paver*—L. *pavie*, beat down.]



**pavement** (pāv'ment), *n.* 1. Paved causeway or floor. 2. That with which anything is paved. [L. *pavimentum*.]

**pavilion** (pa-vil'yun), *n.* 1. Tent. 2. Ornamental building, often turreted or domed. [Fr. *pavillon*—L. *papilio*, butterfly, tent.]

**pavior** (pā'vi-ūr), *n.* 1. One who paves. 2. Heavy instrument for driving paving stones.

**paw** (pā), *I. n.* 1. Foot of a quadruped having claws. 2. Hand. *II. vt.* Draw the forefoot along the ground like a horse. *III. vt.* 1. Scrape with the forefoot. 2. Handle with the paws. [Wel. *paewen*.]

**pawl** (pāl), *I. n.* Short pivoted bar engaging in a notch of a wheel and thus preventing its turning back. *II. vt.* Stop with a pawl. [Wel. *pawl*.]

**pawn** (pān). *I. n.* Something given as security for the repayment of money. *II. vt.* Give in pledge. [Fr. *pan*—L. *pannus*, cloth.]

**pawn** (pān), *n.* Piece in chess. [O. Fr. *paon*, foot-soldier.]

**pawnbroker** (pān'brō-kēr), *n.* Broker who lends money on pawns or pledges. **pawner** (pā'nēr), *n.* One who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed.

**pawpaw** (pā'pā), *n.* Shrub or tree of central U.S., or its fruit. [Sp. *papayo*.]

**pax** (paks), *n.* 1. Small tablet representing some scene from the life of Christ, used in the Catholic Church. 2. Kiss of peace.—*Pax vobiscum*, peace be with you. [L. = peace.]

**pay** (pā), *vt.* [pay'ing; paid.] 1. Satisfy; make satisfaction. 2. Discharge a debt. 3. Requite with what is deserved; reward; punish. 4. Be worth the trouble; recompense. *II. n.* 1. That which satisfies; money given for service; salary; wages. 2. Requit; reward.—*Pay off*, pay in full and discharge.—*Pay one in his own coin*, treat him as he has treated you.—*Pay out*, cause to run out, as a cable; slacken.—*Pay the debt of nature*, die. [Fr. *payer*—L. *pacare*, appease.]

**pay** (pā), *vt.* Cover with tar, as in *There's the devil to pay*. [O. Fr. *pieier*—L. *picare*—*pit*, pitch.]

**payable** (pā'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be legally collected. 2. To be paid.

**payee** (pā-ē), *n.* One to whom money is paid, or to be paid.

**paymaster** (pā'mās-tēr), *n.* Officer or agent who pays soldiers, employees, etc.

**payment** (pā'ment), *n.* 1. Act of paying. 2. That which is paid; recompense; reward.

**pea** (pē), *n.* [*pl.* peas (single seeds), and pease (as a mass).] Common leguminous vegetable. [A. S. *pisa*—L. *pisum*, pea.]

**peace** (pēs), *I. n.* 1. State of quiet; freedom from disturbance; freedom from war; friendliness. 2. Calm; rest; harmony; silence. *II. interj.* Silence, hush!—*Hold one's peace*, be silent. [O. Fr. *pais*—L. *pax*, peace.]

**peaceable** (pēs'a-bl), *a.* 1. Disposed to peace. 2. Quiet; tranquil.—**peaceably**, *adv.*—**peaceableness**, *n.* *Syn.* Undisturbed; serene; still.

**peaceful** (pēs'fōl), *a.* Peaceable; calm; pacific.—**peacefully**, *adv.*

**peach** (pēch), *n.* Tree with delicious fruit, containing a seed in a very hard stone.—**peach'blow**, *n.* Beautiful purple or pinkish glaze on Oriental porcelain.—**peach'y**, *adv.* [Fr. *pêche*—L. *Persicum* (*malum*), Persian (apple).]

**peach** (pēch), *vt.* and *vi.* Accuse; inform against; turn informer. [From IMPEACH.]

**peacock** (pē'kok), *n.* Large gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, named from its cry.—*fem.* pea'hen.—**pea'fowl**, *n.* Peacock or peahen. [Mid. Eng. *pocok*—A. S. *pawe*—L. *pavo*, peacock.]

**pea-jacket** (pē-jak'-et), *n.* Coarse thick jacket worn esp. by seamen. [PEA—Dut. *pij*, coat of coarse thick cloth, and JACKET.]

**peak** (pēk), *n.* 1. Pointed end of anything. 2. Steep summit of a mountain. 3. Upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff. 4. Narrow part of a ship's hold, fore or aft. [Celt. *peac*, sharp-pointed object.] [point.]

**peaked** (pēkt), *a.* Pointed; ending in a peak (pēl). *I. n.* 1. Loud sound, as of thunder. 2. Set of bells tuned to each other. 3. Changes rung upon a set of bells. *II. vt.* and *vi.* Resound like a bell; utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds; celebrate. [Short for APPEAL.]

**peanut** (pē'nūt), *n.* 1. Trailing plant which ripens its fruit, called *peanut*, *earth-nut*, *ground-nut*, or *goober*, under ground. 2. Fruit of the plant.

**pear** (pār), *n.* Fruit of the pear-tree, an orchard-tree of many varieties. [A. S. *pera* or *peru*—L. *pirum*, pear.]



Peacock.

**pearl** (pêrl). I. *n.* 1. Shining gem, found in several shellfish, but most in the mother-of-pearl oyster. 2. Anything round and clear; anything very precious; jewel. 3. In *print*. Size of type intermediate between agate and diamond.

This line is set in pearl type.

II. *a.* Made of, or belonging to, pearls. [Fr. *perle*—L. *pirula*, dim. of *pirum*, pear, or—L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.]  
**pearl-ash** (pêrl'-ash), *n.* Carbonate of potash.

**pearly** (pêr'li), *a.* Containing or resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent. [*vincial*. [From PEARL.]

**peart** (pêrt), *a.* Lively; chipper. [*Pro-*

**peasant** (pez'ant), *n.* In Europe, one whose occupation is rural labor.—

**peasantry** (pez'ant-ri), *n.* Peasants, collectively. [O. Fr. *paisant*,—*pais*,

**pease** (péz), *pl.* of PEA. [country.]

**peat** (pêt), *n.* Decayed vegetable matter cut out of boggy places, dried for fuel.—**peat'y**, *a.* [From A. S. *betan*, make or mend a fire.]

**pebble** (peb'l). I. *n.* 1. Small roundish stone. 2. Transparent and colorless rock-crystal. 3. Lens made of rock-crystal. II. *vt.* Give (leather) the appearance of being covered with small prominences.—**pebbly** (peb'li), *a.* Full of pebbles. [A. S. *papol* (-*stan*), pebble(stone). Akin to L. *papula*, pustule.]

**pecan** (pê-kan'), *n.* Tall hickory tree of central and southern U. S., bearing edible, smooth-shelled nuts. [Sp. *pacano*, of American origin.]

**peccable** (pek'a-bl), *a.* Liable to sin.—**peccability**, *n.* [L. *peccabilis*—*pecco*,—*atum*, sin.]

**peccadillo** (pek-a-dil'ô), *n.* [*pl.* *peccadillos*.] Trifling sin; petty fault. [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*—L. *peccatum*, sin.]

**peccant** (pek'ant), *a.* 1. Sinning; transgressing; guilty. 2. Morbid; offensive; bad.—**peccantly**, *adv.*—**peccancy**, *n.* [L. *peccans*, pr. p. of *pecco*, sin.]

**peccary** (pek'a-ri), *n.* Hog-like wild quadruped of South America. [S. American name.]

**peck** (pek), *n.* 1. Dry measure=2 gallons, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a bushel. 2. Large quantity, as of trouble.

**peck** (pek). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Strike or pick with the beak. 2. Pick up with the beak. 3. Strike with anything pointed. 4. Strike with repeated blows. II. *n.* Sharp, quick stroke.—**peck'ish**, *a.* Hungry. [Later form of PICK.]

**pecker** (pek'êr), *n.* 1. One who pecks; woodpecker. 2. Tool for pecking.

**pecten** (pek'ten), *n.* 1. Comb; comb-like part. 2. Pubic bone.

**pectinal** (pek'ti-nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a comb.

**pectoral** (pek'to-ral), I. *a.* Relating to the breast or chest. II. *n.* 1. Pectoral fin. 2. Medicine for the chest.—**pectorally**, *adv.* [L. *pectoralis*—*pectus*, breast.]

**peculate** (pek'û-lât), *vt.* Embezzle; steal.—**peculation**, *n.*—**peculator**, *n.* [L. *peculator*—*peculum*, private property.]

**peculiar** (pe-kû'li-ar), *a.* One's own; appropriate; unusual; strange.—**peculiarly**, *adv.*—**peculiarity**, *n.* [L.—*peculum*, private property.

*Syn.* Individual. See PARTICULAR.

**pecuniary** (pe-kû'ni-âr-i), *a.* Relating to money.—**pecuniarily**, *adv.* [L. *pecuniarius*—*pecunia*, money.]

**pedagogic** (ped-a-goj'ik), **pedagogical**, *a.* Relating to teaching.

**pedagogics** (ped-a-goj'iks), **pedagogy** (ped-a-go-jî), *n.* Science of teaching.

**pedagogue** (ped'a-gog), *n.* Teacher; school-master. [Gr. *paidagogos*—*pais*, boy, and *ago*, lead.]

**pedal** (ped'al or pè'dal), I. *a.* Pertaining to a foot. II. *n.* Lever moved by the foot; treadle. III. *vt.* and *vi.* Operate a pedal; use the pedals, as of a bicycle. [L. *pedalis*—*pes*, foot.]

**pedant** (ped'ant), *n.* One making a vain and useless display of learning. [It. *pedante*, prob.—Gr. *paidewo*, instruct. See PEDAGOGUE.]

**pedantic** (pe-dan'tik), **pedantical**, *a.* Vainly displaying knowledge.

**pedantry** (ped'ant-ri), *n.* Vain and useless display of learning.

**pedate** (ped'at), *a.* Palmate; having divisions like toes.

**peddle** (ped'l), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Travel about with small-wares for sale. 2. Be busy about trifles.—**peddler**, *n.* [See PEDLAR.]

**pedestal** (ped'es-tal), *n.* Foot or base of a pillar, etc. [Sp.—It. *pedestallo*—L. *pes*, foot, and It. *stallo*, place.]

**pedestrian** (pe-des'tri-an), I. *a.* Going on foot; performed on foot. II. *n.* One journeying on foot; expert walker. [L. *pedestris*—*pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

**pedestrianism** (pe-des'tri-an-izm), *n.* Practice of a pedestrian.

**pedicel** (ped'i-sel), *n.* 1. Stem that supports a single flower when there are several on a peduncle. 2. Foot-stalk or stem by which a leaf or fruit is fixed on the tree. [Fr. *pedicelle*—L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot.]

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, môve, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

**pedigree** (ped'i-grē), *n.* 1. Genealogical tree; register of descent from ancestor. 2. Lineage, genealogy. [Etymology doubtful.]

**pediment** (ped'i-ment), *n.* Triangular or circular ornament, which serves as a decoration over gates, doors, etc.

**pedimental**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

**pedlar, pedler, peddler** (ped'lēr), *n.* One who peddles; one who travels about the country carrying commodities for sale.—**ped'lary, ped'lery**,

*n.* 1. Pedlar's small wares. 2. Pedlar's employment. [Older form *peddār* or *pedder*, one who carries wares in a *ped*, provincial E. for basket.]

**pedobaptism** (pē-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* Baptism of infants. [Gr.]

**pedometer** (ped-om-ē-ēr), *n.* Instrument, somewhat like a watch, by which the steps of a pedestrian are registered and thus the distance covered is measured. [L. *pes*, foot, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

**peduncle** (pē-dung'kl), *n.* 1. Flower-stalk supporting a cluster of flowers or but a single flower. 2. Any similar stem or stalk. — **pedun'cular, pedunculate, pedun'culated**, *a.* [Low L. *pedunculus*—L. *pes*, foot.]

**peek** (pēk), *vi.* Peep; look slyly. [Form of PEEP.]

**peek-a-boo** (pēk'a-bō), *n.* Play to amuse children, peeping from behind something and crying *boo!*

**peel** (pēl). *I. vt.* Strip off the skin or bark; bare. *II. vi.* Come off, as the skin. *III. n.* Skin, rind, or bark. [Fr. *peler*, from L. *pellis*, skin.]

**peel** (pēl), *n.* Baker's wooden shovel. [Fr. *pelle*—L. *pala*, spade.]

**peep** (pēp), *vi.* Chirp, or cry, as a young chicken. [Imitative.]

**peep** (pēp). *I. vt.* 1. Look through a narrow space. 2. Look slyly or closely. 3. Begin to appear. *II. n.* 1. Sly look. 2. Beginning to appear. [Same as the above word. Fr. *piper*, chirp like a bird (said of a bird-catcher), beguile, look out slyly.]

**peeper** (pē-pēr), *n.* 1. One that peeps. 2. Chicken just breaking the shell.

**peer** (pēr), *n.* 1. Equal. 2. Associate. 3. In Great Britain, a member of the House of Lords.—*fem.* peer'ess. [O. Fr. (Fr. *pair*)—L. *par, paris*, equal.]

**peer** (pēr), *vi.* Look narrowly; peep; pry. [Low Ger. *piren*, draw the eyelids together.]

**peerage** (pēr'āj), *n.* 1. Rank or dignity of a peer. 2. Body of peers.

**peerless** (pēr'les), *a.* Having no peer or equal; matchless.—**peer'lessly**, *adv.* — **peer'lessness**, *n.*

**peevisish** (pē'vish), *a.* Habitually fretful; easily annoyed; hard to please.—**pee'vishly**, *adv.*—**pee'vishness**, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Syn.* Cross; querulous. See FRETFUL.

**peg** (peg). *I. n.* 1. Wooden pin. 2. One of the pins of a musical instrument. *II. vt.* [peg'ging; pegged.] Fasten with a peg.—**pegged**, *a.* Fastened or supplied with pegs. [Scand.]

**pelage** (pel'aj), *n.* Fur; hair.

**pelagic** (pe-laj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the deep sea. [Gr. *pelagos*, ocean.]

**pelf** (pelf), *n.* Riches (in a bad sense); money. [O. Fr. *pel-fre*, booty. Allied to PILFER.]

**pelican** (pel'i-kan), *n.* Large water-fowl, having an enormous bill, with pouch on lower mandible for storing fish. [Gr. *pelikan*—*pelekus*, axe.]

**pelisse** (pe-lēs'), *n.* Long outer robe, orig. of fur, worn by ladies. [Fr.—L. *pellis*, skin.]

**pell** (pel), *n.* 1. Skin; pelt; hide. 2. Roll of parchment. [O. Fr. *pel*, (Fr. *peau*)—L. *pellis*, skin.]

**pellet** (pel'et), *n.* Little ball; small pill. [Fr. *pelote*—L. *pila*, ball.] *[film.]*

**pellicle** (pel'i-kl), *n.* Thin skin or **pell-mell** (pel-mel'), *adv.* Mixed confusedly; promiscuously. [O. Fr. *pester mesle* (Fr. *pêle-mêle*), "mixed with a shovel."]

**pellucid** (pel-lō'sid), *a.* Perfectly clear; transparent.—**pellu'cidly**, *adv.*—**pellu'cidness**, *n.* [L. *pellucidus*—*per*, perfectly, and *lucidus*, clear—*luceo*, shine.]

**pelt** (pelt), *n.* Raw hide; hide with the hair or wool on.

**pelt** (pelt). *I. vt.* Strike with pellets, or with something thrown. *II. n.* Blow from a pellet or from something thrown. [See PELLET.]

**peltry** (pelt'ri), *n.* Skins of furred animals; furs.

**pelvis** (pel'vis), *n.* Bones forming a cavity for the support of the abdominal viscera. [L. = basin.]

**pemmican, pemican** (pem'i-kan), *n.* (*Orig.*) a N. American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, now used in Arctic expeditions.

**pen** (pen). *I. vt.* [pen'ning; penned.] Shut up; confine in a small enclosure. *II. n.* Small enclosure. [A. S. *pennan*, shut up.]



Pelican.



**pen** (pen). I. *n.* Instrument used for writing with ink, formerly of the feather of a bird, but now of steel, etc. II. *vt.* [pen'ning; penned.] Write with a pen. [L. *penna*, feather.]

**penal** (pé'nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to punishment. — **penally**, *adv.* [L. *poenalis*—*poena*, punishment.]

**penalize** (pé'nal-iz), *vt.* To make punishable.

**penalty** (pen'al-ti), *n.* Punishment;

**penance** (pen'ans), *n.* Self-imposed punishment; repentance; R. C. sacrament, consisting of contrition, confession, satisfaction and absolution.

**Penates** (pé-ná'téz), *n. pl.* Ancient Roman deities protecting homes. [L.]

**pence** (pens), *n.* Plural of PENNY.

**penchant** (pång-shäng' or pen'chant), *n.* Inclination; decided taste. [Fr. *pr. p.* of *pencher*, incline—L. *pendeo*, hang.]

**pencil** (pen'sil). I. *n.* 1. Small hair brush for laying on colors. 2. Pointed instrument for writing or drawing without ink. 3. Collection of rays of light converging to a point. II. *vt.* Write, sketch, or mark with a pencil. [O. Fr. *pinzel*—L. *penicillum*, painter's brush.]

**penciled** (pen'sild), *a.* 1. Written or marked with a pencil. 2. Having pencils or rays; radiated. 3. In *bot.* Marked with fine lines, as with a pencil.

**pend** (pend), *vi.* Await adjustment; be undecided. [L. *pendeo*, hang.]

**pendant** (pen'dant), *n.* 1. Anything hanging, esp. for ornament. 2. Long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a ship. 3. Counter-part; one of a pair, as of paintings. [Fr.—*pendant*, *pr. p.* of *pendre*, hang—L. *pendens*, -entis, *pr. p.* of *pendero*, hang.]

**pendency** (pen'den-si), *n.* Hanging in suspense; state of being undecided.

**pendent** (pen'dent), *a.* 1. Hanging. 2. Projecting. — **pendently**, *adv.* [L. *pendens*.]

**pending** (pen'ding). I. *a.* Hanging; remaining undecided; not terminated. II. *prep.* 1. During. 2. Until. [Anglicized form of Fr. *à pendant*.]

**pendulous** (pen'dü-lus), *a.* Hanging; swinging. — **pendulously**, *adv.* —

**pendulousness**, **pendulosity**, *n.* [L. *pendulus*—*pendero*, hang.]

**pendulum** (pen'dü-lum), *n.* Weight so hung or suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely. [L. *neut.* of *pendulus*, hanging.]

**penetrable** (pen'e-tra-bl), *a.* 1. That may be penetrated or pierced by another body. 2. Capable of having the mind affected. — **penetrability**, *n.*

**penetrate** (pen'e-trät). I. *vt.* 1. Thrust into the inside; pierce into. 2. Affect the feelings. 3. Understand; find out. II. *vi.* Make way; pass inwards. — **penetrating**, *a.* 1. Piercing; sharp. 2. Discerning; subtle. [L. *penetro*.]

**penetration** (pen-e-trä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of penetrating or entering. 2. Acuteness; discernment.

*Syn.* Discrimination; insight; judgment; sagacity; judiciousness.

**penetrative** (pen'e-trä-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to penetrate; piercing. 2. Sagacious; affecting the mind.

**penguin** (pen'gwin), *n.* Short-winged aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere. [Etymology doubtful.]

**peninsula** (pen-in'sü-lä), *n.* Land so nearly surrounded by water as to be almost an island. [L.—*paene*, almost, and *insula*, island.]

**peninsular** (pen-in'sü-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a peninsula. 2. In the form of a peninsula. 3. Inhabiting a peninsula. — **peninsularity**, *n.* 1. State of a peninsula. 2. Habiting a peninsula. 3. Narrow-mindedness.

**penitence** (pen'i-tens), *n.* State of being penitent; sorrow for sin.

*Syn.* See CONTRITION.

**penitent** (pen'i-tent). I. *a.* Suffering pain or sorrow for sin; contrite; repentant. II. *n.* 1. One grieved for sin. 2. One under a sentence of penance. —

**penitently**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *poenitens*, —*poeniteo*, cause to repent,—*poena*, punishment.]

**penitential** (pen-i-ten'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence.

**penitentiary** (pen-i-ten'shä-ri). I. *a.* Relating to penance; penitential. II. *n.* 1. Prison in which convicts sentenced to penal servitude are confined. 2. One who does penance for sin.

**penknife** (pen'nif), *n.* Small pocket-knife (orig. for making and mending quill pens.)

**penman** (pen'man), *n.* 1. Man skilled in the use of the pen. 2. Author.

**penmanship** (pen'man-ship), *n.* 1. Art of writing. 2. Manner of writing; handwriting. [skilled in writing.]

**penmaster** (pen'mäs-tër), *n.* One

**pen-name** (pen'näm), *n.* Author's assumed name; pseudonym, *nom de plume*.

**pennant** (pen'ant), *n.* 1. Long narrow piece of bunting at the mast-heads of war-ships; streamer. 2. Shortrope to which a tackle is hooked. [Fr. *pennon*—L. *penna*, wing, feather.]

**pennate** (pen'ät), **pennated** (pen'ä-ted), *a.* Winged. [L. *pennatus*—*penna*, feather, wing.]

**penniless** (pen'i-less), *a.* Without a penny; without money; poor.

**penning** (pen'ing), *n.* 1. Act or art of writing. 2. Wording.

**pennon** (pen'un), *n.* Small flag, either pointed at the fly or of swallow-tail form, and attached to the lance or spear of a knight. [See PENNANT.]

**penny** (pen'i), *n.* 1. English bronze coin, of the value of four farthings, or one twelfth of a shilling, equal to two cents in U. S. money. — *pl.* pennies (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins, pence (pens), the amount of pennies in value. 2. In U. S., cent. 3. In combination, pound; as in *ten-penny nails* = 1000 nails to every 10 pounds. [A. S. *pening*, *penig*, of uncertain origin.]

**penny-a-liner** (pen'i-a-lin'ēr), *n.* One who writes for a public journal at so much a line; writer for pay.

**pennyroyal** (pen'i-roi-al), *n.* Species of mint. [*L. pulegium regium*.]

**pennyweight** (pen'i-wät), *n.* Twenty-four grains of troy weight.

**penny-wise** (pen'i-wiz), *a.* Saving trifling amounts at the risk of losing larger ones. [See POUND-FOOLISH.]

**pennyworth** (pen'i-würth), *n.* Penny's worth of anything; good bargain.

**penology** (pe-nol'o-ji), *n.* Science that treats of punishment and prevention of crime, management of prisons, etc. [*L. poena*, and *-logy*.]

**pensile** (pen'sil), *a.* Hanging; suspended. [*L. pensilis* — *pendeo*, hang.]

**pension** (pen'shun), *n.* 1. Stated allowance to a person for past services. 2. Boarding house or school. II. *vt.* Grant a pension to. [*L. pensio*, payment.]

**pensionary** (pen'shun-är-i), *I. a.* 1. Receiving a pension. 2. Consisting of a pension. II. *n.* One who receives a pension. [receives a pension.]

**pensioner** (pen'shun-ēr), *n.* One who

**pensive** (pen'siv), *a.* 1. Thoughtful; reflecting. 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness. — **pen'sively**, *adv.* — **pen'siveness**, *n.* [*Fr.* — *L. penso*, weigh.]

**penstock** (pen'stok), *n.* 1. Close conduit for supplying water to a mill, etc., furnished with a flood gate. 2. Barrel of the pump in which the piston plays. [*PEN*, pipe, and *STOCK*.]

**pensum** (pen'sum), *n.* Extra task imposed as a punishment. [*L.*]

**pent**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *PEN*, shut up.

**pentachord** (pen'ta-kärd), *n.* Musical instrument with five strings. [*Gr.* — *pente*, five, and *chorde*, string.]

**pentacle** (pen'ta-kl), *n.* 1. Five-pointed, starlike, geometrical figure. 2. Medal or magic charm.

**pentad** (pen'tad), *n.* Five; set of five things; period of five years. [*Gr.*]

**pentagon** (pen'ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure having five angles and five sides. —

**pentagonal**, *a.* [*Gr.* — *pente*, five, and *gonia*, angle.] [*as* PENTACLE, 1.]

**pentagram** (pen'ta-gram), *n.* Same

**pentahedron** (pen'ta-hē-dron), *n.* Solid figure having five equal bases or sides. — **pentahedral**, *a.* Having five equal sides. [*Gr.* *pente*, five, and *hedra*, seat, base.]

**pentameter** (pen-tam'e-tēr), *I. n.* Verse of five measures or feet. II. *a.* Having five feet. [*G.* — *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure.]

**Pentateuch** (pen'ta-tük), *n.* First five books of the Old Testament. [*Gr.* *Pentateuchos* — *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, tool, book, — *teucho*, prepare.]

**Pentecost** (pen'te-kost), *n.* 1. Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the Passover, in commemoration of the giving of the Law. 2. Whitsuntide. — **pentecostal** (pen'te-kos'tal), *a.* [*Gr.* *pentekoste* (*hemera*), fiftieth (day).]

**penthouse** (pent'hows), *n.* Shed projecting from, or adjoining, a main building. [*Fr.* *appentis* — *L.* *appendicium*, appendage.]

**pentroof** (pent'rōf), *n.* Roof with a slope on one side only. [*Fr.* *pente*, slope, — *pendre*, hang, and *ROOF*.]

**penult** (pe-nult' or pē'nult), **penultima** (pe-nul'ti-ma), *n.* Syllable last but one. [*L.* *penultima* — *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.]

**penultimate** (pe-nul'ti-mät), *I. a.* Last but one. II. *n.* Penult. [See PENULT.]

**penumbra** (pe-num'bra), *n.* 1. Partial shadow round the perfect shadow of an eclipse. 2. Part of a picture where the light and shade blend. [*L.* *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.]

**penurious** (pē-nū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Scanty. 2. Excessively economical. — **penu'riously**, *adv.* — **penuriousness**, *n.* *Syn.* Sordid. See AVARICIOUS.

**penury** (pen'ū-ri), *n.* Want; absence of means or resources; poverty. [*L.* *penuria*. Akin to *Gr.* *peina*, hunger.]

**peon** (pē'on), *n.* 1. Foot soldier; messenger. 2. Day laborer; debtor compelled to work for his indebtedness. —

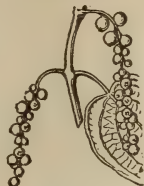
**peonage**, *n.* Kind of servitude in So. America. [*Sp.*]

**peony** (pē'o-ni), *n.* Plant having beautiful large flowers. [*O. Fr.* *pione* (*Fr.* *pivoine*) — *L.* *paeonia*.]

**people** (pē'pl), *I. n.* 1. Persons generally. 2. Inhabitants. 3. Nation. 4. Populace. — *pl.* peoples (pē'plz), races; tribes. *II. vt.* Stock with people or inhabitants. [Fr. *peuple* — *L. populus*.]

**peplum** (pēp'lum), *n.* [*pl.* pep'la.] Ancient, large upper woman's garment. [Gr.]

**pepper** (pēp'ēr), *I. n.* 1. Plant and its fruit, with a hot, pungent taste. 2. Pepper-caster. *II. vt. I.* Sprinkle with pepper. 2. Pelt. — *Pepper and salt*, dotted or speckled in gray and black, or white, gray and black. [A. S. *pipor* — *L. piper* — *Gr. peperī* — *Sans. pippala*.]



Pepper.

**peppercorn** (pēp'ēr-kārn), *n.* Berry of the pepper plant; something of little value. [of garden cress.]

**pepper-grass** (pēp'ēr-grās), *n.* Kind

**peppermint** (pēp'ēr-mint), *n.* Species of mint, aromatic and pungent; essence or liquor distilled from the plant.

**peppery** (pēp'ēr-i), *a.* Possessing the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent.

**pepsin, pepsine** (pēp'sin), *n.* One of the essential constituents of the gastric juice, which aids in digestion. [Fr. — *Gr. pēpsis*, digestion, — *pepto*, cook, digest.]

**peptic** (pēp'tik), *a.* 1. Relating to, or promoting, digestion. 2. Having a good digestion. — **pepticity**, *n.* Good digestion; eupepsia. [Gr. *peptikos* — *pepto*, cook, digest.]

**peptone** (pēp'tōn), *n.* One of the albuminoids into which the nitrogenous elements of food (albumin, casein, etc.) are converted by the gastric and pancreatic juices. [Gr.]

**per-, prefix.** 1. Through; thoroughly; by; to the end; bad. 2. In chemistry it is used to denote that the compound is the highest of a certain series.

**per, prep.** By means of; for each; by the. [L.] [By chance; perhaps.]

**peradventure** (pēr-ad-ven'tūr), *adv.*

**perambulate** (pēr-am'bū-lāt), *vt.* Walk through or over; pass through to survey. — **perambulation**, *n.* [L. — *per*, through, and *ambulo*, walk.]

**perambulator** (pēr-am'bū-lā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who perambulates. 2. Instrument for measuring distances on roads. 3. Light carriage for a child. 4. Wheel chair.

**percale** (pēr-kāl'), *n.* Fine cotton goods, with linen finish. [Fr.]

**perceivable** (pēr-āē'vā-bl), *a.* Perceptible. — **perceivably**, *adv.*

**perceive** (pēr-sēv'), *vt.* Obtain knowledge through the senses; understand. — **perceiver**, *n.* [L. *percipio* — *per*, perfectly, and *cipio*, take.]

*Syn.* See; hear; feel; know; observe; apprehend. See DISCERN.

**per cent** (pēr sent) By the hundred; for or from each hundred. [L. *per*, by, and *centum*, hundred.]

**percentage** (pēr-sen'taj), *n.* Rate or proportion by the hundred.

**perceptible** (pēr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* That can be perceived; that may be known; discernible. — **perceptibly**, *adv.* — **perceptibility**, *n.*

**perception** (pēr-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perceiving; discernment. 2. In *phil.* Gaining knowledge from the action of an object upon the mind.

**perceptive** (pēr-sep'tiv), *a.* Having the power of perceiving or discerning. — **perceptivity**, *n.* Quality of being perceptive.

**perch** (pērč), *n.* Common food fish of many varieties. [Fr. *perche* — *Gr. perke* — *perkos*, dark-colored, spotted.]

**perch** (pērč), *I. n.* 1. Rod, pole, etc., on which birds roost. 2. Elevated seat or position. 3. Measure = 5½ yds. *II. vt.* Sit or roost on a perch; settle. *III. vt.* Place, as on a perch. [Fr. *perche* — *L. pertica*, long staff, rod.]

**perchance** (pēr-chāns'), *adv.* By chance; perhaps. [Fr. *par cas*, from L. *per*, by, and L. root of CHANCE.]

**percheron** (pēr'she-ron), *n.* Large, stout horse, first bred in Perche, a region of northern France.

**percipient** (pēr-sip'i-ent), *I. a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. *II. n.* One who perceives. — **percip'ency**, *n.*

**percolate** (pēr'ko-lāt), *vt. and vi.* Strain through; filter. — **percola'tion**, *n.* — **percolator**, *n.* Filtering vessel. [L. — *per*, through, and *colo*, strain.] [trary. [L.]

**per contra** (per con'tra), *n.* On the contrary. — **percursory** (pēr-kūr'sō-ri), *a.* Cursory, running over quickly or lightly.

**percussion** (pēr-kush'un), *n.* 1. Striking of one body against another; collision. 2. Shock produced by collision. 3. Impression of sound on the ear. 4. In *med.* Tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds. [L. *percussio* — *per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, shake, strike.]

**percussive** (pēr-kus'iv), *a.* 1. Striking against. 2. Played by striking.



**perdition** (pēr-dish'un), *n.* 1. Utter loss or ruin. 2. Utter loss of happiness in a future state. [L. *perditio*—*perdo*, lose.]

**peregrinate** (per'e-grin-āt), *vi.* Travel about.—**peregrination**, *n.*—**peregrinator**, *n.* One who travels about. [L. *per*, through, and *ager*, land.]

**perempt** (pēr-ēmt'), *vt.* Destroy; quash; kill. [L.—*perimo*, take away entirely.]

**peremptory** (per'em-tō-ri), *a.* Precluding debate; authoritative; dogmatical; absolute.—**peremptorily**, *adv.*—**peremptoriness**, *n.*

**perennial** (per-en'i-al), *I. a.* 1. Lasting through the year. 2. Perpetual. 3. In *bot.* Lasting more than two years. *II. n.* Plant that continues for many years, though flowering annually.—**perennially**, *adv.* [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, year.]

**perfect** (pēr-fekt'), *I. a.* 1. Done thoroughly or completely; completed; not defective. 2. Unblemished. 3. Possessing every moral excellence. 4. Completely skilled or acquainted. 5. In *gram.* Expressing an act completed. *II. vt.* (or pēr-fekt'). Make perfect or complete; finish.—**perfecter**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *perfectus*, *pa.p.* of *perficio*—*per*, and *facio*, do.]

**perfectible** (pēr-fekt'i-bl), *a.* That may be made perfect.—**perfectibility**, *n.* Quality of being perfectible.

**perfecting** (pēr-fek'ting), *a.* Printing on both sides.

**perfection** (pēr-fek'shun), *n.* 1. State of being perfect. 2. Perfect quality or acquirement.

**perfectionist** (pēr-fek'shun-ist), *n.* 1. One who pretends to be perfect. 2. Enthusiast in religion or politics.—**perfectionism**, *n.*

**perfective** (pēr-fek'tiv), *a.* Tending to make perfect.—**perfectively**, *adv.*

**perfectly** (pēr-fekt-li), *adv.* In a perfect manner; completely; exactly.

**perfectness** (pēr-fekt-ness), *n.* State or quality of being perfect; consummate excellence.

**perfid** (pēr-fēr'vid), *a.* Very hot, fervent, or ardent. [L.]

**perficient** (pēr-fish'ent), *I. a.* Actual; effectual. *II. n.* One who does a complete or lasting work, as endowing a charity. [L.]

**perfidious** (pēr-fid'i-us), *a.* Faithless; unfaithful; violating trust or confidence; treacherous.—**perfidiously**, *adv.*—**perfidiousness**, *n.*

**perfidy** (pēr-fi-di), *n.* Faithlessness; treachery. [L. *perfidia*—*perfidus*, faithless—*per*, away from, and *fides*, faith.]

**perflation** (pēr-fā'shun), *n.* Act of blowing through. [L.]

**perfoliate** (pēr-fō'li-āt), *a.* Having a stem that seems to pass through the leaf. [L.] [be perforated.]

**perforable** (pēr'fo-ra-bl), *a.* That may be perforated (pēr'fo-rāt), *vt.* Bore through; pierce; make a hole through.—**perforation**, *n.* 1. Act of boring or piercing through. 2. Hole through anything.—**perforator**, *n.* Instrument for perforating or boring. [L. *perforo*—*per*, through, and *foro*, bore.]

**perforce** (pēr-fōrs'), *adv.* By force; of necessity. [L. *per*, by, and *FORCE*.]

**perform** (pēr-farm'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Do. 2. Carry out. 3. Act; play. [Fr. *parfour nir*—*par*=L. *per*, and *fournir*, furnish.]

*Syn.* Achieve; consummate; accomplish; discharge; execute; represent; effect; transact; fulfill; furnish.

**performable** (pēr-farm'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being performed; practicable.

**performance** (pēr-farm'ans), *n.* 1. Act of performing; carrying out of something. 2. Something done. 3. Public execution or exhibition.

**performer** (pēr-farm'ēr), *n.* One who performs, esp. one who makes a public exhibition of his skill.

**perfume** (pēr'fūm or pēr-fūm'), *n.* 1. Sweet-smelling scent; pleasant odor. 2. Anything which yields a pleasant odor. *II. vt.* (pēr-fūm'). Fill with a pleasant odor; scent. [Fr. *parfumer*—L. *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke.]

**perfumer** (pēr-fū'mēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which perfumes. 2. One who trades in perfumes.

**perfumery** (pēr-fū'mēr-i), *n.* 1. Perfumes in general. 2. Art of preparing perfumes.

**perfunctory** (pēr-fungkt'ō-ri), *a.* Carelessly performed; negligent; slight.—**perfunctorily**, *adv.*—**perfunctoriness**, *n.* [L.—*per*, through, and *fungi*, do.] [through. [L.]

**perfuse** (pēr-fūz'), *vt.* Spread over or

**perhaps** (pēr-haps'), *adv.* It may be; possibly. [L. *per*, by, and *haps*, pl. of *HAP*.]

**peri** (pēri), *n.* In Persian mythology, a male or female elf, a descendant of fallen angels. [Pers. *pari*.]

**peri-**, *prefix.* Around; about; near. [Gr.]

**perianth** (per'i-anth), *n.* Floral envelope of those plants in which the calyx and corolla are not easily distinguished. [Gr. *peri*, around, about, and *anthos*, flower.]

**pericarditis** (per-i-kär-dīt'is), *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

**pericardium** (per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* Membrane which surrounds the heart. — **pericardiac**, **pericardial**, **pericardian**, *a.* [Late L. — Gr. *peri-kardion* — *peri*, and *kardia*, heart.]

**pericarp** (per-i-kärp), *n.* Seed-vessel of a plant, as a nut, pea-pod, apple, etc. — **pericarpial**, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *karpós*, fruit.]

**pericranium** (per-i-kra'ni-um), *n.* Membrane that surrounds the cranium. [Gr. — *peri*, and *kranion*, skull.]

**periculous** (pë-ri-k'ulus), *a.* Dangerous; hazardous. [L.]

**peridrome** (per-i-dröm), *n.* Open gallery between the walls of a building and the surrounding columns. [Gr.]

**perigee** (per-i-jë), *n.* Point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth, — opposed to *apogee*. [From Gr. *peri*, near, and *ge*, earth.]

**perihelion** (per-i-hë'li-un), **perihelium** (per-i-hë'li-um), *n.* Point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun, — opposed to *aphelion*. [Gr. *peri*, and *hëlios*, sun.]



S, Sun; P, Perihelion; A, Aphelion.

**peril** (per'il), *I. n.* Exposure to danger; danger. *II. vt.* Expose to danger; risk. [Fr. *péril* — L. *periculum*, danger, trial, experiment, — *periri*, try.]

**perilous** (per'il-us), *a.* Full of peril; dangerous. — **perilously**, *adv.*

**perimeter** (per-im'e-tër), *n.* Circuit or boundary of any plane figure, or sum of all its sides. — **perimetrical**, pertaining to the perimeter. [Gr. — *peri*, and *metron*, measure.]

**perineum** (per-i-në-um), *n.* Region of the body between the thighs. [Gr.]

**period** (pë-ri-ud), *n.* 1. Time in which something is performed. 2. In *astr.* Time occupied by a body in its revolution. 3. Stated and recurring interval of time. 4. Series of years. 5. Length of duration. 6. Time at which anything ends. 7. Conclusion. 8. Mark at the end of a sentence. 9. Complete sentence. [Fr. *période* — Gr. *peri*, around, and *hodos*, way.]

**periodic** (pë-ri-od'ik), **periodical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a period. 2. Happening by revolution. 3. Occurring at regular intervals. 4. Pertaining to periodicals. — **periodically**, *adv.*

**periodical** (pë-ri-od'ik-al), *n.* Magazine or other publication which appears at regular periods.

**periodicity** (pë-ri-o-dis'it-i), *n.* State of being periodic.

**periosteum** (per-i-os'te-um), *n.* Fibrous membrane surrounding the bones. [Gr. *peri*, and *osteon*, bone.]

**periotic** (per-i-ō'tik), *a.* Surrounding the inner ear. [Gr. *peri*, and *ot-*, ear.]

**peripatetic** (per-i-pa-tet'ik), *I. a.* 1. Walking about. 2. Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught while walking up and down in the Lyceum at Athens. *II. n.* 1. Pedestrian. 2. Adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle. — **peripateticism**, *n.* Philosophy of Aristotle. [Gr. — *peri*, and *pateo*, walk.]

**periphery** (per-if'ër-i), *n.* Circumference of a circle or any figure. — **peripheral**, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, and *phero*, carry.]

**periphrase** (per-i-fräz), *I. n.* Circumlocution. *II. vt. and vi.* Use circumlocution. [Gr. *periphrasis*.]

**periscope** (per-i-sköp), *n.* Instrument used in submerged submarine boats to observe objects at the surface. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *skopeo*, look.]

**perish** (per'ish), *v.* 1. Pass away completely. 2. Be destroyed, ruined, or lost. [M.E. *perissen* — Fr. *périssant*, *pr. p.* of *périr* — L. *perire*, perish.]

*Syn.* Die; decay; waste away.

**perishable** (per'ish-a-bl), *a.* That may perish; subject to speedy decay. — **perishably**, *adv.* — **perishableness**, *n.*

**perisoma** (pe-ri-sō'ma), *n.* Covering of the body of an invertebrate animal. [Gr.]

**perisperm** (per-i-spërm), *n.* Albumen stored up in a seed outside of the embryo-cell. [Gr.]

**peristaltic** (per-i-stal'tik), *a.* Contracting in waves running down the alimentary canal (intestines). [Gr. — *peri*, and *stallein*, compress, set.]

**peristyle** (per-i-stil), *n.* Range of columns round a building or square. [Gr. — *peri*, and *stylos*, column.]

**peritoneum** (per-i-tō-në-um), *n.* Membrane lining the abdominal cavity and enveloping the viscera. [Gr. *peri*, and *teino*, stretch.]

**peritonitis** (per-i-tō-nīt'is), *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

**perityphlitis** (per-i-tif-līt'is), *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix and its connective tissues. [Gr. *peri*, and *typhlos*, blind, (caecum).]

**perivisceral** (per-i-vis'e-ral), *a.* Surrounding the viscera. [Gr. *peri*, and *L. viscera*.]

**periwig** (per-i-wig), *n.* Wig. [O. Dut. *peruyk* — Fr. *perruque*, peruke.]

fäte, fat, tåk, fär, fall, färe, above; mö, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wqrd; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**periwinkle** (per'i-wingk-l), *n.* Creeping evergreen plant. [A. S. *pervincae*, from L. *vincio*, bind.]

**periwinkle** (per'i-wingk-l), *n.* Small univalve mollusk. [Corrupted by confusion with preceding noun. From A. S. *pinewincla*, of doubtful meaning.]

**perjure** (pér'jör), *vt.* Make guilty of a false oath. — **perjurer**, *n.* [L. *perjuro*, forswear.] [jury.]

**perjured** (pér'jörd), *a.* Guilty of perjury. — **perjury** (pér'jör-i), *n.* Falseswearing; act of willfully giving false evidence on oath. [L. *perjurium*.]

**perk** (pérk), *i. a.* Trim; spruce. II. *vt.* Make smart or trim. III. *vt.* Hold up the head with smartness. [W. *perc*, *pert*, trim, smart. See PERT.]

**permanence** (pér'ma-nens), **permanency**, *n.* State or quality of being permanent; continuance in the same state; duration.

**permanent** (pér'ma-nent), *a.* Lasting; durable; fixed. — **permanently**, *adv.* [L. *per*, and *maneo*, continue.]

**permeable** (pér'mê-a-bl), *a.* That may be permeated. — **permeably**, *adv.* — **permeability**, *n.* [L. *permeabilis*.]

**permeate** (pér'mê-ät), *vt.* Pass through the pores of; penetrate and pass through. — **permeation**, *n.* [L. *per*, and *meo*, go.]

**permissible** (pér-mis'i-bl), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable. — **permissibly**, *adv.*

**permission** (pér-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of permitting. 2. Liberty granted; allowance; leave. [Fr.—L. *permissio*.]

**permissive** (pér-mis'iv), *a.* 1. Granting permission or liberty; allowing. 2. Granted. — **permissively**, *adv.*

**permit** (pér-mit'), *vt.* [permitting; permitted.] 1. Give leave to. 2. Consent to. 3. Afford means.

*Syn.* Allow; admit; endure; suffer; stand; tolerate; grant.

**permit** (pér-mit' or pér'mit), *n.* Permission; warrant; license. [L. *per*, and *mitto*, send.]

**permutable** (pér-müt'a-bl), *a.* That may be exchanged. [L. *mutō*, change.]

**permutation** (pér-müt-ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of changing one thing for another. 2. In *math.* Arrangement of things or letters in every possible order.

**pernicious** (pér-nish'us), *a.* Hurtful; destructive; highly injurious. — **perniciously**, *adv.* — **perniciousness**, *n.* [L. *per*, completely, and *neq̄*, *neq̄s*, death by violence.]

**pernickety** (pér-nik'e-ti), *a.* 1. Requiring minute attention and painstaking labor. 2. Fussy; precise in trifles.

**perone** (per'ō-nē), *n.* Smaller bone of the leg; fibula. [Gr.=pin.]

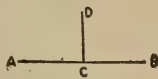
**peroration** (pér-ō-rä'shun), *n.* 1. Conclusion of a speech. 2. Speech. [L. [L.—*per* and *oro*, speak.]

**peroxid** (pér-oks'id), *n.* That oxid of a given base which contains the largest amount of oxygen.

**perpendicular**

(pér-pen-dik'ü-lar).

I. *a.* 1. Exactly upright. 2. In *geom.* At right angles to a given line or surface. II. *n.* Perpendicular line or plane. — C is perpendicular to A B.



D C B and A C D being right angles, the straight line D C is perpendicular to A B.

**perpendicularly**, *adv.* — **perpendicularity**, *n.* [L.—*per* and *pendo*, hang—*pan*, wall. See PANE.]

**perpetrate** (pér'pe-trät), *vt.* Perform; commit (usually in a bad sense). —

**perpetrator**, *n.* — **perpetration**, *n.* [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *patro*, perform—root of POTENT.]

**perpetuable** (pér-pet'ü-a-bl), *a.* That may be made perpetual.

**perpetual** (pér-pet'ü-al), *a.* Never ceasing. — **perpetually**, *adv.* [L. *per*, and *petere*, strive, tend.]

*Syn.* Everlasting; endless; unceasing; continual; continuous; constant.

**perpetuate** (pér-pet'ü-ät), *vt.* Make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion. — **perpetuation**, *n.*

**perpetuity** (pér-pe-tü'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being perpetual; endless duration. 2. Something perpetual.

**perplex** (pér-pleks'), *vt.* 1. Make difficult to understand. 2. Embarrass; puzzle. 3. Tease with suspense or doubt. [L. *perplexus*, entangled, — *plecto*, plait, braid.]

**perplexity** (pér-pleks'i-ti), *n.* State of being perplexed; intricacy; embarrassment; doubt.

**perquisite** (pér'kwi-zit), *n.* 1. Allowance granted beside the fixed wages or salary. 2. Fee allowed an officer for extra service. [L.—*quaero*, seek, ask.]

**perron** (per'un), *n.* Ornamental, external flight of steps. [O. Fr.—L. *petra*, stone.] [perukes or wigs. [Fr.]]

**perrequier** (pér-ro-ki-ä'), *n.* Maker of perry (per'i), *n.* Pear cider. [Fr. *poiré*.]

**perscrute** (pér-skröt'), *vt.* Investigate thoroughly. [L.]

**persecute** (pér'se-küt), *vt.* 1. Pursue so as to injure or annoy; harass. 2. Annoy or punish, esp. for religious or political opinions. — **persecutor**, *n.* — **persecutrix**, *n. fem.* [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *sequor*, follow.]



- persecution** (pěr-se-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of persecuting. 2. State of being persecuted.
- perseverance** (pěr-se-vēr'ans), *n.* Act or state of persevering. [L. *perseverantia*—*per*, and *severus*, strict.]
- persevere** (pěr-se-vēr'), *vi.* Persist; pursue anything steadily. — **perseveringly**, *adv.*
- persiennues** (pěr-si-en'), *n. pl.* Exterior window blinds, made of thin wooden slats, movable in a frame. [Fr.]
- persimmon** (pěr-sim'un), *n.* 1. Tall tree, bearing orange-red plum-like fruit, very astringent when green, but edible when ripe. 2. Its fruit; date-plum. [Am. Ind.]
- persist** (pěr-sist'), *vi.* Continue in a course; persevere. — **persistingly**, *adv.* [L. *per*, through, and *sisto*, cause to stand—*sto*, stand.]
- persistence** (pěr-sis'tens), **persistency** (pěr-sis'ten-si), *n.* Quality of being persistent; perseverance; obstinacy; duration.
- persistent** (pěr-sis'tent), *a.* 1. Persisting; tenacious. 2. Fixed. 3. In *bot.* Remaining till or after the fruit is ripe. — **persistently**, *adv.*
- person** (pěr'sun), *n.* 1. Character represented, as on the stage; character. 2. Individual; living soul. 3. Outward appearance, etc.; body. 4. In *gram.* Distinction in form, according as the subject of the verb is the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of. — *In person*, by one's self, not by a representative. [L. *persona*, mask used by players.]
- personable** (pěr'sun-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance. 2. Qualified to maintain pleas in court, or to take anything granted.
- personage** (pěr'sun-aj), *n.* 1. Person. 2. Character represented. 3. Individual of eminence.
- persona grata** (pěr-sō'na grā'ta), *n.* Person in favor or acceptable. [L.]
- personal** (pěr'sun-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to a person; peculiar to a person or his private concerns. 2. Pertaining to the external appearance. 3. Done in person. 4. Applying offensively to one's character. 5. In *gram.* Denoting the person.
- personality** (pěr-sun-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality. 2. Personal remark or reflection.
- personally** (pěr'sun-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a personal or direct manner; in person. 2. Individually. 3. Concerning one's self.

- personalty** (pěr'sun-al-ti), *n.* Personal estate; movable property.
- personate** (pěr'sun-āt), *vt.* Assume the character of; represent; describe. — **personation**, **personator**, *ns.*
- personify** (pěr-son'i-fi), *vt.* 1. Ascribe to any inanimate object the qualities of a person. 2. Impersonate; embody. — **personification**, *n.*
- personnel** (pěr-sun-nel'), *n.* Persons constituting a body, as the army—opposed to *matériel*, the stores, guns, etc.
- perspective** (pěr-spek'tiv), *n.* 1. View; vista. 2. Art of delineating objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye. 3. Picture in perspective. 4. Telescope; magnifying glass. II. *a.* Pertaining, or according, to perspective. [L. *per*, through, and *specio*, look.]
- perspectively** (pěr-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.
- perspectography** (pěr-spek-to-gra-fi), *n.* 1. Science of perspective. 2. Art of drawing according to the rules of perspective.
- perspicacious** (pěr-spi-kā'shus), *a.* Of clear or acute understanding. — **perspicaciousness**, *n.* [L. *perspicax*—*perspicio*, see through.] *Syn.* Keen; penetrating. See SHREWD.
- perspicacity** (pěr-spi-kas'i-ti), *n.* State of being perspicacious or acute in discerning.
- perspicuity** (pěr-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* Clearness; freedom from obscurity.
- perspicuous** (pěr-spi-kū-us), *a.* Clear to the mind; not obscure or ambiguous. — **perspicuously**, *adv.* — **perspicuousness**, *n.* [L. *perspicuus*—*perspicio*, see through.]
- perspiration** (pěr-spi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perspiring. 2. That which is perspired; sweat.
- perspiratory** (pěr-spi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, perspiration.
- perspire** (pěr-spīr'), *vi.* and *vt.* Emit through pores of the skin; sweat. [L.—*per*, and *spiro*, breathe, blow.]
- persuade** (pěr-swād'), *vt.* 1. Influence successfully by argument, advice, expostulation, etc. 2. Counsel; urge. 3. Convince. — **persuader**, *n.* — **persuadable**, *a.* [L. *per*, and *suadeo*, advise.]
- persuasive** (pěr-swā'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **persuasibleness**, **persuasibility**, *ns.*
- persuasion** (pěr-swā'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of persuading. 2. State of being persuaded. 3. Settled opinion; creed. 4. Party adhering to a creed.

**persuasive** (pēr-swā'siv), *a.* Having the power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions. — **persuasively**, *adv.* — **persuasiveness**, *n.*  
**pert** (pért), *I. a.* Lively; forward; saucy. *II. n.* Saucy person. — **pert'ly**, *adv.* — **pert'ness**, *n.* [A form of PERK.]

**pertain** (pēr-tān'), *vi.* Belong; relate; refer. [O. Fr. *partenir*—L. *pertineo*—*per* and *teneo*, hold.]

**pertinacious** (pēr-ti-nā'shus), *a.* Holding obstinately to an opinion or purpose; dogged. — **pertinaciously**, *adv.* — **pertinaciousness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *pertinax*. See TENACIOUS.]

*Syn.* Firm. See STUBBORN.

**pertinacity** (pēr-ti-nas'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being unyielding; obstinacy.

**pertinent** (pēr'ti-nent), *a.* Pertaining to a subject. — **pertinently**, *adv.* — **pertinence**, **pertinency**, *ns.*

*Syn.* Relevant; apposite; appropriate; fit; pat; material; suitable; apt; adapted; proper.

**perturb** (pēr-tūrb'), *vt.* Disturb greatly; agitate. [L. *per*, and *turbo*, disturb.] [may be disquieted.]

**perturbable** (pēr-tūrb'a-bl), *a.* That

**perturbation** (pēr-tūrb-bā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being perturbed; disquiet of mind. 2. In *astr.* Deviation of a heavenly body from its normal orbit.

**peruke** (per'ók or pe-r'ók'), *n.* Artificial cap of hair; wig. [Fr. *perruque*—It. *parrucca* (Sp. *peluca*)—*milus*, hair.]



Perukes.

**perusal** (pe-r'ózal), *n.* Act of perusing; examination; study.

**peruse** (pe-r'óz'), *vt.* Read attentively; read over or through. — **peru'ser**, *n.* [L. *per* and *USE*.]

**Peruvian** (pe-rō'vi-an). *I. a.* Pertaining to Peru in S. America. *II. n.* Native of Peru.

**pervade** (pēr-vād'), *vt.* Go through; penetrate; spread all over. [L. *per*, and *vado*, go.]

**pervasion** (pēr-vā'zhun), *n.* Passing through the whole of a thing.

**pervasive** (pēr-vā'siv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.

**perverse** (pēr-vērs'), *a.* Turned aside, around or the wrong way; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; vexatious. — **perverse'ness**, **perver'sity**, *n.* — **perverse'ly**, *adv.*

**perversion** (pēr-vēr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perverting. 2. Diverting from the true object. 3. Turning from the truth or propriety. 4. Misapplication.

**perversive** (pēr-vēr'siv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to pervert or corrupt.

**pervert** (pēr-vért'), *n.* Apostate; one who has forsaken his religion or party.

**pervert** (pēr-vért'), *vt.* Turn from the right course; change from its true use; corrupt. — **pervert'er**, *n.* [L. *per* "to the bad," and *verto*, turn.]

**pervertible** (pēr-vért'i-bl), *a.* Able to be perverted.

**pervious** (pēr'vi-us), *a.* Penetrable. — **perviously**, *adv.* — **pervious'ness**, *n.* [L. *pervius*—*per*, and *via*, away.] [noying. *Colloquial.*]

**pesky** (pes'ki), *a.* Troublesome; annoying.

**pessimism** (pes'i-mizm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that this world is the worst possible or that everything is ordered for the worst. 2. Tendency to look too much, or exclusively, on the dark side of things or of life.—Opposed to *optimism*.

**pessimist** (pes'i-mist), *n.* 1. One who believes in the doctrine of pessimism. 2. One inclined to a dark view of things or of life.—Opposed to *optimist*. — **pessimistic** *a.* [From L. *pessimus*, worst.]

**pest** (pest), *n.* 1. Deadly epidemic disease; plague. 2. Anything destructive. [Fr. *peste*—L. *pestis*, contagious disease.]

**pester** (pes'tēr), *vt.* Disturb; annoy. [O. Fr. *empestrer* (Fr. *empêtrer*), entangle. — Low L. *pastorium*, the foot shackle of a horse at pasture.]

**pesthous** (pest'how's), *n.* House or hospital for persons afflicted with contagious disease.

**pestiferous** (pes-tif'ēr-us), *a.* Bearing pestilence; pestilent; noxious; annoying. — **pestif'erously**, *adv.* [L. *pestis*, and *fero*, bear.]

**pestilence** (pes'ti-lens), *n.* Contagious deadly disease.

**pestilent** (pes'ti-lent), *a.* 1. Producing pestilence. 2. Hurtful to health and life; mischievous; troublesome. — **pest'ilently**, *adv.* [Fr.—L.]

**pestilential** (pes-ti-len'shal'), *a.* Of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; destructive. — **pestilen'tially**, *adv.*

**pestle** (pes'l). *I. n.* Instrument for pounding anything in a mortar. *II. vt.* Pound with a pestle. [O. Fr. *pestel*—L. *pistillum*—*pinso*, *pistum*, pound.]

**pet** (pet), *I. n.* 1. Tame and fondled animal. 2. Darling; favorite child. 3. Fit, as of peevishness, (like a spoiled child). *II. vt.* [pet'ting; pet'ted.] Treat as a pet; fondle. *III. a.* Petted; indulged; favorite. [Celt. as *Ir. peat*, Gael. *peata*.] [*petalon*, leaf.]

**petal** (pet'al), *n.* Corolla-leaf. [Gr. **petard** (pe-tård'), *n.* Engine of war, used to break down barriers, etc., by explosion. [Fr. — *péter*, break wind, explode.]

**petary** (pē'ta-ri), *n.* Peat bog.  
**petiole** (pet'i-ōl), *n.* Leaf-stalk. [Fr. — *L. petiolus*, little foot.]

**petit** (pet'i), *a.* Petty; small; inferior. — *Petit jury*, jury to try cases, as distinguished from *grand jury*. [Fr.]

**petite** (pe-tēt'), *a.* Small; little; tiny. [Fr. fem. of *petit*.]

**petition** (pe-tish'un), *I. n.* Request; prayer; supplication. *II. vt.* Present a petition to; supplicate. [*L. petitio* — *peto*, ask.]

**petitionary** (pe-tish'un-ār-i), *a.* Containing a petition; supplicatory.

**petitioner** (pe-tish'un-ēr), *n.* One who offers a petition or prayer.

**petitioning** (pe-tish'un-ing), *n.* Act of presenting a petition; entreaty; solicitation.

**petrel** (pet'rel), *n.* Small ocean bird, which appears during flight to touch the surface of the waves with its feet. [Prob. so called in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea.]

**petrification** (pet-ri-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Turning or being turned into stone. 2. That which is made stone.

**petrification** (pet-ri-fak'tiv), **petrification** (pe-tri-fik'), *a.* Having the power to change into stone.

**petrify** (pet-ri-fi), *I. vt.* [pet'rifying; pet'rified.] 1. Turn into stone. 2. Make callous. 3. Fix in amazement. *II. vi.* Become stone, or hard like stone. [*L. petra*, rock, and *facio*, make.]

**petroleum** (pe-trō'le-um), *n.* Liquid inflammable substance issuing from certain rocks; crude oil. [Lit. "rock oil," — *L. petra*, rock and *oleum*, oil.]

**petroleum** (pā-trō-lēr'), *n.* Incendiary. — *fem. petroleuse* (pā-trō-lēz'). [Fr.]

**petrology** (pet-rol'o-jī), *n.* Science of rocks. [Gr.]

**petticoat** (pet'i-kōt), *n.* Loose undergarment worn by females.

**pettifogger** (pet'i-fog-ēr), *n.* Lawyer who practices only in petty or paltry cases. [PETTY, and prov. *E. fogger*, huckster, cheat.]

**pettifoggery** (pet'i-fog-ēr-i), *n.* 1. Practice of a pettifogger. 2. Mean tricks; quibbles.

**pettish** (pet'ish), *a.* Peevish; fretful. — **pettishly**, *adv.* — **pettishness**, *n.*  
**pettitoes** (pet'i-tōz), *n. pl.* Feet of a pig. [hidden; in reserve. [It.]

**petto** (pet'o), *n.* Breast. — *In petto*, **petty** (pet'i), *a.* Small; inconsiderable; contemptible. — **pettily**, *adv.* — **pettiness**, *n.* [Fr. *petit*, of Celtic origin.]  
**petulance** (pet'ū-lans), **petulancy**, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.

**petulant** (pet'ū-lant), *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable. — **petulantly**, *adv.* [*L. petulans*, attacking frequently.]  
*Syn.* Capricious. See **PEEVISH**.

**petunia** (pē-tū'n-i-a), *n.* Ornamental plant with funnel-shaped corollas.

**pew** (pū), *n.* Inclosed seat for several persons in a church. [O. Fr. *pui*, raised place. — *L. podium*, projecting seat in the amphitheatre. — Gr. *podion*, footstool.] [fly-catcher. [Imitative.]

**pewee** (pē-wē), *n.* Small American **pewit** (pē-wit), **pewet** (pē-wet), *n.* Lapwing, a bird with a black head and crest, common in moors. [From its cry. Cf. Dut. *piewit* or *kiewit*. Ger *kiebitz*.]

**pewter** (pū'tēr), *n.* 1. Alloy of tin and antimony with lead or with copper. 2. Vessels made of pewter. [O. Fr. *peutre*.]

**phaeton** (fā'e-tun), *n.* Kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels, named after Phaeton, the fabled son of Helios, the sun-god, whose chariot he attempted to drive.

**phalanges** (fa-lan'jes), *n. pl.* Bones of the fingers and toes.

**phalangigrade** (fa-lan'ji-grād), *a.* Walking on the phalanges, as a camel.

**phalanx** (fal'angks or fā'-), *n.* [*pl.* phalanges.] 1. A mass of heavy armed infantry drawn up in ranks and files close and deep. 2. Any compact body of men. [Gr.]

**phantasm** (fan'tazm), *n.* [*pl.* phantasms, phantas'mata.] 1. Fancied vision; mental image. 2. Specter; apparition. [Gr. *phantasma* — *phainō*, shine.]

**phantasmagoria** (fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-a), *n.* Exhibition of dissolving views projected upon a flat surface by a magic-lantern. [Gr. *phantasma*, appearance, and *agora*, assembly.] [TASTIC, FANTASY.]

**phantastic**, **phan'tasy**. See **FAN-**



Phalanges.



**phantom** (fan'tum), *a. l.* Phantasm; apparition. 2. Delusion; illusion. 3. Lay figure.

**pharisaic** (far-i-sā'ik), **pharisa'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to or like the Pharisees; hypocritical.—**pharisa'ically**, *adv.*—**pharisa'icalness**, *n.*

**pharisaism** (far-i-sā-izm), **phariseism** (far'i-sē-izm), *n.* 1. Practice and opinions of the Pharisees. 2. Strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it. 3. Hypocrisy.

**Pharisee** (far'i-sē), *n.* One of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances. [Gr. *pharisaios*—Heb. *parash*, separate.]

**pharmaceutic** (fār-ma-sū'tik), **pharmaceut'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.—**pharmaceut'ically**, *adv.*

**pharmaceutics** (fār-ma-sū'tiks), *n.* Science of preparing medicines.

**pharmacist** (fār-ma-sū'tist), *n.* One who practices pharmacy.

**pharmacopoeia** (fār-ma-ko-pē'ya), *n.* Book containing directions for the preparation of medicines. [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poieo*, make.]

**pharmacy** (fār-ma-si), *n.* Art of preparing and mixing medicines. [Fr. *pharmacie*—Gr. *pharmakon*, drug.]

**pharos** (fā'ros), *n.* Lighthouse or beacon, so named from the famous lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the Bay of Alexandria, Egypt.

**pharyngotomy** (far-ing-got'o-mi), *n.* Cut into the pharynx. [Gr.—*pharynx* and *temno*, cut.]

**pharynx** (far'ingks), *n.* Cavity forming the upper part of the gullet, between mouth and esophagus.—**pharyn'geal**, *a.* [Gr.]

**phase** (fāz), **phasis** (fā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* phases.] 1. Appearance. 2. Illuminated surface exhibited by a planet. 3. Particular state at any time of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change, as the moon. [Gr. *phasis*—root *pha*-, shine.]

**pheasant** (fēz'ant), *n.* 1. Gallinaceous bird highly valued as food. 2. American ruffed grouse. [Fr. *faisan*—Gr. *Phasianos*, of Phasis, a river flowing into the Black Sea.]

**phoenix, phoenix** (fē'niks), *n.* Fabulous bird said to exist 500 years single, to cremate itself, and to rise again from its own ashes,—the emblem of immortality. [Gr. *phoenix*.]

**phenol** (fē'nol), *n.* 1. Carbolic acid. 2. Compound of benzene.

**phenomenal** (fen-om'en-al), *a. l.* Pertaining to a phenomenon. 2. Wonderful.—**phenom'enally**, *adv.* [FUL. *Syn.* Extraordinary. See WONDER.]

**phenomenon** (fen-om'en-on), *n.* [*pl.* phenom'ena.] 1. Something as it is perceived (not necessarily as it really is). 2. Observed result. 3. Remarkable or unusual appearance. [Gr. *phainomenon*—*phaino*, show.]

**phial** (fī'al), *n.* Small glass vessel or bottle; vial. [Gr. *phiale*.]

**philander** (fī-lan'dēr), *vi.* Make love. [Gr.—*phileo*, love and *aner*, man.]

**philanthropic** (fī-lan-throp'ik), **philanthrop'ical**, *a.* Loving mankind; showing philanthropy; benevolent.—**philanthropically**, *adv.*

**philanthropist** (fī-lan-thro-pist), *n.* One who loves and wishes to serve mankind.

**philanthropy** (fī-lan-thro-pi), *n.* Love of mankind; good-will towards all men. [Gr.—*philos*, loving, and *anthropos*, man.]

**philatelist** (fī-lat'e-list), *n.* One who collects postage-stamps. [Gr. *phileo*, love, and *teles*, tax.]

**philharmonic** (fī-lār-mon'ik), *a.* Loving harmony or music. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony.]

**philhellenist** (fī-lē-lē-nist), *n.* Friend of the Greeks.

**philibeg**. See FILLBEG.

**Philippic** (fī-lip'ik), *n.* 1. One of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedonia. 2. (*l. c.*) Discourse full of bitter invective. [L.—Gr.]

**Philistine** (fī-lis'tin), *n.* 1. One of the ancient inhabitants of south-western Palestine, enemies of the Israelites. 2. Person without liberal ideas; uncultured person of sordid interests.—**Philistinism**, *n.*

**philogynist** (fī-loj'i-nist), *n.* Lover of women. [Gr. *phileo*, love, and *gyne*, woman.]

**philomath** (fī-lō-math), *n.* Lover of learning. [Gr. *phileo*, love, and *mathos*, learning.] [*in* philology.]

**philologist** (fī-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in philology.

**philology** (fī-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science of language; study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism.—**philologic**, **philolog'ical**, *a.*—**philolog'ically**, *adv.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *logos*, discourse, speech.]

**philomel** (fī-lō-mel), **philomela** (fī-lō-mē'la), *n.* Nightingale. [Gr. *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, fabled to have been changed into a nightingale.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wqlf; müte, hut. būrn; oil, owl, then.

**philopena** (fil-ō-pē'nə), *n.* 1. Present made as a forfeit in a game in which two persons enter upon a playful test. 2. The game. 3. Double kernel in a nutshell giving occasion for the game. 4. Salutation in the game.

**philoprogenitiveness** (fil-ō-pro-jen-'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Instinctive love of offspring; fondness for children. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *L. progenies*, progeny.]

**philosopher** (fil-os'ō-fēr), *n.* 1. One versed in or devoted to philosophy. 2. One who acts calmly and rationally.

**philosophic** (fil-ō-sof'ik), **philosophical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining or according to philosophy. 2. Skilled in or given to philosophy. 3. Rational; calm.—**philosophically**, *adv.*

**philosophize** (fil-os'ō-fiz), *vi.* Reason like a philosopher.

**philosophy** (fil-os'ō-fī), *n.* 1. Knowledge of the causes of phenomena. 2. Collection of general laws or principles belonging to a department of knowledge. 3. Reasoning. 4. Particular philosophical system. [Gr. *philosophia*—*philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom.]

**philter**, **philtre** (fil'tēr), *n.* Charm or spell to excite love. [Gr. *philtron*.]

**phiz** (fiz), *n.* Face. [Abbreviated—**PHYSIOGNOMY**.]

**phlebotomy** (fle-bot'ō-mī), *n.* Act of letting blood. [Gr. *phleps*, vein, and *tomos*, cutting.]

**phlegm** (flem), *n.* 1. Thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing. 2. Sluggishness; indifference. [Gr. *phlegma*, flame, inflammation, humor.]

**phlegmatic** (fleg-mat'ik), **phlegmatical**, *a.* 1. Abounding in or generating phlegm. 2. Sluggish; not easily excited.—**phlegmatically**, *adv.* [Gr. *phlegmatikos*—*phlegma*.]

**phlox** (flok), *n.* American garden plant of many varieties, with showy flowers. [Gr.=flame—*phlego*, burn.]

**phoenix**. Same as PHENIX.

**phone** (fōn), *n.* Common abbreviation of TELEPHONE.

**phonetic** (fō-net'ik), **phonetical** (fō-net'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or according to, the sound of the voice. 2. Representing the separate elementary sounds. 3. Vocal.—**phonetics**, *n. sing.* Science of sounds, esp. of the human voice.—**phonetically**, *adv.* [Gr. *phonetikos*—*phone*, sound.]

**phonic** (fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to sound.—**phonics**, *n.* Science of sound; acoustics.

**phonograph** (fō'no-grāf), *n.* Instrument by which articulate speech or other sounds can be recorded and mechanically reproduced at will from the record, almost in the original tones. [Gr. *phone*, sound, and *grapho*, write.]

**phonographer** (fō-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* One versed in phonography.

**phonography** (fō-nog'ra-fī), *n.* 1. Art of representing spoken sounds, each by a distinct character. 2. Phonetic shorthand. 3. Art of constructing or using phonographs.—**phonographic**, *a.*—**phonographically**, *adv.*

**phenology** (fo-nol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the elementary spoken sounds; phonetics.—**phonolog'ical**, *a.*—**phonologist**, *n.* One versed in phenology. [Gr. *phone*, sound, and *logos*, discourse.]

**phonotype** (fō'no-tip), *n.* Type or sign representing a sound. [Gr. *phone*, sound, and *typos*, type.]

**phosphate** (fos'fāt), *n.* Salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base.

**phosphoresce** (fos-for-es'), *vi.* Shine like phosphorus in the dark.

**phosphorescent** (fos-for-es'ent), *a.* Shining in the dark like phosphorus.—**phosphorescence**, *n.*

**phosphoric** (fos-for'ik), **phosphorous** (fos'fūr-us), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

**phosphorus** (fos'fūr-us), *n.* Yellowish non-metallic substance, so inflammable that it must be kept under water. It is slightly luminous in the dark. [Gr.—*phos*, light, and *phoros*, bearing.]

**photo** (fō'tō), *n.* Abbreviated form of PHOTOGRAPH.

**photo-engraving** (fō'tō-en-grā'ving), *n.* Producing by photographic means a relief-block or plate for printing.

**photograph** (fō'tō-grāf). I. *n.* Picture produced by photography. II. *v.* and *vi.* Practice photography.

**photographer** (fō'tog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practices photography.

**photographic** (fō-to-grāf'ik), **photographical** (fō-to-grāf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or done by photography.—**photographically**, *adv.*

**photography** (fō-to-grā-fī), *n.* Art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces. [Gr. *phos*, *photos*, light, and *grapho*, draw.]

**photogravure** (fō-to-grā-vūr'), I. *n.* Producing by the action of light and by etching, a metal plate for printing. 2. Picture so produced. [Gr. *phos*, light, and *Fr. gravure*, engraving.]

**photolithograph** (fō-to-lith'ō-grāf), *n.* Print from a stone prepared by aid of photography.

**photometer** (fō-tom'et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the intensity of light. [Gr. *phos*, light, and *metron*, measure.]

**photophone** (fō'to-fōn), *n.* Apparatus for transmitting articulate speech to a distance along a beam of light. [Gr. *phos*, light, and *phone*, sound.]

**photosphere** (fō'to-sfēr), *n.* Luminous envelope round the sun's globe, which is the source of light. [Gr. *phos*, light, and *SPHERE*.]

**phragma** (frag'ma), *n.* [*pl.* phragmata.] Partition; diaphragm. [Gr.]

**phrase** (frāz). I. *n.* 1. Part of a sentence; short pithy expression; form of speech. 2. In music, short clause or portion of a sentence. II. *vt.* Express in words. [Fr.—Gr. *phrasis*—*phrazo*, speak.]

**phraseology** (frā-zē-ol'o-ji), *n.* 1. Style or manner of expression or use of phrases; peculiarities of diction. 2. Collection of phrases. [Gr. *phrasis*, phrase, and *logos*, science.]

*Syn.* Diction; style; language.

**phrenitis** (frē-nī'tis), *n.* 1. Inflammation of the brain. 2. Delirium.

**phrenologist** (fren-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who believes or is versed in phrenology.

**phrenology** (fren-ol'o-ji), *n.* Theory of Gall and his followers, which connects the mental faculties with certain parts of the brain, and professes to discover the character from a surface-examination of the skull.—**phrenological**, *a.*—**phrenologically**, *adv.* [Gr. *phren*, mind, and *logos*, science.]

**phthisic** (tiz'ik), **phthisis** (thī'sis), *n.* Consumption of the lungs. [Gr. *phthio*, waste away.]

**phthisical** (tiz'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having phthisic; consumptive.

**phylactery** (fī-lakt'ēr-i), *n.* Among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm and forehead.—**phylacteric**, **phylacterical**, *a.* [L.—Gr. *phylakterion*—*phylasso*, guard.]

**phylloxera** (fī-loks'ēr-a), *n.* Genus of insects destructive to grape vines. [Gr. *phyllox*, leaf, and *zeros*, dry, withered.]

**physic** (fiz'ik). I. *n.* 1. Science of medicine. 2. Art of healing. 3. Medicine; cathartic. II. *vt.* [phys'icking; phys'icked.] 1. Give medicine to. 2. Purge. 3. Cure. [Gr. *physike* (*technē*), natural (art).]

**physical** (fiz'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to nature or natural objects. 2. Pertaining to natural philosophy. 3. Known to the senses.—**physically**, *adv.* [Gr. *physikos*—*physis*, nature.]

**physician** (fī-zish'an), *n.* One skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing; one who prescribes remedies for diseases. [physics.]

**physicist** (fiz'i-sist), *n.* One versed in

**physics** (fiz'iks), *n.* Science of the phenomena of nature and the general properties of matter as affected by energy; natural philosophy. It has four branches: 1. Mechanics or dynamics (force in general.) 2. Gravitation. 3. Molecular physics (composition of matter, cohesion, etc.) 4. Physics of the ether (light, radiation, electricity, etc.) [Gr.—*physis*, nature.]

**physiognomy** (fiz-i-og'no-mī), *n.* 1. Art of knowing a person's disposition from the features. 2. Expression of countenance. 3. Face.—**physiognomic**, **physiognomical**, *a.*—**physiognomically**, *adv.*—**physiognomist**, *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *gnomon*, indicator.]

**physiography** (fiz-i-og'ra-fī), *n.* Physical geography.

**physiology** (fiz-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science of the functions of living beings,—a branch of biology.—**physiologic**, **physiological**, *a.*—**physiologically**, *adv.*—**physiologist**, *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *logos*, science.]

**physique** (fī-zēk'), *n.* Physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr.]

**pi**, **pie** (pī). I. *n.* Printing types jumbled together. II. *vt.* Mix up types indiscriminately. [Origin uncertain.]

**pia mater** (pi'a-mā'tēr), *n.* Membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord. [L.—*tender mother*.]

**pianist** (pi-ā'nist), *n.* One who plays on the piano, or one well skilled in it.

**piano** (pi-ā'nō), *adv.* Softly.—**pianissimo**, *adv.* Very softly. [It.]

**pianoforte** (pi-ā-nō-fōr'tā), (generally shortened to) **piano** (pi-ā'nō), *n.* Musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys. [It. *piano*, plain, and *forte*, strong.]

**pianola** (pi-ā-nō'la), *n.* A mechanical device for playing the piano.

**piazza** (pi-az'a), *n.* 1. Place or square surrounded by buildings. 2. Walk under a roof supported by pillars. [It.—L. *platea*, broad street.]

**pibroch** (pē'brokh), *n.* Martial music of the Scottish bagpipe. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music—*piobair*, piper—*piob*, pipe, bagpipe.]



**pica** (pī'ka), *n.* Printing type, equal to 12 points. [L.=magpie.]

This line is set in pica.

This line is set in small pica.

**picador** (pik-a-dōr'), *n.* In bull-fighting, a mounted lancer who first attacks the bull, goading him to fury. [Sp.=pricker.]

**picayune** (pik-a-ūn'), *n.* 1. Formerly, in Louisiana, etc., the Spanish half-real = 6½ cents. 2. Coin of little value, as a five-cent nickel. [Probably — Fr. *picailon*, farthing.]

**piccalilli** (pik-a-lī-lī), *n.* Pickle made of various vegetables, chopped and spiced. [child, esp. of the negro race.]

**piccaninny** (pik'a-nin-i), *n.* Baby or **pick** (pik), *v.* 1. Prick with a sharp-pointed instrument. 2. Peck, as a bird. 3. Open with a pointed instrument, as a lock. 4. Pluck or gather, as flowers etc. 5. Separate (from). 6. Choose; select. 7. Seek, as a quarrel. 8. Pilfer; take from. *II. vt.* 1. Do anything nicely. 2. Eat by morsels. *III. n.* 1. Sharp-pointed instrument. 2. Choice.—**pick'er**, *n.* [A.S. *pycan*.]

**pickaninny**. See **PICCANINNY**.

**pickax**, **pickaxe** (pik'aks), *n.* Picking tool used in digging. [Corr. of M. E. *pikois*—O. Fr. *picois*, pike.]

**pickel** (pikt), *a.* Selected.

**pickerel** (pik'ér-el), *n.* 1. Species of North-American pike. 2. Any young fish of the pike family.

**picket** (pik'et), *I. n.* 1. Pointed stake used in fortification. 2. Small outpost or guard. *II. vt.* 1. Fortify or fence with pointed stakes. 2. Fasten to a stake, as a horse. 3. Post as a vanguard. [Fr. *piquet*, dim. of *pic*, pike.]

**pickle** (pik'l), *I. n.* 1. Brine in which substances are preserved. 2. Anything so preserved. 3. Disagreeable position. *II. vt.* Season or preserve with salt, vinegar, etc. [Dut. *pekel*, Ger. *poekel*. Akin to Sc. *pickle*, grain (of salt).] [for picking locks.]

**picklock** (pik'lok), *n.* Instrument

**pickpocket** (pik'pok-et), *n.* One who steals from other people's pockets.

**picnic** (pik'nik), *I. n.* Short excursion into the country by a pleasure-party, taking their own provisions. *II. vt.* [pic'nick; pic'nicked.] Go on a picnic. [Rhyming name, from E. *pick*, eat by morsels.]

**pictorial** (pik-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Relating to pictures. 2. Illustrated by pictures.—**pictor'ially**, *adv.*

**picture** (pik'tūr), *I. n.* 1. Representation, as a painting, photograph, drawing etc. 2. Resemblance; image. 3. Vivid description in words. *II. vt.* Paint; represent; describe vividly. [L. *pictura*—*pingo*, *pictus*, paint.]

**picturesque** (pik-tūr-esk'), *a.* Like a picture; fit to make a picture.—**pictur'esquely**, *adv.*—**picturesqueness**, *n.* [It. *pittorresco*.]

**pie** (pi), *n.* Magpie. [Fr.]

**pie** (pi), *n.* 1. Quantity of meat or fruit baked in a crust of prepared flour. 2. Same as **PIE**. [Gael. *piegh*, pie.]

**piebald** (pi'bald), *a.* Of various colors in patches. [For *pie-balled*,—*pie* (magpie), and Wel. *bal*, white streak on a horse's forehead.]

**piece** (pēs), *I. n.* 1. Part of anything. 2. Single article. 3. Separate performance. 4. Literary or artistic composition. 5. Gun. 6. Coin. 7. Instance; example. *II. vt.* Enlarge by adding a piece; patch. *III. vt.* Unite; join.—**pie'cer**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pieces*—L. *petium*, patch of ground,—*pēs*, foot.]

**piecemeal** (pēs'mēl), *I. a.* Made of pieces or parts; single. *II. adv.* In pieces or fragments; by pieces; gradually. [**PIECE** and **MEAL**.]

**piecet'work** (pēs'wŭrk), *n.* Work done by the piece or job.

**pie'd** (pid), *a.* Variegated like a magpie; marked with large spots of various colors. [barb.]

**pie-plant** (pi'plant), *n.* Garden rhu-

**pier** (pēr), *n.* 1. Mass of stone-work between the openings of a building, also that supporting an arch, bridge, etc. 2. Mass of stone or wood-work projecting into the sea; wharf.—**Pier-glass**, mirror covering the whole or greater part of a pier between two openings in the wall. [M. E. *pere*—Fr. *pierre*, stone.]

**pierce** (pērs), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make a hole through. 2. Force a way into.—**pier'cer**, *n.* [Fr. *percer*.]

**Pietist** (pi'e-tist), *n.* 1. One of a class of religious reformers in Protestant Germany, about 1,700. 2. (p.) One who makes an undue display of piety.

**piety** (pi'et-i), *n.* Dutifulness and veneration; loving obedience. [Fr. *piété*—L. *pietas*.] [holiness.]

*Syn.* Devotion; sanctity; godliness;

**pig** (pig), *I. n.* 1. Young swine. 2. Oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called pigs, branching from a main channel called the sow. *II. vt.* [pig'ging; pigged.] Live like pigs. [Etymology doubtful.]

**pigeon** (pij'un), *n.* Well-known bird; dove.—**pigeon-English**, *n.* (Perhaps from *business English*). Jargon composed of corrupted English, Portuguese, Chinese, etc., used by foreign merchants in dealings with Chinamen. [Fr.—*L. pīpio*, young bird, — *Fan-tail pigeon. pīpio*, chirp.]



Fan-tail pigeon.

**pigeon-hole** (pij'un-hōl). I. *n.* 1. Hole or niche in which pigeons lodge in a dovecot. 2. Division of a case for papers, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Place in a pigeon-hole; file away. 2. Put aside; ignore. [pigs.]

**piggish** (pig'ish), *a.* Behaving like pig.—**pig-iron** (pig-'furn), *n.* Iron in pigs or rough bars.

**pigment** (pig'ment), *n.* 1. Any substance for coloring. 2. Substance that gives color to parts of animals and vegetables. [*L. pigmentum—pingo*, paint.]

**pigmy**. Same as PYGMY. [paint.]

**pigtail** (pig'tāl), *n.* Hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail.

**pike** (pik), *n.* 1. Weapon with a shaft and spear-head, formerly used by foot soldiers. 2. Voracious fresh-water fish (so called from its pointed snout). 3. Turnpike. [A. S. *pic*.]

**piked** (pikt), *a.* Ending in a point.

**pilaster** (pi-las'tēr), *n.* Square pillar or column, usually set within a wall. — **pilastered**, *a.* Furnished with pilasters or inserted pillars. [Fr. *pilastre*—*L. pila*, pillar.]



Pilaster.

**pile** (pil). I. *n.* 1. Heap; mass. 2. Large building. 3. Form of electric battery. II. *vt.* Lay in a pile or heap; heap up; amass. [Fr.—*L. pila*, ball.]

**pile** (pil). I. *n.* Large stake driven into the earth to support foundations or to form a dam. II. *vt.* Drive piles into. [A. S. *pil*—*L. pila*, pillar.]

**pile** (pil), *n.* 1. Hairy surface. 2. Nap on cloth. [*L. pilus*, hair.] [pila, ball.]

**piles** (pīlz), *n. pl.* Hemorrhoids. [*L. pilifer* (pil'fēr), *vt.* and *vi.* Steal small things; steal by petty theft. [O. Fr. *peľfre*, booty.]

**pilgrim** (pil'grim), *n.* 1. One who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place. 2. Wanderer. [Fr. *pèlerin* (for *pelegrin*)—*L. peregrinus*, foreigner—*peregrin*, traveler—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.]

**pilgrimage** (pil'grim-aj), *n.* Journey of a pilgrim; journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

**pill** (pil), *n.* 1. Little ball of medicine. 2. Anything unpleasant that has to be taken or accepted. [Fr. *pilule*—*L. pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.]

**pillage** (pil'aj), I. *n.* 1. Act of plundering. 2. Plunder. II. *vt.* Plunder. — **pillager**, *n.* [Fr.—*pillier*, plunder.]

*Syn.* Depredation; robbery; pilfering; rapine; booty; spoils.

**pillar** (pil'ar), *n.* 1. Detached support, differing from a column in that it is not necessarily cylindrical, or of classical proportions. 2. Anything that sustains. [O. Fr. *pilier* (Fr. *pillier*)—*Low L. pilare*—*L. pila*, pillar.]

**pillared** (pil'ard), *a.* 1. Supported by a pillar or pillars. 2. Having the form of a pillar.

**pillion** (pil'yun), *n.* Cushion behind a saddle. [Gael. *pilllean*, pad—*peall*, skin.]

**pillory** (pil'ūr-i), I. *n.* Wooden frame, having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment. II. *vt.* [pill'orying; pill'oried.] Punish in the pillory. [Fr. *pillori*.]

**pillow** (pil'ō), I. *n.* 1. Cushion filled with feathers for resting the head on. 2. Any cushion. II. *vt.* Lay on for support.—**pillow-case**, *n.* Outer covering for a pillow.—**pillow-sham**, *n.* Ornamental cover laid over a pillow, when not used. [A. S. *pylle*.] [soft.]

**pillowy** (pil'ō-i), *a.* Like a pillow;

**pillose** (pil'ōs), *a.* Hairy; downy; pilous. [*L.*—*pilus*, hair.]

**pilot** (pil'ut), I. *n.* 1. One who conducts ships in and out of a harbor, along a dangerous coast, etc. 2. Guide. II. *vt.* Conduct as a pilot.—**pilot-boat**, *n.* Boat in which pilots cruise off shore to meet incoming ships.—

**pilot-bread**, *n.* Ship-biscuit. — **pilot-engine**, *n.* Engine sent ahead to see that the track is clear. [Dut. *piloot*,—*peľlen*, sound, and *loot*, (Ger. *loth*, E. LEAD), sounding-lead.]

**pilotage** (pil'ut-aj), *n.* 1. Act of piloting. 2. Fee or wages of pilots.

**pilous** (pī'us), *a.* Hairy; consisting of hair; hair-like, pilose.

**pimenta** (pi-men'ta), **pimento** (pi-men'tō), *n.* 1. Jamaica pepper; allspice. 2. Evergreen tree producing it. [Port.—*L. pigmentum*.]

**pimple** (pim'pl), *n.* Small swelling or pointed prominence of the cuticle.—

**pimpled**, **pimply**, *a.* Having pimples. [A. S. *pipel*.]

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**pin** (pin). I. *n.* 1. Sharp-pointed instrument, esp. for fastening articles together. 2. Anything that holds parts together. 3. Peg used in musical instrument for fastening the strings. 4. Ornament attached with a pin, as *breastpin*, *scarfpin*, etc. II. *vt.* [pin'-ning; pinned.] 1. Fasten with a pin. 2. Hold fast, as if transfixed with a pin. [L. *pinna*, *penna*, feather, peg.]  
**pinnafore** (pin'a-fôr), *n.* Loose covering of cotton or linen over a child's dress, orig. pinned to its front.  
**pinchers**. Same as **PINCHERS**.  
**pinch** (pinch). I. *vt.* 1. Gripe hard; squeeze; nip. 2. Distress; gripe. 3. Straiten; put in straits; press. 4. Arrest and imprison. (*Slang*). II. *vi.* 1. Bear or press hard. 2. Live sparingly. III. *n.* 1. Close compression with the fingers. 2. What can be taken up by the compressed fingers. 3. Gripe; distress. — *On a pinch*, in case of an emergency. [Fr. *pinçer*.]  
**pinchbeck** (pinch'bek), *n.* Yellow alloy of five parts of copper to one of zinc, resembling gold. [From the inventor, Christopher Pinchbeck.]  
**pinched** (pincht), *a.* 1. Nipped; squeezed; compressed. 2. In straits. 3. Thin; peakish. [which pinches.]  
**pincher** (pin'chër), *n.* One who or that  
**pinchers** (pin'chërz), *n.* **pinçers** (pin'sërz), *n.* Instrument for seizing anything, esp. for drawing out nails, etc.  
**pin cushion** (pin'kosh-un), *n.* Case or cushion for holding pins.  
**Pindarie** (pin-dar'ik), *i.* *a.* After the style of Pindar, a Greek lyric poet. II. *n.* Pindaric ode; irregular ode.  
**pine** (pin), *n.* Northern cone-bearing, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. [A. S. *pin*—L. *pinus* (for *pinus*), "pitch tree"—*pix*, *picis*, pitch.]  
**pine** (pin), *vi.* Waste away under pain or mental distress. [A. S. *pinan*, torment, from *pin*, pain—L. *poena*.]  
**pine-apple** (pin-ap'l), *n.* Tropical plant, and its delicious fruit, shaped like a pine-cone.  
**pinery** (pin'ë-ri), *n.* 1. Place where pine-apples are raised. 2. Pine forest.  
**ping pong** (ping pang), *n.* Table tennis. [Imitative.]  
**pinion** (pin'yun). I. *n.* 1. Wing. 2. Joint of a wing most remote from the body. 3. Smaller wheel with cogs working into others. II. *vt.* 1. Confine the wings of. 2. Cut off the pinion. 3. Confine by binding the arms. [Fr. *pinçon*—L. *pinna*, wing.]  
**pink** (pink), *vi.* 1. Stab or pierce. 2. Ornament with eyelet-holes, scallops, etc. [A. S. *pyngan*—L. *pungo*, prick.]

**pink** (pink). I. *n.* 1. Plant with beautiful flowers. 2. Shade of light-red color like that of the flower. 3. That which is supremely excellent; flower. II. *a.* Of a color called pink. [Etymology doubtful.]  
**pin-money** (pin'mun'i), *n.* Money allowed to a wife for private expenses.  
**pinnacle** (pin'äs), *n.* 1. Small vessel with oars and sails. 2. Boat with eight oars. [Fr. *pinasse*—L. *pinus*, pine.]  
**pinnacle** (pin'a-kl), *n.* High point like a spire. [Fr.—L. *pinna*, feather.]  
**pinnate** (pin'ät), *a.* 1. In bot. Shaped or arranged like a feather. 2. In zool. Furnished with fins. — **pin'nately**, *adv.* [L. *pinnatus*—*pinna*, feather.]  
**pint** (pint), *n.* Measure of capacity =  $\frac{1}{2}$  quart or 4 gills. [Probably from a mark upon a larger measure. Fr. *pinte*—Sp. *pinta*, mark, pint,—L. *pingo*, paint.]  
**pitule** (pin'tl), *n.* 1. Long iron bolt. 2. Upright bolt or pin, as in a hinge, or on a boat to hang the rudder on. [Dim. of PIN.]  
**pinworm** (pin'würm), *n.* Small worm infesting the rectum, esp. of children.  
**pinny** (pin'i), *a.* Full of pine-trees.  
**pioneer** (pi-o-nër). I. *n.* One who goes before to prepare the way. II. *vt.* Act as pioneer to. [Fr. *pionnier*—*pion*, foot-soldier.]  
**pious** (pi'us), *a.* 1. Having reverence and love for the Deity. 2. Done under the cloak of piety. — **pi'ously**, *adv.* [Fr. *pieux*—L. *pius*.]  
*Syn.* Devout; godly; reverential.  
**pip** (pip), *n.* Disease of fowls, with formation of phlegm in mouth and throat. [Fr. *pépie*, a corr. of L. *pituita*, rheum.] [PIN.]  
**pip** (pip), *n.* Seed of fruit. [From **PIP**.]  
**pip** (pip), *n.* Spot on cards. [Corr. of provincial Eng. *pick*—Fr. *pique*, spade.]  
**pipe** (pip). I. *n.* 1. Musical instrument consisting of a long tube. 2. Any long tube. 3. Tube of clay, etc., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco. 4. Cask containing about 126 gallons. 5. Peeping, whistle, or chirping of a bird. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Play upon a pipe; whistle; call with a pipe, as on board ships. — **pi'per**, [A. S. *pipe*. Imitative of sound.]  
**pipeclay** (pip'klä), *n.* White clay used for making tobacco pipes and fine earthenware. [Fr.]  
**pipette** (pi-pet'), *n.* Small tube or can.  
**piping** (pi'ping), *a.* 1. Playing on a pipe. 2. Shrill. 3. Whistling; uttering shrill cries. 4. Accompanied by the sounds of the peaceful flute. 5. Boiling; hissing.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, büra; öli, owl, then.



**pipkin** (pip'kin), *n.* Small earthen pot, or jar. [Dim. of PIPE.]

**pippin** (pip'in), *n.* Variety of apple. [From O. Fr. *pepin*, apple-tree raised from the seed.]

**piquant** (pē'kant), *a.* Stimulating to the taste; pungent; racy. — **piquantly**, *adv.* — **piquancy**, *n.* [Fr. *pr. p.* of *piquer*, prick.]

**pique** (pēq), *I. n.* Wounded pride; spite. *II. vt.* 1. Wound the pride of. 2. Offend. 3. Pride or value (one's self). [Fr.] *Syn.* Resentment; grudge; vexation.

**piqué** (pē-kā'), *n.* Fabric with inwoven pattern of small points. [Fr.]

**piquet** (pē-ke'), *n.* Game at cards. [Said to be named from inventor.]

**piracy** (pī'rā-si), *n.* 1. Robbery on the high seas. 2. Infringement of copyright; literary theft.

**pirate** (pī'rāt), *I. n.* 1. Robber or plunderer on the high seas. 2. One who appropriates the literary labors of another without permission. *II. vt. and vi.* Practice piracy. [L. *pirata* —Gr. *peirates*—*peirao*, attempt.]

**piratical** (pī-rat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a pirate. 2. Practicing piracy. —**piratically**, *adv.*

**pirogue** (pī-rōg'), *n.* Canoe made from a hollowed tree. [W. Ind.]

**pirouette** (pīr-ō-ē'), *I. n.* Whirling or wheeling about, esp. in dancing. *II. vi.* Execute a pirouette. [Fr.]

**piscatorial** (pis'-ka-tō'rī-al), **piscatory** (pis'-ka-tō-ri), *a.* Relating to fishes or fishing.

**Pisces** (pis'ēz), *n.* Twelfth sign of the zodiac. [L. *pl.* of *piscis*, fish.]

**pisciculture** (pis'-i-kul-tūr), *n.* Rearing of fish by artificial methods. [L. *piscis*, fish, and *CULTURE*.]

**pish** (pish), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt.

**pistachio** (pis-tā'shi-ō), *n.* Nut growing around the Mediterranean. [Gr. *pistakion*—Pers. *pista*.]

**pistil** (pis'til), *n.* Seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower, so called from its likeness to the pestle of a mortar. [L. *pistillum*.]

**pistol** (pis'tul), *n.* Small hand-gun. [Orig. a dagger, Fr. *pistole*—It. *pistola*, said to be from *Pistoja* (orig. *Pistola*), a town in Italy.]

**pistole** (pis-tōl'), *n.* Spanish gold coin worth about \$3.85. [So called because smaller than the crowns of France.]

**piston** (pis'tun), *n.* Short solid cylinder, fitting and moving forward and backward within another hollow one. [Fr.—It. *pistone*. See PESTLE.]

**pit** (pit), *I. n.* 1. Hole in the earth; abyss. 2. Hole used as a trap for wild beasts. 3. Hollow of the stomach. 4. Indentation left by smallpox. 5. Main floor of a theater. 6. Inclosure for a fight, as of dogs. 7. Shaft of a mine. 8. Stone, as of a cherry. *II. vt.* [pitt'ing; pitt'ed.] 1. Mark with pits or little hollows. 2. Set in competition. —*Pit saw*, saw for two men, one above and one below. [A. S. *pytt*—L. *puteus*, a well.]

**pitapat** (pit'a-pat), *adv.* With palpitation or quick beating. [A repetition of *pat*.]

**pitch** (pich), *I. n.* Black shining substance obtained by boiling down common tar. *II. vt.* Smear with pitch. [A. S. *pic*—L. *pix*.]

**pitch** (pich), *I. vt.* 1. Throw. 2. Fix or set in array. 3. Fix the tone. *II. vi.* 1. Settle, as something pitched. 2. Come to rest from fight. 3. Fall headlong. 4. Fix the choice. 5. Encamp. 6. Rise and fall, as a ship. *III. n.* 1. Throw; cast. 2. Point or degree of elevation or depression; degree of slope. 3. In *mus.* Height of a note. 4. In *mech.* Distance between the centers of two teeth. — **pitch'er**, *n.* One who pitches. [A form of PICK.]

**pitched** (picht), *a.* 1. Fully prepared and planned, as a battle. 2. Sloped.

**pitcher** (pich'ēr), *n.* Large-mouthed jug. [O. Fr. *picher*—root of BEAKER.]

**pitcher-plant** (pich'ēr-plant), *n.* Tropical plant with vase-shaped leaves holding water like pitchers.

**pitchfork** (pich'fark), *n.* Fork for pitching hay, etc.

**pitchpipe** (pich'pip), *n.* Small pipe with which the voice or a tune is pitched.

**pitchy** (pich'i), *a.* Having the qualities of pitch; smeared with pitch; black like pitch; dark; dismal.

**piteous** (pī'e-us), *a.* Pitiful. — **piteously**, *adv.* — **piteousness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Miserable; woful; sorrowful; doleful; sad; compassionate; paltry.

**pitfall** (pit'fal), *n.* 1. Pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts may fall in and be caught. 2. Any hidden snare.

**pith** (pith), *n.* 1. Soft substance in the center of stems of plants, feathers, etc. 2. Condensed substance; quintessence. [A. S. *piþa*. Akin to PIT, stone.]

**pithless** (pith'les), *a.* Wanting pith, force or energy.

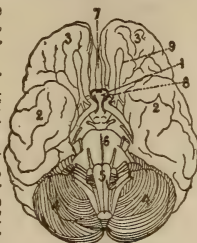


Pisces. (X)

**pithy** (pith'f), *a.* 1. Full of pith. 2. Forcible; terse.—**pith'ily**, *adv.*  
**pitiable** (pit'i-a-bl), *a.* Deserving pity; affecting.—**piti'ably**, *adv.*  
**pitiful** (pit'i-fol), *a.* 1. Compassionate. 2. Causing pity. 3. Despicable.—**piti'fully**, *adv.*—**piti'fulness**, *n.*  
**pitiless** (pit'i-less), *a.* Without pity.—**pitilessly**, *adv.*—**pitilessness**, *n.*  
**pitman** (pit'-man), *n.* 1. One who works in a pit. 2. Connecting rod.

**pittance** (pit'-ans), *n.* Small portion, as of food. [Fr. *pitance*.]

**pituitary** (pit'-ü-i-tä-ri) *body*, small two-lobed part of the brain, back of the nose; pituitary gland. [L. *pituita*, mucus, phlegm.]



BRAIN VIEWED FROM BELOW.

1. Pituitary gland. 2. 2. Temporal lobes. 3. 3. Frontal lobes. 4. 4. Cerebellum. 5. Medulla oblongata. 6. Pons Varoli. 7. Corpus callosum. 8. Optic nerve. 9. Olfactory track.

**pity** (pit'i), *i. n.* 1. Sympathy with a sufferer. 2. Cause of commiseration. *II. vt.* [pit'y-ing; pit'ed.] Commiserate. [O. Fr. *pitē*—L. *pietas*.]

**pivot** (pi'vut), *i. n.* Pin on which anything turns. *II. vt. and vi.* Place, or turn, on a pivot. [Fr.—It. *piva*, peg,—Low L. *pipa*, pipe.]

**pixy, pixie** (piks'i), *n.* Fairy.

**pizzicato** (pit-si-kä'tō), *a.* Plucked or twanged with a finger. [It.]

**placable** (plä'ka-bl), *a.* That may be appeased; forgiving.—**plac'ably**, *adv.*—**placabil'ity**, **plac'ableness**, *ns.* [L. *placabilis*—*placo*, appease.]

**placard** (plä-kärd' or plak'ard), *i. n.* Poster. *II. vt.* 1. Post placards upon. 2. Announce by posters. [Fr.]

**placate** (plä'kät), *vt.* Appease; pacify; conciliate. [L.—*placo*, please.]

**place** (pläs), *i. n.* 1. Space; locality; spot. 2. Existence. 3. Position. 4. Stead. 5. Short street. *II. vt.* 1. Put in place or condition. 2. Invest. 3. Ascribe. [Fr.—L. *platus*, broad street.]

**placer** (plas'er), *n.* Deposit of valuable mineral found in particles in alluvium, beds of stream, etc. [Sp.]

**placid** (plas'id), *a.* Peaceful.—**plac'idly**, *adv.*—**placidity**, **plac'idness**, *ns.* [L. *placidus*—*placo*, please.]

**placket** (plak'et), *n.* 1. Pocket. 2. Slit in a skirt. [O. Fr. *placquette*, patch.] [—*plat fond*, flat bottom.]

**plafond** (pla-fond'), *n.* Ceiling. [Fr.]

**plagiarism** (plä'ji-a-rizm), *n.* 1. Act or practice of plagiarizing. 2. What is plagiarized. [plagiarizes.]

**plagiarist** (plä'ji-a-rist), *n.* One who plagiarize. [plagiarize.] *vt.* Take from the writings of another without acknowledgment.

**plagiary** (plä'ji-är-i), *i. n.* Plagiarist. *II. a.* Practicing literary theft. [Fr. *plagiaire*—L. *plagiarius*, man-stealer,—*plaga*, net.]

**plague** (pläg), *i. n.* 1. Great natural evil. 2. Deadly epidemic or pestilence. 3. Anything troublesome. *II. vt.* [plag'uing; plag'ued.] 1. Infest with calamity. 2. Vex. [L. *plaga*, blow.]

*Syn.* Tantalize. See TROUBLE.

**plaise** (pläs), *n.* Flounder. [O. Fr. *plais*.]

**placenta** (pla-sen'ta), *n.* Vascular organ attaching the fetus to the womb.—**placental**, *a.*

**plaid** (plad or pläd), *i. n.* 1. Loose outer garment consisting of a rectangular piece of checked woolen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. 2. Goods of any quality or material of a tartan or checked pattern. *II. a.* Made of or resembling a plaid; checkered with bars. [Gael. *plaid*, blanket, contracted of *peallaid*, sheepskin.]

**plaided** (plad'ed), *a.* 1. Wearing a plaid. 2. Made of plaid; tartan.

**plain** (plän), *i. n.* Without elevations or cover, ornaments, difficulty, etc. *II. n.* Level land.—**plainly**, *adv.*—**plain'ness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *planus*.]

*Syn.* Even; flat; level; frank; artless; smooth; open; simple; sincere; homely; uneducated; evident.

**plaint** (plänt), *n.* Lamentation; complaint. [O. Fr. *plainte*—L. *plango*, beat the breast in mourning.]

**plaintiff** (plän'tif), *n.* One who commences a suit in law. [Fr. *plaintif*. See PLAINT.]

**plaintive** (plän'tiv), *a.* Expressing sorrow; lamenting.—**plaintively**, *adv.*—**plaintiveness**, *n.* [Same as PLAINTIFF.]

**plait** (plät), *i. n.* 1. Fold; doubling. 2. Braid. *II. vt.* 1. Fold; double in narrow folds. 2. Interweave; braid. [O. Fr. *plait*—L. *plico*, fold.]

**plan** (plan), *i. n.* 1. Drawing of a building machine, etc. 2. Scheme. 3. Method. *II. vt.* [plan'ning; planned.] 1. Make a sketch. 2. Form in design. [Fr.—L. *planus*, flat.]

*Syn.* Diagram; plot. See SCHEME.

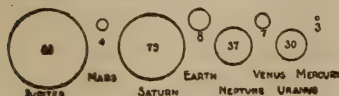
fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**planary** (plā'nā-rī), *a.* Lying in one plane; flat.

**planchette** (plan-shet'), *n.* Small heart-shaped board on three supports, two of which have castors, while the third has a lead-pencil-point.

**plane** (plān). I. *n.* 1. Level surface. 2. In *geom.* Even superficies. II. *a.* 1. Plain; even; level. 2. Pertaining to, lying in, or forming, a plane. III. *vt.* Make level. [Fr. — *L. planus*. See PLAIN, even.]

**plane** (plān). I. *n.* Carpenter's tool. II. *vt.* Make a surface (as of wood) level or smooth. — **planer**, *n.* 1. Planing-machine. 2. Wooden block used to level the face of a form of type before printing.



THE PLANETS.

The figures indicate the proportional sizes approximately.

**planet** (plan'et), *n.* One of the bodies in the solar system which revolve round the sun. [Gr. *planetes*, wanderer.]

**planetarium** (plan-e-tā'ri-um), *n.* Machine showing the motions and orbits of the planets.

**planetary** (plan'e-tār-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Consisting of or produced by planets. 3. Erratic; revolving.

**planetoid** (plan'et-oid), *n.* Very small planet; asteroid. [Gr. *planetes*, and *eidos*, form.]

**plane-tree** (plān'trē), *n.* Tall tree of many varieties. The American plane-tree (sycamore, buttonwood) has leaves like the maple's. [Fr. *plane* — *L. platanus* — Gr. *platanos* — *platys*, broad.]

**planimeter** (plā-nim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring a plane area.

**planish** (plan'ish), *vt.* Make smooth by planing or hammering.

**planisphere** (plan'i-sfēr), *n.* Projection of the celestial sphere on a plane.

**plank** (plangk). I. *n.* 1. Long, plain piece of timber, thicker than a board. 2. One of the parts of a political program (platform). II. *vt.* 1. Cover with planks. 2. Split and cook on a board. 3. Tag down. [L. *planca*, board.]

**planner** (plan'ēr), *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; projector.

**plano-concave** (plā-nō-kon'kāv), *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other.

**plano-convex** (plā-nō-kon'veks), *a.* Plane on one side and convex on the other.

**plant** (plant). I. *n.* 1. Shoot, sprout, or slip. 2. Herb, or any vegetable growth smaller than a tree or shrub. 3. Tools, material and fixtures of a trade or business. II. *vt.* 1. Put into the ground for growth. 2. Furnish with plants. 3. Set in the mind. 4. Establish. [A. S. *planta* — *L. planta*.]

**plantain** (plan'tan), *n.* 1. Tree of tropical countries, with broad leaves. In shape and fruit it resembles the banana closely. 2. Weed with large spreading leaves. [From the root of PLANT.]

**plantation** (plan-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Place planted. 2. Large farm or estate under control of an overseer.

**planter** (plan'tēr), *n.* 1. One who plants or introduces. 2. Owner of a plantation.

**plantigrade** (plan'ti-grād). I. *a.* That walks on the sole of the foot. II. *n.* Plantigrade animal, as man or bear. [L. *planta*, sole, and *gradior*, walk.]

**plaque** (plāk), *n.* Ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted. [Fr.]

**plash** (plash). I. *n.* 1. Dash of water. 2. Puddle; shallow pool. II. *vi.* Splash. —

**plashy**, *a.* Abounding with splashes or puddles; watery. [From the sound.]

**plaster** (plāst'ēr). I. *n.* 1. Something that can be molded into figures. 2. Composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, etc. 3. In *med.* External application spread on cloth, etc. II. *a.* Made of plaster. III. *vt.* 1. Cover with plaster. 2. Cover with a plaster, as a wound. [A. S. *plaster*, O. Fr. *plastre* — *L. emplastrum*, mold.]

**plasterer** (plāst'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who plasters, or one who works in plaster.

**plastering** (plāst'ēr-ing), *n.* 1. Act of covering with plaster. 2. Plaster work of a building.

**plastic** (plas'tik), *a.* 1. Having power to give form. 2. Capable of being molded. [Gr. *plastikos* — *plasso*, mold.]

**plasticity** (plas-tis'ti-ti), *n.* State or quality of being plastic.

**plastron** (plas'trun), *n.* 1. Breast plate. 2. Lower shell, as of a tortoise.

**plat** (plāt), *n.* Flat stretch of high ground. [So. African Dutch.]

**plat** (plāt), *n.* Piece of ground; piece of ground laid out. [A form of PLOT.]

**plate** (plāt). I. *n.* 1. Thin piece of metal. 2. Wrought gold and silver. 3. Household utensils in gold and silver, or covered (plated) with gold or silver. 4. Flat dish. 5. Engraved plate



of metal, stereotype, electrotype, etc. 6. Horizontal timber in or on a wall to receive the ends of other timber. 7. In *photog.* Sheet of glass with a coating, sensitive to light. II. *vt.* 1. Overlay with a coating of plate or metal. 2. Beat into thin plates. — **plate-glass**, *n.* Fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates. [O. Fr. — Gr. *platys*, broad.]

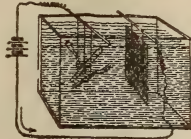
**plateau** (plā-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* plateaux.] Broad flat space on an elevated position; table-land. [Fr.]

**platen** (plā'ten), *n.* Slab; flat plate; part of printing machine which supports the tympan. [Fr. *platine*.]

**platform** (plā'fōrm), *n.* 1. Raised level scaffolding. 2. Statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion. [Fr. *plate-forme*, thing of "flat form."]

**platina** (plā'tīn-a), **platinum** (plā'tīn-um), *n.* White precious metal, very hard and ductile, but very infusible. [Sp. *platina-plata*, silver.]

**plating** (plā'ting), *n.* 1. Process of overlaying with a coating of plate or metal. 2. Thin coating of metal.



Electric plating.

**platitude** (plā'tī-tūd), *n.* 1. That which exhibits dullness. 2. Trite remark; truism.

**Platonic** (plā-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to Plato, the Greek philosopher, or his philosophical opinions. 2. Pure and passionless. — **Platon'ically**, *adv.*

**Platonism** (plā'ton-izm), *n.* Philosophical opinions of Plato. — **Plat-on-ist**, *n.* Follower of Plato.

**platoon** (plā-tōn'), *n.* 1. Body of soldiers in a hollow square. 2. Number of recruits assembled for exercise. 3. Subdivision of a company. [Fr. *peloton*, ball, group, — *pelote* — *L. pila*, ball.]

**plattdeutsch** (plot'doitsh), *a.* German as spoken along the coast of Germany. [Ger. *platt*, flat, level, and *deutsch*, German.]

**platter** (plā'tēr), *n.* Large flat dish. **plaudit** (plā'dit), *n.* Applause; praise bestowed. [L. *plaudite*, praise ye!]

*Syn.* Acclamation; approval.

**plausible** (plā'zī-bl), *a.* Superficially convincing; apparently right; specious. — **plausibly**, *adv.* — **plausibleness**, **plausibility**, *ns.* [L. *plausibilis* — *plaudo*, praise.]

**play** (plā). I. *vi.* 1. Engage in exercise or a game; sport. 2. Trifle. 3. Move irregularly. 4. Operate. 5. Act in a theater. 6. Perform on a musical instrument. 7. Practice a trick. 8. Act a character. 9. Gamble. II. *vt.* 1. Put in motion. 2. Perform upon. 3. Perform. 4. Act a sportive part. 5. Compete with. [A. S. *plegan*, play. Ger. *pflegen*.]

**play** (plā), *n.* 1. Exercise for amusement; amusement. 2. Friendly contest. 3. Gaming. 4. Action or use. 5. Manner of dealing, as *fair-play*. 6. Dramatic composition. 7. Movement. 8. Room for motion; liberty of action. — **playfellow**, **playmate**, *ns.* Fellow or mate in play or amusements. — **playhouse**, *n.* 1. Theater. 2. Structure for children to play in. — **plaything**, *n.* Toy.

**player** (plā'ēr), *n.* One who plays; actor of plays or dramas; musician.

**playful** (plā'fōl), *a.* Given to play; sportive. — **playfully**, *adv.* — **playfulness**, *n.*

**playwright** (plā'rit), *n.* Writer or adapter of plays for the stage.

**playing-card** (plā'ing-kārd), *n.* One of a set of fifty-two cards used in playing games. [market place. [Sp.]

**plaza** (plā'za), *n.* Public square or **plea** (plē), *n.* 1. Defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration. 2. Whatever is alleged in support of a cause. 3. Excuse; apology. 4. Urgent entreaty. [O. Fr. *plait* — Low. L. *placitum*, pleasure, decision.]

**plead** (plēd). I. *vi.* 1. Enter a plea in a lawsuit. 2. Argue in support of a cause against another. 3. (with) Seek to persuade. II. *vt.* 1. Discuss by arguments. 2. Allege in pleading. 3. Offer in excuse. — **pleader**, *n.* [Fr. *plaidier* — root of *PLEA*.]

**pleading** (plē'ding), I. *a.* Imploring. II. *n.* (*pl.*) In law. Statements of the two parties in a law suit.

**pleasant** (plez'ant), *a.* Pleasing; cheerful. — **pleasantly**, *adv.* — **pleasantness**, *n.* [Fr. *plaisant*.]

*Syn.* Agreeable; pleasing; gratifying; acceptable; charming; welcome; amiable; good-humored. See *LIVELY*.

**pleasantry** (plez'ant-ri), *n.* Jocular-ity; raillery. [Fr. *plaisanterie*.]

**please** (plēz). I. *vt.* 1. Delight. 2. Satisfy. II. *vi.* Like; choose. [O. Fr. *plaisir* — *L. placeo*, please.]

**pleasing** (plē'zing), *a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable. — **pleasingly**, *adv.*

**pleasurable** (plez'hōr-a-bl), *a.* Giving pleasure; gratifying. — **pleasurably**, *adv.* — **pleasurableness**, *n.*

**pleasure** (plezh'ör), *n.* 1. Agreeable emotion; gratification. 2. Amusement. 3. What the will prefers; purpose; command; approbation. — **pleasure-boat**, *n.* Boat used for amusement. — **pleasure-ground**, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner. [Fr. *plaisir*—*L. placeo*.]

**pleb** (pleb), *n.* 1. The common people. 2. A freshman.

**plebeian** (ple-bē'ian), *I. a.* Pertaining to the common people; vulgar. *II. n.* One of the common people. [L.]

**plebiscite** (pleb'i-sēt), *n.* Decree passed by the votes of an entire nation. [Fr.—*L. plebiscitum*, "decree of the people," from *plebs*, the people, and *scitum*, decree,—*scisco*—*scio*, know.]

**plectrum** (plek'trum), *n.* Small instrument with which the strings of a harp, etc., are twanged. [L.]

**pledge** (plej), *I. n.* 1. Security; surety. 2. Promise. 3. Good will, expressed by drinking together. *II. vt.* 1. Give as security. 2. Engage for by promise. 3. Drink to the health of. — **pledger**, *n.* [O. Fr. *plege*.]

**Pleiads** (plē'yads), **Pleiades**, (plē-ya-dēz), *n. pl.* 1. In *myth.* Seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars. 2. In *astr.* A group of seven stars in the shoulder of the constellation Taurus.

**plenary** (plēna-ri), *a.* Full; entire; complete. [Low *L.*—*L. plenus*, full.]

**plenipotentiary** (plen-i-po-tēn'sha-ri), *I. a.* With full powers. *II. n.* Negotiator invested with full powers, esp. a special ambassador. [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.]

**plenist** (plē'nist), *n.* One who denies the possibility of a vacuum, holding that all space is filled with matter of some kind. [completeness.]

**plenitude** (plen'i-tūd), *n.* Fullness;

**plenteous** (plen'te-us), *a.* 1. Fully sufficient. 2. Fruitful. 3. Rich.

*Syn.* Copious; abundant; bountiful; abounding. See **AMPLE**.

**plentiful** (plen'ti-fol), *a.* Copious; abundant; yielding abundance.

**plenty** (plen'ti), *I. n.* Full supply; abundance. *II. a.* Abundant; many. [O. Fr. *plente*—*L. plenus*, full.]

**plenum** (plē'num), *n.* 1. Space considered as in every part filled with matter. —Opposed to *vacuum*. 2. Enclosed quantity of gas of greater than its natural density. [L. = full.]

**pleonasm** (plē'o-nazm), *n.* 1. Use of more words than are necessary. 2. Redundant expression. — **pleonastic** (plē'o-nas'tik), *a.* Redundant. [Gr. *pleonasmos*—*pleion*, more, — *pleos*, full.]

**plesiosaurus** (plē-si-ō-sa'rus), *n.* Fossil reptile. [Gr. *plesios*, near, and *sauros*, lizard.]



Skeleton of Plesiosaurus.

**plethora** (pleth'o-ra), *n.* 1. Excessive fullness of blood. 2. Over-fullness. — **plethoric**, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels too full of fluids. [Gr. *plethore*, fullness—*pleos*, full.]

**pleura** (plō'ra), *n.* [*pl.* *pleurae*.] One of two delicate serous membranes which cover the lungs and line the cavity of the chest. [Gr.=rib, side.]

**pleurisy** (plō'ri-si), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura. [Gr. *pleuritis* (nosos, disease)—*pleura*.]

**pleuro-pneumonia** (plō'rō-nū-mō-ni-a), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumones*, the lungs.]

**plexus** (pleks'us), *n.* Network, as of fibers, nerves, vessels, etc. — *Solar plexus*, network of nerves and ganglia, situated behind the stomach.

**pliability** (pli-a-bil'i-ti), **pliability** (pli'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being pliable or flexible.

**pliable** (pli'a-bl), *a.* 1. Easily bent or folded; supple; flexible; tractable. 2. Easily persuaded.

**pliant** (pli'ant), *a.* Bending easily; flexible. 2. Tractable; easily persuaded. — **pliantly**, *adv.* — **pliancy**, *n.*

**pliers** (plī'ērz), *n. pl.* Pincers for seizing and bending.

**plight** (plit), *I. n.* 1. Dangerous or uncomfortable condition. 2. Security; pledge; engagement; promise. *II. vt.* 1. Pledge; give as security. 2. Betroth. [A.S. *pliht*, risk—*plion*, imperil. Dut. *pligt*, Ger. *pflicht*, obligation.]

**plinth** (plinth), *n.* 1. Square member forming the lowest part of the base of a column or pedestal. 2. Projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [L. *plinthus*—Gr. *plinthos*, brick.]

**Pliocene** (pli'ō-sēn), *n.* Most recent division of the Tertiary age. [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, new.]

**plod** (plod), *vt.* [plod'ding; plod'ded.] Travel laboriously; trudge on steadily; toil.—**plodder**, *n.* [Orig. "wade through pools."—Ir. *plod*, pool.]

**plot** (plot), *I. n.* Small piece of ground. *II. vt.* [plot'ting; plot'ted.] Make a map or plan of. [A.S. *plot*, patch of land.]

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**plot** (plot). I. *n.* 1. Scheme; conspiracy; stratagem. 2. Chain of incidents in the story of a play, etc. II. *vt.* [plot'ting; plot'ted.] Scheme; form a scheme of mischief; conspire. III. *vt.* Devise secretly. [Fr. *complot* — *L. complicitum* — *complico*, fold together.] [conspirator.]

**plotter** (plot'tēr), *n.* One who plots; **plough, ploughable**, etc. Same as **plow, plowable**, etc.

**plover** (pluv'ēr), *n.* Kind of wading bird. [Rain-bird, Fr. *pluvier* — *L. pluvia*, rain.]

**plow** (plow). I. *n.* 1. Instrument for turning the soil. 2. Tillage. II. *vt.* Turn up with the plow; furrow. [Icel. *plogr*, plow.] [being plowed; arable.]

**plowable** (plow'a-bl), *a.* Capable of **plow'boy** (plow'boy), *n.* Boy who drives or guides horses in plowing.

**plow'man** (plow'man), *n.* [*pl.* plow'men.] Man who plows; husbandman; rustic.

**plowshare** (plow'shâr), *n.* Part of a plow which cuts the ground. [See **SHEAR**.]

**pluck** (pluk), *vt.* 1. Pull away. 2. Snatch. 3. Strip. [A. S. *pluccian*. Ger. *pflocken*.]

**pluck** (pluk), *n.* 1. Heart, liver, and lungs of an animal, plucked out after it is killed. 2. Courage; spirit. 3. Act of plucking.

**plucky** (pluk'i), *a.* Having pluck or spirit. — **pluck'ily**, *adv.* — **pluck'i-ness**, *n.*

**plug** (plug). I. *n.* 1. Something used to stop a hole. 2. Piece of pressed tobacco. 3. High silk hat (slang). 4. Worthless horse (slang). II. *vt.* [plugging; plugged.] Stop with a plug; drive plugs into. [Dut. *plug*, peg. Ger. *pflock*.]

**plum** (plum), *n.* 1. Edible stone-fruit of various colors. 2. Tree producing it. 3. Raisin. [A. S. *plume* — *L. prunum*.]

**plumage** (plô'maj), *n.* All the feathers of a bird. [Fr. — *plume*, feather.]

**plumb** (plum). I. *n.* Mass of lead or other material, hung on a string, to show the perpendicular position. II. *a.* Perpendicular. III. *adv.* Perpendicularly. IV. *vt.* 1. Adjust by a plumb-line. 2. Make perpendicular. 3. Sound the depth of water by a plumb-line. 4. Supply (a building) with plumbing. [Fr. *plomb* — *L. plumbum*, lead.]

**plumbago** (plum-bâ'gō), *n.* 1. Graphite; blacklead. 2. Genus of plants; leadwort. [L.]

**plumber** (plum'ēr), *n.* One who supplies or repairs plumbing.

**plumbing** (plum'ing), *n.* 1. Piping and other apparatus for conveying water, gas, etc., throughout a building. 2. Business of arranging and fitting pipes for conducting water, gas, etc.

**plumb-line** (plum'lin), *n.* Line attached to a mass of lead, or other weight to show the perpendicular; plummets. **plumb-rule** (plum'röl), *n.* Narrow board with a straight line drawn along the middle, and a plumb-line.

**plume** (plôm). I. *n.* Feather or tuft of feathers, worn as an ornament. II. *vt.* 1. Sort the feathers of, as a bird. 2. Adorn with plumes. 3. Strip of feathers. 4. Boast; vaunt, (used reflexively). — **plum'y**, *a.* Feathery; covered with feathers or plumes. [Fr. — *L. pluma*, small soft feather.]

**plummet** (plum'et), *n.* Weight of a plumb-line. [Fr. *plombet*, dim. of *plomb*, lead.]

**plumose** (plô'môs), *a.* 1. Having feathers. 2. Like a feather.

**plump** (plump). I. *adv.* Falling straight downward. II. *a.* Downright; unqualified. III. *vt.* and *vi.* Drop or fall suddenly, or heavily, or all at once. — **plump'ly**, *adv.* [Imitation of sound.]

**plump** (plump), *a.* Fat and rounded. — **plump'ness**, *n.* [Dut. *plomp*, lumphish.]

**plumule** (plô'mül), *n.* 1. Downy feather. 2. Bud of a young plant between the cotyledons.

**plunder** (plun'dēr), I. *vt.* Seize the property of, unlawfully. II. *n.* That which is so seized. — **plun'derer**, *n.* [Ger. *pluendern* — *plunder*, baggage. Cf. Low Ger. *pluennen*, rags.]

*Syn.* Pillage. See **ROB**.

**plunge** (plunj). I. *vt.* 1. Cast suddenly into water or other fluid. 2. Force suddenly (into). II. *vi.* 1. Sink suddenly into any fluid; dive. 2. Rush headlong, as a horse; rush into danger; bet or speculate recklessly. III. *n.* Act of plunging. [Fr. *plonger* (It. *piombare*, fall like a plumb-line) — *L. plumbum*, lead.]

**plunger** (plun'jēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which plunges; diver. 2. Long solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps. 3. Venturesome speculator.

**plunging** (plun'jing). I. *a.* Rushing headlong; pitching downward. II. *n.* 1. Putting or sinking under water, or other fluid. 2. Act of a horse trying to throw its rider.

**pluperfect** (plô'pēr-fekt), *a.* In gram. Noting that an action happened before some period referred to. [L. *plusquam-perfectum*, more than finished.]

fâte, fat, tãsk, fär, fall, fãre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wôlf; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**plural** (plŏ'ral). I. *a.* Containing or expressing more than one. II. *n.* In *gram.* Form denoting more than one. — **plu'rally**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. pluralis—plus*, more.]

**plurality** (plŏ'ral-i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being plural. 2. Number consisting of more than one. 3. Majority. — *Plurality of votes*: Excess of votes cast for any one of three or more candidates over those cast for any one of the others.

**plus** (plus). I. *a.* 1. More by; increased by. 2. More than nothing. 3. Denoting more than nothing, as the *plus* sign (+). II. *n.* Surplus; remainder; profit. [*L. plus*, more.]

**plush** (plush), *n.* Variety of cloth woven like velvet, but having its pile (hairy surface) uncropped. [Fr. *pluiche*—*L. pilus*, hair.]

**Pluto** (plŏ'tŏ), *n.* In Roman mythology, the god of the infernal regions, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.

**plutocracy** (plŏ-tŏk'ra-si), *n.* Government by the wealthy. — **plutocrat** (plŏ'tŏ-krat), *n.* One who has power or influence through his wealth. [Fr. *ploutokratia*—*ploutos*, wealth, and *kratos*, rule.]

**Plutonian** (plŏ'tŏ-ni-an), **Plutonic** (plŏ-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Infernal; dark. 2. In *geol.* Formed by the agency of heat at a depth below the surface of the earth. [Gr. *Ploutonios*—*Plouton*, Pluto, the god of the nether world.]

**pluvial** (plŏ'vial), *a.* Pertaining to rain; rainy. [*L. pluvialis—pluvia*, rain.] [*pluvius*. See **PLUVIAL**.]

**pluvios** (plŏ'vi-us), *a.* Rainy. [*L. ply* (pli). I. *vt.* 1. Work at or use steadily. 2. Urge. 3. Fold; bend. II. *vi.* 1. Work or go steadily. 2. Make regular passages between two ports. III. *n.* Fold; bent; direction. [Fr. *plier*, bend, fold,—*L. plico*, bend.]

**pneumatic** (nŭ-mat'ik), **pneumatically**, *a.* 1. Relating to air; consisting of air; moved by air or wind. 2. Pertaining to pneumatics. — **pneumatically**, *adv.* [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, air,—*pneo*, blow, breathe.]

**pneumatics** (nŭ-mat'iks), *n.* Science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases.

**pneumatologist** (nŭ-mat-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

**pneumatology** (nŭ-mat-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science of air and other elastic fluids. [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, and *logos*, science.]

**pneumonia** (nŭ-mŏ'ni-a), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. [Gr. from *pneumon*, lung—*pneuma*, air.]

**pneumonic** (nŭ-mon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

**poach** (pŏch), *vt.* Cook eggs, breaking them into boiling water. [Etymology doubtful.]

**poach** (pŏch), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Intrude on another's premises in order to steal game. 2. Steal game.—**poach'er**, *n.* One who poaches or steals game. [Fr. *pocher*, pocket.]

**pock** (pok), *n.* Small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in smallpox. — **pock'mark**, *n.* Mark, pit, or scar left by smallpox. [A. S. *poc*, pustule.]

**pocket** (pok'et), I. *n.* 1. Pouch or bag, attached to a garment. 2. Cavity in a rock containing gold, ore, coal, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Put in the pocket. 2. Take stealthily. — **pock'et-book**, *n.* Book for holding money carried in the pocket. [Fr. *pochette*, dim. or *poche*, pouch.]

**pod** (pŏd), I. *n.* Covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean. II. *vi.* [podd'ing; podd'ed.] Produce pods. [Allied to **PAD**.]

**poem** (pŏ'em), *n.* Composition in verse. [Gr. *poema*—*poieo*, do or make.]

**poesy** (pŏ'e-si), *n.* 1. Art of composing poems. 2. Poetry. 3. Posy. [Fr. *poésie*—*L. poesis*—Gr. *poiesis*—*poieo*, do or make.]

**poet** (pŏ'et), *n.* One skilled in making poetry. — **po'etess**, *n. fem.* [*L. poeta*—Gr. *poietes*—*poieo*, do or make.]

**poetaster** (pŏ'et-as'ter), *n.* Writer of doggerel. [Freq. of **POET**.]

**poetic** (po-et'ik), **poetical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining or suitable to poetry. 2. Expressed in poetry. 3. Marked by poetic language. 4. Imaginative. — **poet'ically**, *adv.* In a poetic manner.

**poetry** (pŏ'et-ri), *n.* 1. Art of expressing in melodious words the creations of feeling and imagination. 2. Utterance in song. 3. Metrical composition. [O. Fr. *poeterie*.]

**poi** (poi), *n.* Fermented food from the root of the taro. [Hawaiian].

**poignant** (poi'nant), *a.* 1. Penetrating. 2. Pointed. — **poignantly**, *adv.* — **poignancy**, *n.* [Fr.—O. Fr. *sting*.]

**pollu** (pwā-lŭ), *n.* Popular term for Fr. soldier, meaning **HARRY ONE**. [Fr.]

**poinsettia** (poi'n-set'i-ā), *n.* Plant with scarlet leaves and yellow flowers.

**point** (point), *n.* 1. Sharp end. 2. Mark made by a sharp instrument. 3. In *geom.* That which has neither length, nor breadth, nor thickness. 4. Mark showing the divisions of a sentence. 5. In *mus.* Dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value one-

half. 6. In *print*. Unit of type measurement, in U. S. =  $1/12$  of a pica. 7. Very small space. 8. Moment of time. 9. Small affair. 10. Single thing. 11. Single assertion. 12. Precise thing to be considered. 13. Anything intended. 14. Exact place. 15. Degree. 16. That which stings, as the point of an epigram. 17. Lively turn of thought. 18. That which awakens attention. 19. Peculiarity. 20. Unit of count in a game. 21. Needle point lace. II. *a*. Made with the needle, said of lace. [Fr. (It. *punta*)—L. *punctum*—*pungo*, prick.] **point** (point). I. *vt.* 1. Give a point to; sharpen. 2. Aim. 3. Direct one's attention. 4. Punctuate, as a sentence. 5. Fill the joints (of a wall) with mortar and smoothe them with the point of the trowel. II. *vi.* 1. Direct the finger towards an object. 2. Show game by looking, as a dog. **point-blank** (point-blank). I. *a*. Aimed straight at the mark; direct. II. *adv.* Directly. [Fr. *point-blanc*, white spot (in the target).] **pointed** (point'ed), *a.* 1. Having a sharp point; sharp. 2. Direct; personal. 3. Keen; telling. 4. In *arch.* Having arches sharply pointed; Gothic.—**pointedly**, *adv.* **pointer** (point'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which points. 2. Dog trained to point out game. 3. Hint or secret information; tip. (*Slang.*) **pointless** (point'les), *a.* Having no point; blunt; dull; wanting keenness or smartness. **poise** (poiz). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Balance; make of equal weight. 2. Weigh. 3. Be in doubt. II. *n.* 1. Weight; balance; equilibrium. 2. That which balances; regulating power. [O. Fr. *poiser*—L. *penso*, weigh.] **poison** (poi'zn). I. *n.* 1. Substance having injurious or deadly effects, as on the human body. 2. Anything malignant or infectious. II. *vt.* Infect or kill with poison.—**poisoner**, *n.*—**poisonous**, *a.* [Fr.—L. *potio*, potion—*poto*, drink.] [bag.] **poke** (pök), *n.* Bag; pouch. [Ir. *poc*, **poke** (pök). I. *vt.* Thrust or push at, against, or into, with something pointed. II. *vi.* Grope or feel. III. *n.* 1. Act of pushing or thrusting; thrust. 2. Lazy person; dawdler.—**poke-bonnet**, *n.* Bonnet with a projecting front. [Ir. *poc*, blow. Gael. *puic*, push.]



Pointer.

**poker** (pö'kér), *n.* Game of betting on cards. [Dan. *pokker*, devil. Cf. Ger. *poch*, name of a game similar to poker, and *pocher*, the card called joker.] **poker** (pö'kér), *n.* Iron rod for poking or stirring a fire. **poking** (pö'king), *a.* Drudging. **poky** (pö'ki), *a.* 1. Stupid; slow. 2. Cramped; stuffy. 3. Shabby. **pokeweed** (pö'k'wéd), *n.* North-American plant, bearing racemes of white flowers and dark-purple berries. [Etymology doubtful.] **polar** (pö'lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or situated near, either of the poles. 2. Pertaining to the magnetic poles.—*Polar bear*, large white bear of the arctic regions, living on seals and fish. **polariscope** (pö-lar'is-sköp), *n.* Optical instrument for exhibiting the polarization of light. **polarity** (pö-lar'it-i), *n.* Property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions, or point, as it were, to given poles. **polarization** (pö-lar-i-zä'shun), *n.* 1. Particular modification (as of rays of light) by the action of certain media or surfaces, so that they cannot be reflected or refracted again in certain directions. 2. State of having polarity. **polarize** (pö'lar-iz), *vt.* Give polarity to.—**polarizer**, *n.* That which polarizes or gives polarity. **pole** (pöl), *n.* 1. That on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis. 2. One of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth. 3. In *physics*. One of the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as a magnet.—**pole-star**, *n.* Polaris; north star. [Fr.—L. *polus*—Gr. *polos*—*pelo*, be in motion.] **pole** (pöl), *n.* 1. Long slender piece of wood or metal. 2. Instrument for measuring. 3. Measure of length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards; in square measure,  $30\frac{1}{4}$  square yards. 4. Tall staff or piece of timber erected as a telegraph pole.—**pole-axe**, *n.* Axe fixed on a pole. [A.S. *pal* (Ger. *pfahl*)—L. *palus*, stake.] [der. **Pole** (pöl), *n.* Native of Poland; **Polan-polecat** (pöl'kat), *n.* Weasel-like carnivorous mammal. **polemic** (pö-lem'ik). I. *a.* 1. Controversial. 2. Disputatious; quarrelsome. II. *n.* 1. Disputant. 2. Argument.—**polemical**, *a.*—**polemically**, *adv.*—**polemics**, *n.* 1. Contest. 2. Science of ecclesiastical controversy. *Syn.* Disputative; pugnacious; contentious.

**police** (pō-lēs'), *n.* 1. System of regulations of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of order and enforcement of law. 2. (Short for *police-force*), body of civil officers for preserving order, etc. — **police'man**, *n.* [Fr.—Gr. *politeia*, polity,—*polis*, city.]

**policy** (pōl'i-si), *n.* 1. System of official administration. 2. Principle of management. 3. Prudence. [Fr. See **POLICE**.]

**policy** (pōl'i-si), *n.* 1. Writing containing a contract of insurance. 2. Gambling game in which bets are made on certain numbers to be drawn. [Origin doubtful.]

**Polish** (pōl'ish), *i. a.* Relating to Poland or its people. *II. n.* Language of the Poles.

**polish** (pōl'ish), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Make or become smooth and glossy by rubbing. 2. Refine. *II. n.* Smoothness; refinement. — **polisher**, *n.* [Fr. *polir*.]

**polite** (pō-lit'), *a.* Polished; smooth; well-bred. — **polite'ly**, *adv.* — **politeness**, *n.* [L. *politus*. See **POLISH**.]

*Syn.* Refined; urbane; civil; courteous; courtly; gentle; obliging.

**politic** (pōl'i-tik'), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polity or government. 2. Skilled in political affairs. 3. Prudent; discreet; sagacious. — **politi'cly**, *adv.* [Fr. *politique*—Gr. *politikos*—*polites*, citizen.]

**political** (pōl'i-tik'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polity or government. 2. Pertaining to nations. 3. Derived from government. 4. Pertaining to party politics. — **politi'cally**, *adv.* — *Political economy*, science of laws which treat of the production, distribution, and consumption of products of exchangeable value.

**politician** (pōl-i-tish'an), *n.* One versed in or devoted to politics.

**politics** (pōl'i-tiks), *n.* 1. Art or science of government. 2. Management of a political party. 3. Political affairs. 4. Party connection or adherency.

**polity** (pōl'i-ti), *n.* Constitution of the government of a state; civil constitution.

**polka** (pōl'ka), *n.* 1. Dance of Bohemian origin. 2. Its tune. [Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the half-step prevalent in it.]

**Poll** (pōl), *n.* Familiar name, often of a parrot. [Contracted of Polly, a form of Molly = Mary.]

**poll** (pōl), *i. n.* 1. Head. 2. Register of heads or persons. 3. Entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of Congress. 4. Election of officers. 5. Place where

votes are taken. *II. vt.* 1. Remove the top; cut; clip; lop. 2. Enter one's name in a register. 3. Bring to or vote at the polls. 4. Receive at the polls. 5. Ascertain the opinion of, as by taking an informal vote. — **poll'er**, *n.* [O. Dut. *polle*, *bol*, ball, top, Icel. *kollr*, top, head.]

**pollard** (pōl'ard), *n.* 1. Tree polled or with its top cut off. 2. Animal that has cast or lost its horns.

**polled** (pōld), *a.* 1. Without horns, as a cow. 2. Lopped; cropped. 3. Bald.

**pollen** (pōlen), *n.* Fertilizing powder contained in the anthers of flowers. [L.=fine flour.]

**polliwog** (pōl'i-wog), *n.* Tadpole.

**pollock** (pōl'uk), *n.* Seafish, allied to the cod. [or head on each person.]

**poll-tax** (pōl'-taks), *n.* Tax by the poll

**pollute** (pōl-lōt'), *vt.* Soil. — **pollu'tion**, **pollu'ter**, *ns.* [L. *luo*, wash.]

*Syn.* Corrupt; defile; desecrate; dishonor; profane; taint; ravish.

**polo** (pō'lō), *n.* Ball game played on horseback or skates.

**polonaise** (pō-lō-nāz'), *n.* 1. Woman's dress showing petticoat in front. 2. Stately Polish dance. [Fr.]

**polonium** (pō-lō-ni-um), *n.* Metal, first produced 1903 from the metal uranium. A primary element, which intercepts electricity, and makes platinum glow with a green light in the dark.

**poltroon** (pōl-trōn'), *n.* 1. Idle, lazy fellow. 2. Coward. — **poltroon'ery**, *n.* [Fr. *poltron*—It. *poltro*, bed,—Ger. *polster*, bolster.]

**poly-**, *prefix.* Denotes multitude or multiplication. [Gr. *polys*, much.]

**polyandry** (pōl-i-an'dri), *n.* State of having more husbands than one. [Gr. *aner*, man.]

**polychrome** (pōl'i-krōm), *a.* In many colors; done in several colors at the same time. — **polychromatic**, *a.*

**polydactyl** (pōl-i-dak'til), *a.* Having many, or more than the normal number of, fingers and toes.

**polygamist** (pō-lig'a-mist), *n.* One who practises or advocates polygamy.

**polygamy** (pō-lig'a-mi), *n.* State of having more than one wife at the same time. — **polygamous**, *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, Cf. **BIGAMY**.]

**polyglot** (pōl'i-glot), *i. a.* Having or containing many languages. *II. n.* Book in several languages. [Gr. *glost*, tongue, language.]

**polygon** (pōl'i-gon), *n.* Figure of many angles, or with more than four. — **polygonal**, **polygonous**, *a.* [Gr. *gonia*, corner.]



**polygraph** (pol'i-gráf), *n.* 1. Gelatine copying-pad; instrument for multiplying writing. 2. Collection in one volume of different works, either by different authors or on different subjects.

**polyhedron** (pol-i-hédron), *n.* Solid body with many bases or sides. — **polyhedral**, **polyhedrous**, *a.* [Gr. *poly-*, many, and *hedra*, base.]

**polynomial** (pol-i-nó-mi-ál), *a.* Containing many names or terms.

**polyp**, **polype** (pol'ip), **polypus** (pol'i-pus), *n.* (*pl.* polypes (pol'ips), polipi (pol'i-pi).) Aquatic animal of the radiate kind, with many arms. 2. Tumor growing in the rose, etc. — **polypous**, *a.* [Gr. *pous*, foot.]

**polyphonic** (pol-i-fon'ik), *a.* Having or consisting of many voices or sounds. [Gr. *phone*, sound.]

**polypus**. See **POLYP**.

**polysyllable** (pol-i-sil'a-bl), *n.* Word of many or more than three syllables.

**polysyllabic**, **polysyllabical**, *a.*

**polytechnic** (pol-i-tek'ník), *I. a.* Comprehending many arts. *II. n.* Technical school. [Gr. — *techné*, art.]

**polytheism** (pol-i-thé-izm), *n.* Doctrine of a plurality of gods. — **polytheistic**, **polytheistical**, *a.* — **polytheist**, *n.* Believer in many gods. [Gr. *theos*, god.]

**pomace** (pum'ás), *n.* 1. Substance of crushed apples or similar fruit. 2. Refuse of fish, from which the oil has been extracted. Used as fertilizer. [Low L. *pomacium* — L. *pomum*, fruit.]

**pomade** (po-mád'), **pomatium** (po-má'tum), *n.* Perfumed ointment for dressing the hair. [Originally made from apples. [Fr. — L. *pomum*, apple.]

**pomegranate** (pum'grau-át), *n.* Tree bearing fruit like oranges; pulp consisting of grains; also its fruit. [L. *pomum*, apple, and *granum*, grain.]

**pommel**, **pummel** (pum'el). *I. n.* Ball; knob on a sword hilt; high part of a saddle bow. *II. vt.* Beat with anything thick or heavy; bruise. [O. Fr. *pomel* — L. *pomum*, apple.]

**pomology** (pó-mol'o-jí), *n.* Science of fruits and fruit culture. [L. *pomum*, fruit, and Gr. *logos*, science.]

**pomp** (pomp), *n.* 1. Pageantry. 2. Ostentation. [Gr. *pompe* — *tempo*, send.]

**pompadour** (pom'pa-dór), *n.* 1. A mode of dressing the hair. 2. Style of dress cut square and low.

**pompano** (pom-pán'no), *n.* Fine sea food-fish, about 18 inches long.

**Pompeian** (pom-pé'an), *a.* Relating to Pompeii in Italy. — **Pompeian red**, dark Venetian red.

**pompous** (pom'pus), *a.* 1. Displaying pomp or grandeur. 2. Dignified. 3. Boastful. — **pompously**, *adv.* — **pompousness**, **pomposity**, *ns.*

*Syn.* Superb; grand; ostentatious; grandiloquent; swelling; bombastic; inflated; pretentious; magisterial.

**poncho** (pon'chō), *n.* Blanket with a slit in the center. [Sp. American.]

**pond** (pond), *n.* Small body of standing water. [From A. S. *pyndan*, shut.]

**ponder** (pon'dér), *vt.* and *vi.* Weigh in the mind; meditate. — **ponderer**, *n.* [L. — *pondus*, weight.]

**ponderable** (pon'dér-a-bl), *a.* Having sensible weight. — **ponderability**, *n.*

**ponderous** (pon'dér-us), *a.* 1. Weighty; massive. 2. Forcible; important. 3. Heavy; dull; wanting in lightness or spirit. — **ponderously**, *adv.* — **ponderousness**, **ponderosity**, *n.* Weight; heaviness.

**pone** (pōn), *n.* 1. Cornbread. 2. Loaf.

**pongee** (pon-jé), *n.* Kind of washing-silk from China. [Chin. *pun chih*, home made.]

**poniard** (pon'yard), *n.* Small dagger for stabbing. [Fr. *poignard* — *poing*, fist.]

**pontiff** (pon'tif), *n.* 1. Roman high-priest. 2. Pope. [L. *pontifex* — *pōns*, bridge, and *facō*, make.]

**pontific** (pon-tif'ik), **pontifical**, *I. a.* Of or belonging to a pontiff or the Pope. *II. n.* Book of ecclesiastical ceremonies. — **pontificals**, *n.* Dress of a priest, a bishop, or the Pope. [Fr. — L. *pontificalis*.]

**pontificate** (pon-tifi-kāt), *n.* 1. Dignity of a pontiff or high-priest. 2. Office and dignity or reign of a Pope. [Fr. — L. *pontificatus*.]

**pontoon**

(pon-tōn'), *n.* 1. Portable floating vessel used in forming a bridge for the passage of an army. 2. Bridge of boats. [Fr. *ponton* — L. *pōns*, bridge.]

**pony** (pō'ni), *n.* 1. Small horse. 2. Student's key to translation of lessons (*College slang*). 3. Small glass of any beverage. 4. Anything small of its kind. [Gael. *ponaidh*.]

**pood** (pōd), *n.* Russian measure of weight, equal to 40 Russian pounds, or 36 pounds avoirdupois. [Russ. *puđu*.]



Shetland pony.

**poodle** (pö'dl), *n.* Dog with long curly hair. [Ger. *pudel*.]

**pooh** (pö), *interj.*  
Expressive of disdain.

**pool-pooh** (pö-pö), *vt.* and *vi.*  
Express contempt for or derision at.

**pool** (pöl), *I. n.*

1. Stakes, or the receptacle for them in certain games. 2. Variety of play at billiards. 3. Combination of interests to control market rates or trade, and share profits. 4. Joint gambling enterprise. 5. Joint stake in such enterprise. *II. vt.* and *vi.*  
Enter into, or contribute to, a pool.  
— **pool-seller**, *n.* One who sells shares in a gambling enterprise. [Fr. *poule*, hen (the stakes being compared to eggs in a nest).]



Poodle.

**poop** (pöp), *n.* Hinder part of a ship; deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship. [Fr. *poupe*—*L. puppis*, poop.]

**poor** (pör), *a.* 1. Without means. 2. Wanting, as in appearance, spirit, strength, value, fertility, fitness, or the like. 3. Humble. 4. Deserving pity.—**poor'ly**, *adv.*—**poor'ness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *poire* (Fr. *pauvre*)—*L. pauper*.]  
*Syn.* Destitute; indigent; depressed; needy; shabby; unfavorable; meek.

**poorhouse** (pör'hows), *n.* Public dwelling for paupers.

**poor-laws** (pör'laz), *n.* Laws relating to the support of the poor.

**pop** (pop), *I. vi.* [pop'ping; popped.]  
1. Make a sharp, quick sound. 2. Dart; move quickly. *II. vt.* 1. Thrust suddenly. 2. Bring suddenly to notice. 3. Explode with a sharp report. *III. n.* Sharp, quick sound or report. *IV. adv.* Suddenly.—**pop-corn** (pop'karn), *n.* Small Indian corn, suitable for popping.—**pop-gun**, *n.* Toy pneumatic pistol. [From the sound.]

**Pope** (pöp), *n.* 1. Bishop of Rome, head of, and in the R. Cath. Church successor of St. Peter, vicar of Christ and teacher of all the faithful. 2. (p) Priest in the Greek Church.—**po'pish**, *a.* [A. S. *pape*—*L. papa*, father]  
**popedom** (pöp'düm), *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.

**popinjay** (pop'in-jä), *n.* 1. Parrot. 2. Mark, in the shape of a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at. 3. Fop or cox-

comb. [Fr. *papegai*—root *pap*, chatter, and *gau*—*L. gallus*, cock.]

**poplar** (pop'lar), *n.* Tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and softwood. [O. Fr. *poplier*—*L. populus*.]

**poplin** (pop'lin), *n.* Fabric made of silk and worsted. [Fr. *popeline*. Etymology doubtful.]

**poppy** (pop'i), *n.* Plant having large showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained. [A. S. *popig*—*L. papaver*.]

**populace** (pop'ü-läs), *n.* Common people. [Fr.—It. *popolazzo*—*L. populus*.]

**popular** (pop'ü-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the people. 2. Pleasing to, or prevailing among, the people or many people.—**popularly**, *adv.*—**popularity** (pop'ü-lar'i-ti), *n.* [L. *popularis*—*populus*.]

**popularize** (pop'ü-la-riz), *vt.* Make popular or acceptable to the people.

**populate** (pop'ü-lät), *vt.* People; furnish with inhabitants. [L. *populus*.]

**population** (pop'ü-lä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of populating. 2. Inhabitants of any place. [Inhabited.]

**populous** (pop'ü-lus), *a.* Numerously

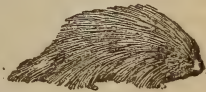
**porcelain** (pars'län), *n.* Fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semitransparent. [Fr. *porcelaine*—It. *porcellana*, the transparent Venus' shell—*L. porcella*, a young sow (which the shell was thought to resemble in form) dim. of *porcus*, pig.]

**porch** (pörch), *n.* 1. Covered way or entrance. 2. Portico, at the entrance of churches and other buildings. [Fr. *porche* (It. *portico*)—*L. porticus*, from *porta*, gate.]

**porcine** (pars'in), *a.* Pertaining to or like swine. [L. *porcinus*—*porcus*, hog.]

**porcupine**

(par'kü-pin),  
*n.* Rodent quadruped, covered with spines or quills. [O. Fr. *porc espin*—*L. porcus*, and *spina*, spine.]



Porcupine.

**pore** (pör), *n.* 1. Minute orifice in the skin for the perspiration. 2. Opening between the molecules of a body. [Gr. *poros*.]

**pore** (pör), *vi.* Look with steady attention on; study closely. [Low Ger. *purren*, dig.] [kinds.]

**porgy** (par'ji), *n.* Sea fish of many **pork** (pörk), *n.* Flesh of swine. [Fr. *porc*—*L. porcus*, hog.]

**porker** (pör'är), *n.* Pig fed for pork.

**porous** (pôr'us), *a.* Having pores. — **porously**, *adv.*

**porphyry** (par'fir-i), *n.* Very hard, variegated rock of a purple and white color, used in sculpture. [Gr. *porphyrites*—*porphyra*, purple.]

**porpoise** (par'pus), *n.* Gregarious kind of whale, from 4 to 8 feet long, caught for its oil and flesh. [O.Fr. *porpeis*—*L. porcus*, hog, and *piscis*, fish.]

**porridge** (por'ij), *n.* 1. Food made by slowly stirring oatmeal into boiling water. 2. Kind of soup made by boiling a vegetable to a pulp. [M. E. *porree* (Fr. *purée*).—*L. porrata*, broth made with leeks—*L. porrum*, leek. The affix -idge (=age) arose through confusion with **POTAGE**.]

**port** (pört), *L. n.* 1. Bearing; demeanor; carriage of the body. 2. Left side of a ship. *II. vt.* 1. Put (as the helm) to the left side of a ship. 2. Hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. [Fr.—*L. porto*, carry.]

**port** (pört), *n.* Harbor; haven or safe station for vessels. [A.S.—*L. portus*; akin to *porta*, gate.]

**port** (pört), *n.* 1. Gate or entrance. 2. Porthole; lid of a porthole. [Fr. *porte*—*L. porta*, gate.]

**port** (pört), *n.* Dark purple wine. [*Oporto*, city in Portugal.]

**portable** (pört'a-bl), *a.* That may be carried; not bulky or heavy.—**portableness**, *n.*

**portage** (pört'aj), *n.* 1. Act of carrying; carriage. 2. Price of carriage. 3. Place where boats, etc., must be carried overland from one navigable water to another.

**portal** (pört'al), *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. In arch. Arch over a gate. [O. Fr. (Fr. *portail*)—Low *L. portale*, porch.]

**port-crayon** (pört-krä'un), *n.* Metallic handle for holding a crayon.

**portcullis** (pört-kul'is), *n.* Sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy. [Fr. *portecoulisse*—*porte*, gate, and *L. colo*, slide.]

**Porte** (pört), *n.* Turkish government, so called from the "High Gate," the chief office of the Ottoman government.

**porte-cochere** (pört-kō-shär'), *n.* Porch over a driveway at a door. [Fr.]

**portemonnaie** (pört-mun-ä), *n.* Pocketbook. [Fr.]

**portend** (por-tend' or pör-), *vt.* Indicate, as the future, by signs. *pro*, forth, and *tendo*, stretch.]

*Syn.* Augur; omen; betoken.

**portent** (port'ent or pör-tent'), *n.* That which portends or foreshows omen.—**portentous** (pör-ten'tus), *a.* Serving to portend; ominous.—**portentously**, *adv.*

**porter** (pört'ër), *n.* One who waits at the door to receive messages, etc.; door-keeper.—*fem.* port'eres or port'ress.

**porter** (pört'ër), *n.* 1. One who carries baggage, etc., for, or waits on, travelers. 2. Dark brown malt liquor.

**portfolio** (pört-fō'li-ō), *n.* 1. Portable case for keeping loose papers, drawings, etc. 2. Collection of such papers. 3. Office of a minister of state. [From *L. porto*, carry, and **FOLIO**, sheet of paper.]

**porthole** (pört'höl), *n.* Hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun.

**portico** (pört'i-kō), *n.* [*pl.* porticoes or porticos, (pört'i-kōz).] Range of columns in the front of a building. [It.—*L. porticus*.] [with a portico.]

**porticoed** (pört'i-kōd), *a.* Furnished

**portière** (pär'tiär'), *n.* Curtain for a doorway. [Fr.]

**portion** (pör'shun), *L. n.* 1. Part. 2. Part allotted. 3. Part of an estate descending to an heir. 4. Wife's fortune. *II. vt.* 1. Divide into portions. 2. Allot a share. 3. Furnish with a portion.—**portioned**, *a.* Having a portion.—**portionless**, *a.* Without a portion or dowry.

*Syn.* Allotment; dividend; division; share; parcel; quantity; fate.

**portly** (pört'li), *a.* Having a dignified bearing or mien; corpulent.—**portliness**, *n.* [See **PORT**, bearing.]

**portmanteau** (pört-man'tō), *n.* Bag for carrying apparel, etc., on journeys. [Fr.—*porter*, carry, and *manteau*, cloak.]

**portrait** (pört'rät), *n.* 1. Likeness of a person. 2. Description in words. [See **PORTRAY**.]

**portraiture** (pört'rä-tür), *n.* Painting or drawing of portraits, or describing in words.

**portray** (pör-trä), *vt.* 1. Paint or draw the likeness of. 2. Describe in words.—**portray'er**, *n.* [Fr. *peindre*—*L. pro*, forth, and *traho*, draw.]

**Portuguese** (pör-chū-gēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. Native or people of Portugal. 2. Language of the inhabitants of Portugal.

**pose** (pöz), *L. n.* Position; attitude. *II. vt. and vi.* Put into or assume an unnatural or studied attitude. [Fr. *poser*, place,—*L. pausa*, pause.]

*fäte*, fat, täsk, fär, fäl, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; öfi, owl, then.



**pose** (pōz), *vt.* Puzzle; perplex by questions.—**po'ser**, *n.* 1. One who or that which poses. 2. Puzzling question. [M.E. *apposen*, a corr. of *OPPOSE*.]

**position** (pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Place; situation. 2. Attitude. 3. Ground taken in argument, or a dispute; principle laid down. 4. Standing; social rank. [Fr.—L. *pono, positus*, place.]

**positive** (poz'i-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Clearly expressed. 2. Actual. 3. Not admitting any doubt or qualification; decisive. 4. Confident; certain. 5. In *gram.* Noting the simple form of an adjective. 6. In *math.* To be added. 7. In *photogr.* Showing the same shadows and lights as the original. 8. Electro-positive. 9. In *chem.* Basic; metallic; not acid. *II. n.* That which may be affirmed; reality.—**positively**, *adv.*—**positiveness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *positivus*, fixed by agreement, from *pono*.]

**positivism** (poz'i-tiv-izm), *n.* System of philosophy originated by Comte, a French philosopher (1798-1857), which, rejecting all inquiry into causes, deals only with what is positive, simply seeking to discover the laws of phenomena. [positivism.]

**positivist** (poz'i-tiv-ist), *n.* Believer in **posse comitatus** (pos'sē kom-i-tā'tus), *n.* Body of citizens of a county summoned by the sheriff to aid him in the execution of the law. [L. = power of the county.]

**possess** (poz-zes' or pos-ses'), *vt.* 1. Have or hold as an owner. 2. Have the control of. 3. Inform. 4. Seize. 5. Enter into and influence. [L. *possideo, possessus*.]

**possession** (poz-zesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of possessing. 2. Thing possessed; property. 3. State of being possessed, as by an evil spirit.

**possessive** (poz-zes'iv), *I. a.* Pertaining to or denoting possession. *II. n.* 1. Possessive case; noun in the possessive case. 2. Pronominal adjective indicating the possessor, as *my, mine*.—**possessively**, *adv.*

**possessor** (poz-zes'iv), *n.* One who possesses; owner; occupant.

**possessory** (poz-zes'ō-ri), *a.* Relating to possession; having possession.

**posset** (pos'et), *n.* Hot milk curdled with wine or acid. [Wel. *posel*, curdled milk.]

**possibility** (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being possible. 2. That which is possible; contingency; contingent interest.

**possible** (pos'i-bl), *a.* That is able to be or happen; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things.—

**pos'sibly**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *possibilis*—*possum*, am able.]

**possum**. Same as *OPOSSUM*.

**post** (pōst), *I. n.* Piece of timber fixed in an upright position, generally as a support to something else; pillar. *II. vt.* 1. Placard. 2. Inform. [A.S. *post*—L. *postis*, doorpost,—*pono*, place.]

**post** (pōst), *I. n.* 1. Fixed place, as a military station. 2. Office. 3. An established system of conveying letters. *II. vt.* 1. Set or station. 2. Put in the post office. 3. Transfer to a ledger. *III. vi.* Travel with post horses, or with speed. [Fr. *poste*—L. *pono, positus*, place.]

**postage** (pōst'aj), *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters, etc., by post or mail.—**postage-stamp**, *n.* Adhesive stamp used in payment of postage.

**postal** (pōst'al), *a.* Belonging to the mail service.—**post'al-card**, *n.* Stamped card on which written or printed message may be sent through the mails.

**post-boy** (pōst'boi), *n.* Boy that rides post horses, or who carries letters.

**postdate** (pōst-dāt'), *vt.* Date after the real time. [L. *post*, after, and *DATE*.]

**post-diluvial** (pōst-di-lŭ'vi-al), **post-diluvian**, *a.* Being or happening after the deluge.—**post-diluvian**, *n.* One who has lived since the deluge. [L. *post*, after, and *DILUVIAL*, *DILUVIAN*.]

**poster** (pōst'ēr), *n.* 1. Advertisement; placard, intended to be placed or posted in some public place. 2. One who posts bills.

**posterior** (pos-tē'ri-ūr), *a.* 1. Coming after; later. 2. Hind or hinder; situated behind.—**posteriors**, *n. pl.* Short for 'posterior parts'. [L., comp. of *posterus*, coming after,—*post*, after.]

**posterity** (pos-ter'it-i), *n.* Those coming after; succeeding generations. [Fr. See *POSTERIOR*.]

**postern** (pōst'ern). *I. n.* Back door or gate; small private door. *II. a.* Back; private. [L. Fr. *posterne*—L. See *POSTERIOR*.]

**postgraduate** (pōst-grad'ū-āt). *I. a.* Relating to a course of study after graduation. *II. n.* One studying after graduating.

**posthaste** (pōst-hāst'), *I. n.* Haste in traveling. *II. adv.* With haste or speed.

**posthumous** (post'hū-mus), *a.* 1. Born after the father's death. 2. Published after the death of the author.—**post'humously**, *adv.* [L. *postumus* superl. of *posterus*, coming after,—*post*, after.]

**postillion** (pōs-til'yun), *n.* One who guides the horses drawing a vehicle, riding on one of them. [Fr. *postillon*.]

**postman** (pōst'man), *n.* Letter-carrier.

**postmark** (pōst'märk), *I. n.* Mark or stamp of a post office on a letter. *II. vt.* Put a postmark on.

**postmaster** (pōst'mäs-tär), *n.* Official in charge of a post office. — **postmaster-general**, *n.* Chief officer of the post office department.

**post-meridian** (pōst-me-rid'i-an), *a.* In the afternoon. (Abbreviated p.m.) [L. *post*, after, and *MERIDIAN*.]

**post-mortem** (pōst'mar'tem), *a.* After death. [L.]

**post office** (pōst'of'is), *n.* Office for receiving, transmitting and delivering letters and other mail matter.

**postpaid** (pōst'pād), *a.* Having the postage prepaid, as a letter.

**postpone** (pōst-pōn'), *vt.* Put off to a later time. — **postponement**, *n.* Temporary delay. [L. *postpono*—*post*, after, and *pono*, put.]

*Syn.* Defer; procrastinate; delay.

**post-prandial** (pōst-pran'di-al), *a.* After dinner. [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, repast.]

**postscript** (pōst'skript), *n.* 1. Part added to a letter after the signature. 2. Addition to a book after it is finished. (Abbreviated P. S.) [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.]

**post-town** (pōst-town), *n.* Town with a post office.

**postulate** (post'ül-ät), *I. vt.* Assume without proof; take for granted. *II. n.* 1. Position assumed as self-evident. 2. In *geom.* Self-evident problem. [L. —*postul-o*, -atus, demand—*posco*, ask.]

**posture** (post'tür), *I. n.* 1. Placing or position of the body; attitude. 2. State or condition; disposition. *II. vt. and vi.* Place or pose in a particular manner. [Fr.—L. *positura*—*pono*, *positum*, place.]

**posy** (pō'zi), *n.* 1. Verse of poetry; motto sent with a bouquet. 2. Bouquet. [Contracted from *POESTY*.]



Lobster pots.

**pot** (pot), *I. n.* 1. Vessel for various purposes, cooking, holding plants, or liquids, etc. 2. Drinking vessel. 3.

Quantity in a pot. 4. Wicker trap for catching lobsters, etc. *II. vt.* [potting; pott'ed.] 1. Preserve in pots. 2. Put in pots. — *Go to pot*, go to ruin, (orig. said of old metal, go into the melting-pot.) [A. S. *pott*.]

**potable** (pō'ta-bl), *I. a.* Drinkable. *II. n.* Something drinkable. [Fr.—L. *potabilis*—*poto*, drink.]

**potash** (pot'ash), *n.* Powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants.

**potassa** (po-tas'a), *n.* Latinized form of POTASH.

**potassium** (po-tas'i-um), *n.* White metallic base of potash, much used in making glass and soap, and in chemistry. [From POTASSA.]

**potation** (po-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of drinking. 2. Draught. 3. Beverage. [L. *potatio*—*pot-o*, -atus, drink.]

**potato** (po-tā'tō), *n.* [pl. potatoes.] 1. Tuber of a plant of the nightshade family, almost universally cultivated for food. 2. The plant itself. — *Sweet potato*, plant of the morning-glory family, with edible tubers, native of the tropics. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*, sweet potato, orig. a Haytian word.]

**potency** (pō'ten-si), *n.* Power. **potent** (pō'tent), *a.* 1. Strong. 2. Having great authority or influence. — **potently**, *adv.* [L. *potens*—*potis*, able.]

*Syn.* Efficient; influential; mighty; efficacious; cogent. See **STRONG**.

**potentate** (pō'ten-tät), *n.* One who is potent; prince; sovereign. [Fr. *potentat*—Low L. *potentatus*, pa. p. of *potento*, exercise power.]

**potential** (po-ten'shal), *a.* 1. Existing in possibility, not in reality. 2. In *gram.* Expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation (by the use of *can*, *may*, *must*, *should*, etc.) — **potentially**, *adv.* — **potentiality**, *n.*

**pother** (pot'hër), *I. n.* Bustle; confusion. *II. vt. and vi.* Puzzle; perplex; tease; make a fuss. [A variant of **POTTER**.]

**potherb** (pot'hërb or pot'ërb), *n.* Herb or vegetable prepared for the table by boiling.

**pothook** (pot'hök), *n.* 1. Hook on which pots are hung over the fire. 2. Letter or character formed like a pothook; ill-formed or scrawled letter.

**pothouse** (pot'how), *n.* Low drinking house, (saloon).

**pot-hunting** (pot'hun'ting), *n.* Hunting for profit only, regardless of game laws and of true sport.

**potion** (pō'shun), *n.* Draught; liquid medicine; dose. [L. *potio*—*poto*, drink.]

fäto, fat, ták, fār, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wöl; müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, then.

**potluck** (pot'luk), *n.* Whatever may chance to be provided for dinner.

**pot-pourri** (pō-pō-rē'), *n.* 1. Stew of meat and vegetables. 2. Medley; miscellaneous collection. [Fr. translation of Sp. *olla podrida*.]

**pot-roast** (pot'rōst), *n.* Beef cooked in a closed pot with very little water.

**potsherd** (pot'shērd), *n.* Fragment of a pot. [Fr. and A.S. *scæard*, shred, — *sceran*, divide.]

**pottage** (pot'aj), *n.* Thick soup of meat or vegetables. [Fr. *potage*.]

**potter** (pot'ēr), *n.* One whose trade is to make pots or earthenware.

**potter** (pot'ēr), *vi.* Be fussily engaged about trifles. — **potterer**, *n.* — [Freq. of provincial *pote*, push.]

**pottle** (pot'l), *n.* 1. Measure of four pints. 2. Small basket for fruit. [Dim. of POT.]

**pouch** (powch), *I. n.* Pocket; bag. II. *vt.* Put into a pouch. [Fr. *poche*.]

**poulturer** (pōl'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who deals in fowls.

**poultice** (pōl'tis), *I. n.* Soft composition of meal, bran, etc., applied to sores; cataplasma. II. *vt.* Dress with a poultice. [L. *pultes*, pl. of *puls*, pap, porridge.]

**poultry** (pōl'trī), *n.* Domestic fowls. [O. Fr. *pouleterie* — *poulet*, fowl.]

**pounce** (powns), *I. vi.* Fall (upon) and seize with the claws; dart suddenly (upon). II. *n.* Hawk's claw. [Doublet of PUNCH.]

**pounce** (powns), *I. n.* 1. Fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on. 2. Colored powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper as a pattern. — **pounce-box**, *n.* Box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pounce. [Fr. *ponce*, pumice — L. *pumex*.]

**pound** (pownd), *n.* 1. Weight of 12 oz. troy, or 16 oz. avoirdupois. 2. English sovereign, or 20 shillings, equal to about \$4.86. [A.S. *pund* — L. *pondo*, by weight, — *pendo*, weigh.]

**pound** (pownd), *vt.* Shut up or confine, as strayed animals are confined. [A. S. *pund*, inclosure.]

**pound** (pownd), *vt.* Beat repeatedly; bruise; bray with a pestle. [A. S. *punian*, beat.]

**poundcake** (pownd'kāk), *n.* Rich sweet cake, made of a pound each of the principal ingredients.

**pounder** (pownd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who pounds. 2. Instrument for pounding; pestle. 3. In composition with a numeral: thing or person weighing a specified number of pounds, as a *twelve-pounder*.

**pound-foolish** (pound-fō'lish), *a.* Neglecting large interests while attending to trifles.

**pour** (pōr), *I. vt.* 1. Cause to flow; send forth in profusion. 2. Give vent to; utter. II. *vi.* Flow; issue forth; rush. [Wel. *burw*, throw.]

**pourparler** (pōr-pār'lā), *n.* Preliminary conference, especially between ministers of different states, with a view to subsequent negotiations. [Fr.]

**pousse-café** (pōs-kā-fā'), *n.* Cordial served at dinner after the coffee, esp. a composition of several cordials in layers.

**pout** (powt), *I. vt. and vi.* Push out the lips, in contempt or displeasure; look sulky. II. *n.* Fit of sullenness.

— **pouter**, *n.* 1. One who pouts. 2. Variety of pigeon, having its breast inflated. [Wel. *pw-dw*.]

**pouting** (powt'ing), *n.* Childish sullenness.

**poutingly** (powt'ing-ly), *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

**poverty** (pov'ēr-ti), *n.* State of being poor. [O. Fr. *poverie* — L. *paupertas*.] *Syn.* Indigence; necessity; pauperism; need; lack; want; penury.

**powder** (pow'dēr), *I. n.* 1. Substance in fine particles. 2. Gunpowder. II. *vt. and vi.* 1. Reduce, or crumble, to powder. 2. Sprinkle with powder. [Fr. *poudre* — L. *pulvis*, dust.]

**powdered** (pow'dērd), *a.* 1. Reduced to powder. 2. Sprinkled with powder.

**powdery** (pow'dēr-i), *a.* Resembling, or sprinkled with, powder; friable.

**power** (pow'ēr), *n.* 1. Strength; energy. 2. Faculty of the mind. 3. Agency; moving force. 4. Rule; authority; influence. 5. Ability; capacity. 6. Influential nation. 7. Result of the multiplication of a quantity by itself a given number of times. 8. In *optics*. Magnifying strength. [M.E. *poer* — O. Fr. *poer* — Low L. *pot-ere*, be able, L. *posse* (pot-esse).]

**powerful** (pow'ēr-fol), *a.* Having great power; mighty; intense; forcible; efficacious. — **powerfully**, *adv.* — **powerfulness**, *n.* [power.]

**powerless** (pow'ēr-les), *a.* Without power-machine (pow'ēr-ma-shēn), *n.* Machine driven by a mechanical force, not by hand, as a power-loom, a power-press, etc.



Pouter pigeon.



**powwow** (pow'wow). I. *n.* 1. Conjuror. 2. Noisy conjuration. 3. Up-roarious conference. II. *vt.* 1. Conjure. 2. Hold a conference, esp. a noisy one.

**pox** (poks), *n.* Disease characterized by pocks. [See **POCK**.]

**practicability** (prak'ti-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being practicable.

**practicable** (prak'tik-a-bl), *a.* That may be practised, done, used, or followed.—**practicably**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Feasible; possible; passable.

**practical** (prak'tik-al), *a.* 1. That can be put in practice. 2. Useful. 3. Applying knowledge to some useful end. 4. Virtual. 5. Derived from practice.—**practically**, *adv.* — **practicalness**, *n.*

**practice** (prak'tis), *n.* 1. Habit of doing anything. 2. Frequent use. 3. Performance. 4. Method. 5. Medical treatment. 6. Exercise of any profession. 7. Rule in arithmetic. [O. Fr. *pratique*—Gr. *praktikos*, fit for doing, — *prasso*, *prazo*, do.]

**practice, practise** (prak'tis). I. *vt.* 1. Put in practice; do habitually. 2. Perform. 3. Exercise, as a profession. 4. Use; exercise. II. *vi.* 1. Have or form a habit. 2. Exercise an employment or profession. 3. Try artifices.—**practicer**, *n.*

**practitioner** (prak-tish'un-ēr), *n.* One who is engaged in the exercise of a profession, esp. medicine or law. [Older form *practician*—O. Fr. *practicien*.]

**prætor** (prē'tūr), *n.* Magistrate of ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls.—**prætorship**, *n.* [L. *prætor*, for *præitor*, leader, — *præ*, before, and *eo*, itum, go.]

**pragmatic** (rag-mat'ik). I. *a.* 1. Relating to communal affairs. 2. Over-active; officious; meddlesome. 3. Practical; procuring happiness. II. *n.* 1. Man of business. 2. Meddlesome person.—**pragmatically**, *adv.* —**pragmatism**, *n.* 1. Busy impertinence. 2. Treatment of historical events with special reference to their causes, results, etc.—*Pragmatic Sanction*, special decree issued by a sovereign, such as that of the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany securing the crown to Maria Theresa. [Gr.—*pragma*, business, deed, — *prasso*, do.]

**prairie** (prā'ri), *n.* Extensive tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. [Fr.—Low L. *prataria*, meadow-land, —L. *pratium*, meadow.]

**prairie-dog** (prā'ri-dog), *n.* Small American rodent, living in the prairies.

**prairie-hen** (prā'ri-hen), *n.* 1. Pinnated grouse. 2. Sharp-tailed grouse.

**praise** (prāz). I. *n.* 1. Commendation. 2. Tribute of gratitude; glorifying, as in worship. 3. Reason of praise. II. *vt.* 1. Express estimation of; commend. 2. Glorify, as in worship. [O. Fr. *preis*, — L. *pretium*, price, value.]

*Syn.* Applaud; laud; eulogize; extol; magnify; celebrate; honor; bless; worship.

**praiseworthy** (prāz'wū'r-thi), *a.* Commendable.—**praiseworthiness**, *n.*

**praline** (prā'lēn), *n.* Almond or nut browned in boiling sugar. [Fr.]

**prance** (prāns), *vi.* 1. Strut about, in a showy or warlike manner. 2. Capriciously, as a horse. [Another form of **PRANK**.]

**prank** (prangk). I. *vt.* Display or adorn showily. II. *n.* 1. Sportive action. 2. Mischievous trick. [M. E. *pranken*. Ger. *prangen*, make a show.]

**prate** (prat). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Talk idly; tattle; be loquacious; speak without meaning. II. *n.* Trifling talk.—**pratter**, *n.* [Low Ger. *prat*, idle talk.]

**prattle** (prat'l). I. *vi.* 1. Prate or talk much and idly. 2. Utter child's talk. II. *n.* 1. Empty talk. 2. Childish talk.—**prattler**, *n.* [Freq. of **PRATE**.]

**prawn** (pra'n), *n.* Small crustacean animal like the shrimp. [Etymology unknown.]

**praxis** (praks'is), *n.* 1. Practice; discipline. 2. Example for exercise. [Gr.—*prasso*, *prazo*, do.]

**pray** (prā). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [praying; prayed.] 1. Ask earnestly. 2. Petition or supplicate God. II. *Ellipsis* for **I pray**, introducing a question or request. [O. Fr. *præter*—L. *precor*.]

*Syn.* Ask. See **BESEECH**.

**prayer** (prār), *n.* 1. Act of praying; entreaty. 2. Words used in praying. 3. Formula of worship.

**prayerful** (prār'fol), *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.—**prayerfully**, *adv.* —**prayerfulness**, *n.*

**pre-**, *prefix*. Denotes priority in time, place, or rank. [L. *præ*, *pre-*, before.]

**preach** (prēch), *vt.* 1. Pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects. 2. Discourse earnestly. 3. Give advice



Prairie-dog.

in an offensive or obtrusive manner.  
**—preacher**, *n.* One who discourses publicly on religious subjects; clergyman. 2. One who inculcates a lesson or lessons with earnestness. [Fr. *prêcher* — *L. praedico*, proclaim.]  
**preadamite** (prē-ad'ā-mit), *I. a.* Existing before Adam's times. *II. n.* One who lived before Adam.  
**preadmonition** (prē-ad'mō-nish'un), *n.* Previous warning.  
**preamble** (prē'am-bl), *n.* Preface; introduction. [Fr. *préambule* — *L. prae*, before, and *ambulo*, go.]  
**prebendary** (prē'bēn-dār-i), *n.* Clergyman attached to a cathedral, with a fixed stipend.  
**precarious** (prē-kā'ri-us), *a.* 1. Uncertain because depending on the will of another; doubtful. 2. Held by a doubtful tenure. — **preca'riously**, *adv.* — **preca'riousness**, *n.* [*L. precarius* — *precor*, pray.]  
**precaution** (prē-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Caution or care beforehand. 2. Preventive measure.  
**precautionary** (prē-kā'shun-ār-i), *a.* Containing or proceeding from precaution.  
**precede** (prē-sēd'), *vt.* Go before in time, rank, or importance. [Fr. *précéder* — *L. praecedo* — *prae*, before, and *cedo*, go.]  
**precedence** (prē-sē'dens), **precedency** (prē-sē'den-si), *n.* 1. Going before in time. 2. Being before in rank. 3. Foremost place. [Fr. — *L.*]  
*Syn.* Priority; antecedence; preeminence; superiority; supremacy.  
**precedent** (prē-sē'dent), *a.* Going before; anterior. — **prece'dently**, *adv.* [Fr. — *L. praecedens*, -*entis*, *pr. p.* of *praecedo*.]  
**precedent** (prē'sē-dent), *n.* 1. That which may serve as an example or rule in the future. 2. Parallel case in the past. 3. Judicial decision which serves as a rule for subsequent decisions in similar cases. [Lit. 'foregoing.']  
**precedented** (prē'sē-dent-ed), *a.* Having a precedent; warranted by an example.  
**preceding** (prē-sē'ding), *a.* Going before in time, rank, etc.; antecedent.  
**preceptor** (prē-sen'tūr), *n.* Leader of a choir. [*L.* — *prae*, fore, and *cano*, sing.]  
**precept** (prē'sept), *n.* 1. Rule of action; commandment; principle. 2. In law. Written warrant of a magistrate. [*L.* — *prae*, before, and *capio*, take.]  
*Syn.* Mandate; law; direction.  
**preceptive** (prē-sep'tiv), *a.* Directing in moral conduct; didactic.

**preceptor** (prē-sep'tūr), *n.* One who delivers precepts; teacher; instructor; head of a school. — **precepto'rial**, *a.* — **precept'ress**, *n. fem.*  
**precession** (prē-sesh'un), *n.* Act of going before.  
**precinct** (prē'singkt), *n.* 1. Limit or boundary of a place. 2. Territorial district or division. 3. Limit of jurisdiction or authority. [*L. prae*, before, and *cingo*, gird.]  
**precious** (prēsh'us), *a.* 1. Of great price or worth; costly. 2. Highly esteemed. 3. Worthless; contemptible (in irony). — **pre'ciously**, *adv.* — **pre'ciousness**, *n.* [*O. Fr. precios* — *L. pretiosus* — *pretium*, price.]  
**precipice** (prē'si-pis), *n.* 1. Very steep place. 2. Edge of a cliff; situation of extreme danger. [Fr. — *L. praecipitium* — *praeceps*, *praecipitis*, headlong — *prae*, before, and *caput*, head.]  
**precipitate** (prē-sip'i-tāt), *I. vt.* 1. Throw headlong. 2. Hurry rashly; hasten. 3. In *chem.* Throw to the bottom, as a substance in a solution or suspension. *II. a.* 1. Falling, flowing, or rushing headlong. 2. Lacking deliberation; overhasty. *III. n.* In *chem.* Substance precipitated. [*L. praecipito* — *praeceps*.] [See PRECIPICE.]  
**precipitately** (prē-sip'i-tāt-i), *adv.* In a precipitate manner; headlong.  
**precipitation** (prē-sip-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of precipitating. 2. Matter precipitated.  
**precipitous** (prē-sip'i-tus), *a.* Like a precipice; very steep. 2. Hasty; rash. — **precip'itously**, *adv.* — **precip'itousness**, *n.* [*O. Fr. precipiteux* — *L. praecipets*. See PRECIPICE.]  
**precise** (prē-sis'), *a.* 1. Definite; exact; not vague. 2. Adhering too much to rule. 3. Excessively nice. — **precise'ly**, **precise'ness**, *n.* [Fr. *précis* — *L. praecisus*, *pa. p.* of *praecido*, cut off.]  
**precision** (prē-sizh'un), *n.* Quality of being precise; exactness; accuracy.  
**preclude** (prē-klōd'), *vt.* 1. Hinder by anticipation. 2. Prevent from taking place, enjoying, entering, etc. [*L. praeccludo* — *prae*, before, and *claudio*, shut.]  
**preclusion** (prē-klō'zhun), *n.* Act of precluding or hindering; state of being precluded.  
**preclusive** (prē-klō'siv), *a.* Tending to preclude; hindering beforehand. — **preclu'sively**, *adv.*  
**precocious** (prē-kō'shus), *a.* Having the mind developed very early; premature; forward. — **preco'ciously**, *adv.* — **preco'ciousness**, **preco'city**, *ns.* [*L.* — *prae*, before, and *coquo*, cook, ripen.]

**preconceive** (prē-kon-sēv'), *vt.* Conceive, or form a notion of, beforehand.

**preconception** (prē-kon-sep'shun), *n.* Previous opinion or idea.

**preconcert** (prē-kon-sērt'), *vt.* Agree upon or settle beforehand.

**precursor** (prē-kūr'sūr), *n.* Forerunner; one who precedes and indicates the approach of another. [L.—*prae*, before, and *curro*, run. See COURSE.]

**precursory** (prē-kūr'sō-ri), *a.* Fore-running; indicating something to follow; introductory.

**predaceous** (prē-dā'shus), *a.* Living by prey; predatory. [It. *predace*—L. *praeda*, booty, prey.]

**predatory** (pred'a-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Characterized by plundering. 2. Rapacious; carnivorous.—**predatorily**, *adv.* [D. *praed-or*, -atus, plunder, —*praeda*, booty.]

**predecessor** (prē-dē-ses'ūr), *n.* One who has preceded another in an office. [L. *prae*, before, and *decessor*—*dedeco*, depart.]

**predestinarian** (prē-des-ti-nā'ri-an), *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to predestination. II. *n.* One who holds the doctrine of predestination.

**predestinate** (prē-des-ti-nāt), *I. vt.* 1. Determine beforehand. 2. Preordain by an unchangeable purpose. II. *a.* Foreordained. [See PREDESTINE.]

**predestination** (prē-des'ti-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of predestinating. 2. In *theol.* Doctrine that God has from all eternity immutably fixed whatever is to happen.

**predestine** (prē-des'tin), *vt.* 1. Destine or decree beforehand. 2. Foreordain. [L.—*prae*, before, and *destino*, destine.] [Determine beforehand.]

**predetermine** (prē-dē-tēr'min), *vt.* predicable (pred'i-kā-bl), *a.* That may be predicated; attributable.

**predicament** (prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* 1. In *logic*, class or category definitely described. 2. Condition; unfortunate or trying position. [Low L. *predicamentum*.]

**predicate** (pred'i-kāt), *I. vt.* Affirm one thing of another. II. *n.* In *logic*, and *gram.* 1. That which is stated of the subject. 2. Word or group of words expressing what is affirmed of the subject. [L. *praedic-o*, -atus, proclaim.] [of predicated; a-assertion.]

**predication** (pred-i-kā'shun), *n.* Act

**predicative** (pred'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Expressing predication or affirmation.

**predict** (prē-dikt'), *vt.* Declare or tell beforehand; prophesy. [L. *praedictus*, —*prae*, before, and *dico*, say.]

*Syn.* Foretell; presage; bode.

**prediction** (prē-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of predicting. 2. That which is predicted or foretold. [ling; prophetic.]

**predictive** (prē-dikt'iv), *a.* Foretell-

**predilection** (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* Favorable prepossession of mind; partiality. [L. *prae*, before, and *dilectio*, -onis, choice.]

**predispose** (prē-dis-pōz'), *vt.* Dispose or incline beforehand.

**predisposition** (prē-dis-po-zish'un), *n.* State of being predisposed or previously inclined.

**predominant** (prē-dom'i-nant), *a.* Ruling; ascendant. — **predominantly**, *adv.* — **predominance**, **predominancy**, *ns.*

*Syn.* Supreme; prevalent; controlling; reigning; sovereign; dominant.

**predominate** (prē-dom'i-nāt), *I. vt.* Dominate or rule over. II. *vi.* Be dominant or surpassing in strength or authority; prevail.

**preeminence** (prē-em'i-nens), *n.* State of being preeminent; superiority.

**preeminent** (prē-em'i-nent), *a.* Surpassing others. — **preeminently**, *adv.* [L. *prae*, before, and *EMINENT*.]

**preempt** (prē-empt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Establish a claim to or take up (land) by preemption. — **preemption**, *n.* Right or act of appropriating or purchasing before others. [Lr. *prae*, before, and *emptio*, buying, —*emo*, buy.]

**preen** (prēn), *vt.* Oil and arrange, as birds do their feathers. [Same as PRUNE.]

**preengage** (prē-en-gāj'), *vt.* Engage by previous agreement or influence. — **preengagement**, *n.*

**preestablish** (prē-es-tab'l'ish), *vt.* Establish or settle beforehand. — **preestablishment**, *n.*

**preexilic** (prē-egz-il'ik), *a.* Relating to the time before the exile, esp. that of the Jews to Babylon.

**preexist** (prē-egz-ist'), *vi.* 1. Exist before something else. 2. Exist in a previous state. — **preexistence**, *n.*

**preface** (pref'ās), *I. n.* Something spoken or written as an introduction. II. *vt.* Introduce with a preface. [Fr. *préface* — L. *praefatio* — *prae*, before, and *fari*, speak.]

**prefatory** (pref'a-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory. — **prefatorily**, *adv.*

**prefect** (prē'fekt), *n.* Commander; esp. in France, the administrative head of a department. — **prefecture**, **prefectship**, *ns.* [Fr. *préfet* — L. *prae-fectus*, pa. p. of *praeficio* — *prae*, over, and *facio*, make, place.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**prefer** (pră-fēr'), *vt.* [prefer'ring; preferred'.] 1. Esteem above another. 2. Choose; select. 3. Promote; exalt. 4. Offer, as a petition. [Fr. *préférez*—L. *praefero*—*prae*, before, and *fero*, bear.]

**preferable** (pră-fēr-a-bl), *a.* More desirable or excellent; of better quality.—**preferably**, *adv.*—**preferableness**, *n.* [F.]

**preference** (pră-fēr-ens), *n.* 1. Act of preferring. 2. State of being preferred. 3. That which is preferred.—**preferential** (pră-fēr-en-shal), *a.* Having or showing a preference.

**preferment** (pră-fēr-ment), *n.* 1. Act of preferring. 2. State of being advanced. 3. Advancement to a higher position; promotion. 4. Superior place. [beforehand; foreshow.]

**prefigure** (pră-fīg-ūr), *vt.* Represent  
**prefix** (pră-fiks'), *vt.* Put before, or at the beginning. [L. *prae*, before, and *fix*.]

**prefix** (pră-fiks), *n.* Letter, syllable, or word, put at the beginning of another word.

**pregnant** (preg-nant), *a.* 1. With child or young. 2. Fruitful; abounding with results. 3. Full of significance; full of promise.—**pregnancy**, *n.*—**pregnantly**, *adv.* [L.—*prae*, forth, and *genere*, beget.] [may be seized.]

**prehensile** (pră-hen-si-bl), *a.* That  
**prehensile** (pră-hen-sil), *a.* Adapted for seizing or holding. [From L. *prehendo*, seize.]

**prehension** (pră-hen-shun), *n.* Act of seizing or taking hold. [L. *prehensio*.]

**prehistoric** (pră-his-tor'ik), *a.* Relating to a time before that treated of in history.

**prehuman** (pră-hū-man), *a.* Belonging to the time before the appearance of man upon the earth.

**preindicate** (pră-in-di-kāt), *vt.* Indicate beforehand.

**prejudge** (pră-juj'), *vt.* Judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case; condemn unheard.—**prejudgment**, *n.*

**prejudicate** (pră-jō'di-kāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Prejudge.—**prejudication**, *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *judico*, judge.]

**prejudicative** (pră-jō'di-kā-tiv), *a.* Forming a judgment or opinion beforehand.

**prejudice** (pră-jō-dis). I. *n.* 1. Judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without due examination; unreasonable prepossession for or against anything; bias. 2. Injury; wrong; disadvantage; mischief. II. *vt.* 1. Fill with prejudice; prepossess; bias the mind of. 2. Injure. [L. *praejudiciūm*.]

**prejudicial** (pră-jō-dish'al), *a.* Disadvantageous; injurious; mischievous; tending to obstruct.—**prejudicially** (pră-jō-dish'al-i), *adv.*

**prelacy** (pră-lā-si), *n.* 1. Office of a prelate. 2. Order of bishops; the bishops collectively.

**prelate** (pră-lāt), *n.* Superior clergyman having authority over others, as a bishop; church dignitary.—**prelateship**, *n.* [Fr. *prélat*—L. *praelatus*—*prae*, before, and *latus*, borne.]

**preliminary** (pră-lim'i-nār-i). I. *a.* Introductory; preparatory; preceding the main discourse or business. II. *n.* That which precedes; introduction.—**preliminarily**, *adv.* [L.—*prae*, before, and *limen*, threshold.]

**prelude** (pră-lūd), *n.* 1. Short piece of music before a longer piece. 2. Preface. 3. Forerunner. [Fr.—Late L. *praeludium*—L. *prae*, before, and *ludere*, play.] [introduction.]

**prelude** (pră-lōd'), *vt.* Precede, as an  
**prelusive** (pră-lō'siv), *a.* Of the nature of a prelude; introductory.

**premature** (pră-mā-tūr'), *a.* 1. Mature before the proper time. 2. Happening before the proper time; too soon believed; unauthenticated.—**prematurely**, *adv.*—**prematurity**, **prematureness**, *ns.* [L.—*prae*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.]

**premeditate** (pră-med'i-tāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Meditate upon beforehand; design previously.—**premeditation**, *n.*

**premier** (pră-mi-ēr). I. *a.* First; chief; ancient. II. *n.* First or chief minister of state; secretary of state. [Fr.—L. *primarius*, of the first rank.]

**premise** (pră-mis), *n.* 1. Proposition antecedently supposed or laid down. 2. In *logic*. One of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn. 3. Property described or matter set forth in the beginning of a deed. 4. Building and its adjuncts.

**premise** (pră-miz'), *vt.* 1. Make an introduction. 2. Lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings. [Fr.—L. (*sententia*) *premissa*, (sentence) put before,—*prae*, before, and *mitto*, missus, send.]

**premium** (pră-mi-um), *n.* 1. Reward; prize; bounty. 2. Payment made for insurance. 3. Difference in value above the original price or par of stock (opposed to *discount*). 4. Anything offered as an incentive. [L. *præmium*—*prae*, above, and *emo*, take, buy.]

**premonish** (pră-mon'ish), *vt.* Admonish or warn beforehand.—**premonition**, *n.* [From L. *moneo*, warn.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**premonitory** (prē-mon'tō-ri), *a.* Giving warning or notice beforehand. — **premonitorily**, *adv.*

**preoccupancy** (prē-ok'ū-pan-si), *n.* Act or right of occupying beforehand.

**preoccupy** (prē-ok'ū-pi), *vt.* 1. Occupy, or take possession of, before another. 2. Occupy the attention beforehand or by prejudice. — **pre-occupation**, *n.*

**preordain** (prē-ar-dān'), *vt.* Appoint, or determine, beforehand. — **preordina'tion**, *n.* [hand.]

**prepaid** (prē-pād'), *a.* Paid beforehand.

**preparation** (prep-arā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of preparing. 2. Previous arrangement. 3. State of being prepared or made ready. 4. That which is prepared or made ready. [Fr.—L. *præparatio*.]

**preparative** (prē-par'a-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Having the power of preparing or making ready. *II. n.* That which prepares; preparation.

**preparatory** (prē-par'a-tō-ri), *a.* Tending or serving to prepare.

**prepare** (prē-pār'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Fit for a purpose. 2. Make or get ready for use. [L.—*prae*, and *paro*, prepare.] *Syn.* Adjust; adopt; qualify; equip; arrange; provide; manufacture.

**prepared** (prē-pārd'), *a.* 1. Made ready. 2. Ready. — **preparedly**, *adv.* — **preparedness**, *n.*

**prepay** (prē-pā') *vt.* Pay before or in advance. — **prepayment**, *n.*

**prepen'se** (prē-pens'), *a.* Premeditated; intentional. [Fr.—L. *prae*, before, and *pendo*, *pensum*, weight.]

**preponderant** (prē-pon'dēr-ant), *a.* Outweighing; superior in weight, power, or influence. — **preponderantly**, *adv.* — **preponderance**, *n.*

**preponderate** (prē-pon'dēr-āt), *vt.* 1. Outweigh. 2. Exceed in power or influence. — **prepondera'tion**, *n.* [L. *prae*, before, and *pondo*, weigh, from *pondus*, weight.]

**preposition** (prep-o-zish'un), *n.* Word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word of the sentence. — **prepositional**, *a.* [Fr.—L. *prae*, before, and *pono*, *positum*, put.]

**prepossess** (prē-poz-zes'), *vt.* 1. Pre-occupy. 2. Bias; prejudice. 3. Impress favorably from the start.

**prepossession** (prē-poz-zesh'un), *n.* 1. Previous possession. 2. Preconceived opinion.

**preposterous** (prē-pos'tēr-us), *a.* Contrary to nature or reason; wrong; absurd; foolish. — **preposterously**, *adv.* [L. *prae*, before, and *posterus*, after.]

**prerequisite** (prē-rek'wi-zit), *I. a.* Required or necessary beforehand. *II. n.* Something necessary for an end proposed.

**prerogative** (prē-ro-gā-tiv), *n.* Exclusive or peculiar privilege. [Fr.—L. *prae*, before, and *rog-o*, -*atum*, ask.]

**presage** (prē'sāj), *n.* Something that indicates a future event. — **presageful**, *a.* [Fr. *presage*—L. *praesagium*—*prae*, before, and *sagio*, perceive. See SAGACIOUS.]

**presage** (prē-sāj'), *vt.* Forebode; indicate; predict. — **presager**, *n.*

**presbyopia** (pres-bi-ō'pi-a), *n.* Long-sightedness due to old age. [Gr.—*presbys*, old, and *ops*, eye.]

**presbyter** (prē'sbī-tēr), *n.* 1. One of the second order of the ministry, between bishop and deacon. 2. Member of a presbytery. [Gr. *presbyteros*, comp. of *presbys*, old.]

**presbyterial** (pres-bi-tēr'i-al), **presbyterian** (prēz-bi-tēr-i-an), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of presbyters.

**Presbyterian** (pres-bi-tēr-i-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Presbytery or that form of church government in which all the clergy are equal. — *Opp.* to *Episcopalian*. *II. n.* Adherent of this form of church government.

**Presbyterianism** (pres-bi-tēr-i-an-izm), *n.* Form of church government of Presbyterians.

**presbytery** (pres'bī-ter-i), *n.* 1. Council of presbyters or elders. 2. Court consisting of the ministers and one elder, a layman, from each Presbyterian church in a certain district.

**prescience** (prē'shi-ens), *n.* Knowledge of events beforehand. [Fr.]

**prescient** (prē'shi-ent), *a.* Knowing things beforehand. [L. *praesciens*, *pr. p.* of *praescire*, foreknow.]

**prescribe** (prē'skrib'), *vt.* 1. Lay down for direction. 2. In *med.* Give direction for, as a remedy to be used. — **prescriber**, *n.* [L.—*prae*, before, and *scribo*, write.]

**prescript** (prē'skript), *n.* Something prescribed; direction.

**prescription** (prē'skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of prescribing or directing. 2. In *med.* Written direction for the preparation of a medicine. 3. That which is prescribed. 4. In *law*, custom or use, continued until it has the force of law. [Fr.—L. *praescriptio*.]

**prescriptive** (prē'skrip'tiv), *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, custom or immemorial use. [L.]

**presence** (prez'ens), *n.* 1. State of being present (*opp.* of *absence*). 2. Situation within sight; position face

zāte, zat, tāsak, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlfa  
mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

to face. 3. Person of a superior. 4. Persons assembled before a great person. 5. Mien; personal appearance. 6. Calmness; readiness, as of mind. [Fr.—*L. praesentia*.]

**present** (prez'ent), *i. a.* 1. Being in a certain place (opp. to *absent*). 2. Now under view or consideration. 3. Being at this time; not past or future. 4. Ready at hand. 5. Attentive; not absent-minded. 6. In *gram.* Denoting time just now, or making a general statement. *II. n.* Present time.—*At present*, now. [Fr.—*L. praesens—prae*, before, and *sens*, being.]

**Present** (prez'ent), *vt.* 1. Set before; introduce; exhibit to view; offer. 2. Put into the possession of another; make a gift of. 3. Lay before for consideration. 4. Point, as a gun before firing.—*Present arms*, hold the weapon vertically in front of the body, as a salute.—**presentable**, *a.*—**presenter**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. praesento*.]

**present** (prez'ent), *n.* That which is presented or given; gift.

*Syn.* Donation; benefaction; gratuity; grant; largess.

**presentation** (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of presenting. 2. Representation. [*L. praesentatio*.]

**presentiment** (pre-sen-ti'ment), *n.* Conviction of something to happen; foreboding. [O. Fr.—*L. praesentire*. See **SENTIMENT**.] [delay; after a little.]

**presently** (prez'ent-li), *adv.* Without

**presentment** (prez'ent'ment), *n.* 1. Act of presenting. 2. Thing presented or represented. 3. In *law*, accusation presented by a grand-jury; indictment. [may be preserved.]

**preservable** (pre-zēr'va-bl), *a.* That

**preservation** (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of preserving by keeping safe. 2. State of being protected. 3. Means of security.

**preservative** (pre-zēr'va-tiv), **preservatory** (pre-zēr'va-tō-ri), *i. a.* Tending to preserve; having the quality of preserving. *II. n.* That which preserves; preventive of injury.

**preserve** (prez'erv'), *i. vt.* Keep from injury. 2. Season for preservation. 3. Keep up, as appearances. *II. n.* 1. That which is preserved, as fruit. 2. Place for the protection of animals, as game.—**preserver**, *n.* [Fr. *préserv*—*L. prae*, and *servo*, save.]

*Syn.* Defend; save; secure; retain; maintain; protect; spare; shield.

**preside** (prez'id'), *vt.* Direct or control, esp. at a meeting; superintend. [Fr. *présider*—*L. praesideo*—*prae*, before, and *sedeo*, sit.]

**presidency** (prez'i-den-si), *n.* Office of president, or his' dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence.

**president** (prez'i-dent), *n.* 1. One who presides over a meeting; chairman. 2. Chief officer of a college, institution, etc. 3. Officer elected to the supreme executive of a province or nation.—

**presidentship**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. praesidens*, -entis, *pr. p.* of *praesideo*.]

**presidential** (prez-i-den'shal), *a.* Pertaining to a president.

**press** (pres), *i. vt.* 1. Squeeze or crush strongly. 2. Drive with violence; urge. 3. Distress. 4. Inculcate with earnestness. 5. Make smooth, as cloth or paper. *II. vt.* 1. Exert pressure. 2. Crowd forward or urge with violence.—**presser**, *n.* [Fr. *presser*—*L. prae*—*premere*, *pressus*, squeeze.]

**press** (pres), *n.* 1. Instrument for squeezing. 2. Printing machine. 3. Art or business of printing and publishing. 4. Printed literature, esp. the newspapers. 5. Act of urging forward. 6. Urgency. 7. Crowd. 8. Closet for holding articles.—*Press of sail*, as much sail as can be carried.

**press** (pres), *vt.* Carry men off by violence to become soldiers or sailors.—

**pressgang**, *n.* Gang or body of sailors under an officer empowered to impress men into the navy.—**press-money**, *n.* Earnest-money. [Corr.—*prest-money*, money paid to recruits to hold themselves ready. O. Fr. *prest*, ready.]

**pressing** (pres'ing), *a.* 1. Urgent. 2. Importunate. 3. Forceful.—**pressingly**, *adv.*

**pressman** (pres'man), *n.* 1. One who tends a press. 2. One who presses clothes. 3. Member of a pressgang. 4. One impressed into the navy or army.

**pressure** (presh'ör), *n.* 1. Act of pressing; squeezing. 2. State of being pressed. 3. Impulse; constraining force. 4. That which presses or afflicts; difficulties. 5. Urgency. 6. In *physics*, action of force on something resisting it. [O. Fr.—*L. pressura*—*premo*.]

**prestidigitation** (pres-ti-dij'i-tā-shun), *n.* Sleight of hand.—**prestidigitator**, *n.* [Fr. corrupted—*L. praestigiae*, jugglery,—*praestinguo*, obscure.]

**prestige** (pres'tij), *n.* Influence arising from past conduct or from reputation. [Fr.—*L. praestigium*, illusion.]

**presto** (pres'tō), *adv.* Quickly; in rapid tempo. [It.]

**presumable** (prez'ū-ma-bl), *a.* That may be presumed.—**presumably**, *adv.*



**presume** (prē-zūm'). I. *vt.* Take as true without examination or proof; take for granted. II. *vi.* Venture beyond what one has ground for; act forwardly or without permission. [Fr. *presumer* — *L. prae*, before, and *sumo*, take.]

**presuming** (prē-zū'ming), *a.* Unreasonably bold. — **presumably**, *adv.*

**presumption** (prē-zūm'shun), *n.* 1. Act of presuming; supposition. 2. Strong probability. 3. Forward conduct.

**presumptive** (prē-zūm'tiv), *a.* Grounded on probable evidence. — **presumptively**, *adv.*

**presumptuous** (prē-zūmp'tū-us), *a.* 1. Full of presumption; bold and confident. 2. Founded on presumption. 3. Willful. — **presumptuously**, *adv.* — **presumptuousness**, *n.*

**presuppose** (prē-sup-pōz'), *vt.* Take for granted; assume. — **presupposition**, *n.*

**pretend** (prē-tend'). I. *vt.* 1. Hold out as a cloak for something else. 2. Offer something feigned. 3. Affect to feel. II. *vi.* 1. Put in a claim. 2. Make a pretense; feign. — **pretender**, *n.* [Fr. *prétendre* — *L. prae*, before, and *tendo*, stretch.]

**pretense, pretence** (prē-tens'), *n.* 1. Pretension; simulation. 2. Appearance; show; pretext. 3. Assumption; claim.

**pretension** (prē-ten'shun), *n.* Something pretended; false or fictitious appearance; claim.

**pretentious** (prē-ten'shus), *a.* Marked by or containing pretence; presumptuous; arrogant.

**preter-, præter-, prefix.** Beyond, in place, time or degree; in excess. [*L. praeter*, beyond.]

**preterit, preterite** (pret'ēr-it), *I. a.* Gone by; past; noting the past tense. II. *n.* Past tense. [*L. praeteritus* — *praeter*, beyond, and *eo, itum, go*.]

**praternatural** (prē-tēr-natū-ral), *a.* Beyond what is natural; extraordinary, but not plainly miraculous. — **praternaturally**, *adv.*

**pretext** (prē'tekst or prē'tekst'), *n.* Ostensible motive; reason put forward to conceal the real one; pretence. [*L. prae*, before, and *texo*, weave.]

**prettily** (pret'i-li or prit'-), *adv.* In a pretty manner; pleasingly; neatly.

**pretty** (pret'i). I. *a.* Good-looking; neat; considerable. II. *adv.* Moderately; almost. [*A.S. praetig*, tricky.] *Syn.* Comely; elegant; handsome; tasteful; pleasing; attractive; delicately; beautiful; excellent; sufficient.

**pretzel** (pret'sel), *n.* Roll or cake, baked in the form of a knot. [Ger.]

**prevail** (prē-vāl'), *vt.* 1. Have influence or effect. 2. Overcome; gain the advantage. 3. Be in force; obtain. [Fr. *prévaloir* — *L. prae*, before others, and *valeo*, be powerful.]

**prevailing** (prē-vā'ling), *a.* 1. Having great power; efficacious. 2. Most general.

**prevalence** (prev'a-lens), **prev'alency**, *n.* Preponderance; superiority; influence; efficacy.

**prevalent** (prev'a-lent), *a.* 1. Prevailing. 2. Having great power. 3. Victorious. 4. Most common. — **prev'alently**, *adv.*

**prevaricate** (prē-var'i-kāt), *vi.* Shift about from side to side; evade the truth; quibble. — **prevarication**, *n.* — **prevaricator**, *n.* [*L. varicus*, straddling.]

**prevent** (prē-vent'), *vt.* 1. Hinder. 2. Obviate. — **preventable**, *a.* — **prevention**, *n.* — **preventive**, *I. a.* Tending to hinder. II. *n.* That which prevents. [*L. prae*, and *venio*, come.]

*Syn.* Check; impede; preclude; restrain; frustrate; bar; thwart.

**previous** (prē-vi-us), *a.* Going before in time; former. — **previously**, *adv.* — **previousness**, *n.* Priority in time. [*L. praevius* — *prae*, before, and *via*, way.]

**provision** (prē-vizh'un), *n.* Foresight.

**prey** (prā). I. *n.* Booty; plunder; that which is, or may be, seized. II. *vi.* 1. (*upon*) Plunder. 2. Seize and devour. 3. Waste or impair gradually. 4. Weigh heavily. — *Beast or bird of prey*, One that feeds on the flesh of other animals. [O. Fr. *prae* — *L. praeda*, booty.]

**price** (pris). I. *n.* That at which any thing is prized, valued or bought; excellence; recompense. II. *vt.* Set a value on. — **pricing**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pris* — *L. pretium*, price.]

**priceless** (pris'less), *a.* 1. Beyond price; invaluable. 2. Without value; worthless.

**prick** (prik). I. *n.* 1. Sharp point. 2. Puncture. 3. Sting; remorse. II. *vt.* 1. Pierce; puncture. 2. Erect, as the ears of an animal. 3. Fix by the point. 4. Put on by puncturing. 5. Hurt. — **pricker**, *n.* [*A.S. prae*, point.]

**prickle** (prik'l), *n.* 1. Sharp point growing from the bark of a plant, rind of a fruit, etc. 2. Stinging sensation.

**prickling** (prik'ling). I. *a.* Stinging. II. *n.* Sensation of pain as if pricked or hurt by prickles.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mite, mit; pāte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**prickly** (prîk'li), *a.* 1. Full of prickles. 2. As if hurt by prickles.—**prickliness**, *n.*

**prickly-pear** (prîk'li-pâr), *n.* Class of plants generally covered with clusters of strong hairs or prickles, and bearing fruit like the pear.

**pride** (prîd), *I. n.* 1. Extreme self-esteem. 2. Noble self-esteem. 3. That of which one is proud. *II. vt.* (one's self). Take pride; value. [A.S. *pryde*—*prut*, proud. Cf. Ger. *protz*, snob.]

*Syn.* Conceit; haughtiness; vanity; hauteur; arrogance; presumption.

**priest** (prêst), *n.* One who officiates in sacred offices.—**priestess**, *fem.* [A.S. *preost*, contr. of Gr. *presbyter*.]

**priesthood** (prêst'hôd), *n.* 1. Office or character of a priest. 2. Priestly order.

**priestly** (prêst'li), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a priest.—**priestliness**, *n.*

**prig** (prîg), *I. n.* 1. Pert fellow who gives himself airs of superior wisdom. 2. Thief. *II. vt. and vi.* [prîg'gîng; prîgged.] 1. Dress up; deck; adorn; primp; prink; prank. 2. Steal. [Etym. doubtful.]

**prim** (prîm), *I. a.* Exact and precise in manner; affectedly nice. *II. vt.* [prîm'm'g; prîmmed.] 1. Deck with great nicety. 2. Form with affected preciseness.—**primly**, *adv.*—**primness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *prim*, *fem.* *prime*—L. *primus*, *prima*, first.]

**primacy** (prîma-sî), *n.* Office or dignity of a primate or archbishop.

**prima-donna** (prê-ma-don'a), *n.* First or leading female in an opera. [It.—L. *prima domina*.]

**primal** (prî'mal), *a.* First; original.

**primary** (prî'ma-ri), *I. a.* 1. First; original. 2. Chief. *II. n.* 1. That which is highest in rank or importance. 2. Party-meeting in an election-district, ward, etc., for nominating candidates. 3. Planet in relation to its satellite or satellites.—**primarily**, *adv.*

**primate** (prî'mât), *n.* First or highest dignitary in a church; archbishop.—**primateship**, *n.*

**prime** (prîm), *I. a.* First, in order of time, rank, or importance; chief; excellent. *II. n.* 1. Beginning; dawn; spring. 2. The best part. 3. Height of perfection. [L. *primus*, first.]

**prime** (prîm), *vt.* 1. Put in readiness; prepare, as a firearm or pump. 2. Lay on the first coating of color.

**prime-minister** (prîm-min'is-têr), *n.* First or chief minister of state. [See PREMIER.]

**primer** (prîm'êr), *n.* 1. First reading book. 2. Elementary introduction to any subject. 3. Either of two sizes of type, *great primer* (18 points) and *long primer* (10 points).

## This is Long Primer Type. Great Primer Type

**primeval** (prî-mê'val), *a.* Belonging to the first ages; original; primitive. [L. *primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.]

**priming** (prî'mîng), *n.* 1. First coating of color. 2. That with which anything is primed.

**primitive** (prîm'i-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the beginning, or to the first times; original; ancient. 2. Antiquated; simple; old-fashioned. 3. Not derived. *II. n.* Primitive word, or one not derived from another.—**primatively**, *adv.*—**primitive-ness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *primîtivus*—*primus*, first.]

**primogeniture** (prî-mo-jen'i-tûr), *n.* 1. State of being born first of the same parents. 2. Right of inheritance of the eldest born.

**primordial** (prî-mar'di-al), *I. a.* First in order; original; existing from the beginning. *II. n.* First principle or element. [L. *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

**primrose** (prîm'rôz), *n.* Early spring flower, (not of the rose family). [O. Fr. *prime-rose*—L. *primula veris*, first of spring.]



Primrose.

**prince** (prîns), *n.*

1. One of highest rank; sovereign. 2. Son of a king or emperor; chief of any body or class of men.—*fem.* **princess** (prîn'ses). [Fr.—L. *princeps*—*primus*, first, and *caput*, head.]

**princedom** (prîns'dum), *n.* Estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince.

**princely** (prîns'li), *I. a.* Princelike; becoming a prince; grand; august; regal. *II. adv.* In a princelike manner.—**princeliness**, *n.*

**principal** (prin'si-pal). I. *a.* Taking the first place; highest in character or importance; chief. II. *n.* 1. Principal person or thing. 2. Head, as of a school or college. 3. One who is a leading part. 4. Money on which interest is paid. 5. In *arch.* Main beam or timber. 6. In *law*, perpetrator of a crime; abettor. 7. In *music*, organ stop. — **prin'cipally**, *adv.* [*L. principalis.*]

**principality** (prin-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* Territory of a prince or the country which gives title to him.

**principle** (prin'si-pl). I. *n.* 1. Fundamental truth. 2. Law or doctrine from which others are derived. 3. Original faculty of the mind. 4. Law of nature. 5. Settled rule of action. 6. In *chem.* Constituent part. II. *vt.* Impress with principles. [*L. principium*, beginning — *princeps*. See **PRINCE**.]

*Syn.* Rule; maxim; precept; truth.

**prink** (prink), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Dress up; prank. 2. Put on airs; strut. [*Form* of **PRANK**.]

**print** (print). I. *vt.* 1. Mark by pressure. 2. Impress letters on paper, etc. 3. Publish. II. *vi.* 1. Practice the art of printing. 2. Publish a book. III. *n.* 1. Mark or character made by impression. 2. Impression of types in general. 3. Copy. 4. Engraving. 5. Newspaper. 6. Printed cloth; calico. 7. That which impresses its form on anything; cut, stamp, etc. 8. In *arch.* Plaster-cast in low relief. [*O. Fr. empreint* — *imprimo* — *in*, into, and *premo*, press.] [*esp.* books, newspapers, etc.]

**printer** (print'ér), *n.* One who prints, **printing** (print'ing), *n.* Act, art, or practice of printing.

**prior** (pri'úr). I. *a.* Coming before in time. II. *n.* Head of a priory. — **pri-oress**, *n. fem.* [*L.*]

**priorate** (pri'úr-ät), **priorship** (pri'úr-ship), *n.* Government or office of a prior.

**priority** (pri-or'i-ti), *n.* State of being prior or first in time, place, or rank. *Syn.* Preference. See **PRECEDENCE**.

**priory** (pri'úr-i), *n.* Convent of either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next below an abbey.

**prism** (prizm), *n.* 1. In *geom.* Solid whose ends are similar, equal and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms. 2. In *optics*, solid glass of triangular-shaped body. [*L.* — *Gr. prisma*, sawed; — *prizo*, saw.]

**prismatic** (priz-mat'ik), **prismat-ical**, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed by a prism. — **prismatically**, *adv.*

**prismoid** (priz'moid), *n.* Figure in the form of a prism. [*PRISM* and *Gr. eidos*, form.]

**prison** (priz'n), *n.* Building for the confinement of criminals, etc.; jail; any place of confinement. [*Fr.* — *L. pressio*, for *prehensio*, seizing, — *prehendo*, seize.]

**prisoner** (priz'n-ér), *n.* 1. One confined in prison. 2. Captive.

**pristine** (pris'tin), *a.* As at first; former; belonging to the beginning or earliest time; ancient. [*O. Fr.* — *L. pristinus*.] [*of I pray thee.*]

**prithée** (prith'è), *interj.* Pray. [*Corr.* **privacy** (pri'va-si), *n.* 1. State of being private or retired from company or observation. 2. Place of seclusion; retreat. 3. Retirement; secrecy.]

**private** (pri'vāt). I. *a.* 1. Not public; concerning an individual person, company, etc.; personal. 2. Secluded; solitary. 3. Secret. II. *n.* Common soldier. — **privately**, *adv.* — **privateness**, *n.* [*L. privatus*, pa. p. of *privo*, separate, — *privus*, single.]

**privateer** (pri'va-tér'), I. *n.* Armed private vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships. II. *vi.* 1. Cruise in a privateer. 2. Fit out privateers.

**privation** (pri-vā'shun), *n.* State of being deprived of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; hardship; negation. [*Fr.*]

**privative** (pri'va-tiv), I. *a.* Causing privation. 2. Consisting in the absence of something. 3. Implying negation; giving negative meaning to a word, as *a* in *atheist*. II. *n.* That which exists only by the absence of something else, as darkness by the absence of light. 2. In *logic*, term denoting the absence of a quality. 3. In *gram.* Prefix denoting absence or negation, as *un-*, *a-*, *in-*. — **privatively**, *adv.* [*L.*]

**privet** (priv'et), *n.* European shrub much used for hedges. [*Etymology* unknown.]

**privilege** (privi-lej), I. *n.* Right not general. II. *vt.* Grant a privilege to. [*Fr.* — *L. privus*, single, and *lex*, law.] *Syn.* Prerogative; benefit; immunity; advantage; exemption; franchise.

**privily** (privi-li), *adv.* Secretly.

**privity** (privi'ti), *n.* Joint knowledge of something private or confidential; secret; secrecy.

**privy** (priv'i). I. *a.* 1. Private; pertaining to one person, esp. a sovereign; for private uses. 2. Secret. 3. Appropriated to retirement. 4. Admitted to the knowledge of something



secret. II. *n.* 1. In *law*, person having an interest in an action. 2. Necessary-house. [Fr. *privé*—L. *privatus*. See PRIVATE.]

**prix** (prê), *n.* Premium or prize, esp. at a French competition in art, horse-race, etc. [Fr.]

**prize** (priz), *n.* 1. That which is taken or gained by competition. 2. Anything taken from an enemy in war. 3. That which is won in a lottery. 4. Anything offered for competition; reward. II. *vt.* Set a value on; value highly.—**prize-court**, *n.* Court for judging regarding prizes made on the high seas.—**prize-fighter**, *n.* Boxer who fights publicly for a prize.—**prize-money**, *n.* Share in money or proceeds from prizes taken from an enemy. [Fr. *prise*—*pris*, taken.] [forward. [L.]

**pro-**, *prefix.* For; fore; in front; forth; **pro** (prô) and **con** (abbreviated from *contra*). For and against. [L.]

**proa** (prô'a), *n.* Small Malay sailing vessel. [Malay *prau*.]

**probability** (prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being probable. 2. Appearance of truth. 3. That which is probable.

**probable** (prob'a-bl), *a.* Giving ground for belief.—**probably**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *probabilis*—*probo*, prove.]  
*Syn.* Likely; credible; presumable; reasonable; plausible.

**probate** (prô'bât), *n.* 1. Proof that the will of a person deceased is indeed his lawful act. 2. Official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved. 3. Right of jurisdiction of proving wills. [L. *probatum*, proved.]

**probation** (prô-bâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of proving; proceeding to elicit truth, etc.; trial. 2. Time of trial; novitiate.—**probational**, **probationary**, *a.*

**probationer** (prô-bâ'shun-êr), *n.* One who is on probation or trial.

**probative** (prô'ba-tiv), **probatory** (prô'ba-tô-ri), *a.* Serving for proof or trial; relating to proof.

**probe** (prôb). I. *n.* Instrument for examining a wound, etc. 2. That which tries or probes. II. *vt.* Examine with, or as with, a probe; examine thoroughly. [L. *probo*, prove.]

**probity** (prô'b-i-ti), *n.* Tried honesty [L. *probitas*—*probus*, honest.]  
*Syn.* Integrity. See HONESTY.

**problem** (problem), *n.* 1. Matter difficult of settlement or solution. 2. In *geom.* Proposition in which something is required to be done. [Gr. *problema*—*pro*, before, and *ballo*, throw.]

**problematic** (prob-lem-at'ik), **problematical**, *a.* Of the nature of a problem; questionable; doubtful.—**problematically**, *adv.*

**proboscis** (prô-bos'is), *n.* 1. Trunk of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth. 2. Any similar protruding organ; snout; sucker. [L.—Gr. *proboskis*, front-feeder.—*pro*, in front, and *bosko*, feed.]

**procedure** (prô-sê'dûr), *n.* Act of proceeding; progress; conduct.

**proceed** (prô-sêd'), *vi.* Go forward; advance; issue; be produced; prosecute. [Fr. *proceder*—L. *procedo*—*pro*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

**proceeding** (prô-sêding), *n.* 1. Act of going forth or forward; progress; step; operation; transaction. 2. *pl.* Steps in the prosecuting of an action at law. 3. *pl.* Record of the transactions of a society, etc.

**proceeds** (prô'sêdz), *n. pl.* Money obtained, as from the sale of goods, etc.

**process** (pros'es or prô'), *n.* 1. Act or state of going forward. 2. Operation. 3. Whole proceedings in an action or prosecution. 4. Series of measures. 5. Projection on a bone. 6. Judicial writ. [Fr. *procès*—L. *processus*.]

**procession** (prô-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of proceeding. 2. Train of persons in a formal march. [Fr.—L.]

**processional** (prô-sesh'un-al), *I. a.* Pertaining to a procession. II. *n.* Hymn sung during the solemn entry of the clergy into the church.

**proclaim** (prô-klam'), *vt.* Publish; announce officially.—**proclaim'er**, *n.* [Fr. *proclamer*—L. *proclamo*—*pro*, out, and *clamo*, cry.]

**proclamation** (prô-klam'ashun), *n.* 1. Act of proclaiming. 2. Official notice given to the public.

**proclivity** (prô-kliv'i-ti), *n.* Tendency; inclination; aptitude. [L.—*pro*, forward, and *clivus*, slope.]

**proconsul** (prô-kon'sul), *n.* Roman officer having the power of a consul without his office. 2. Governor of a province.—**procon'sular**, *a.*—**procon'sulate**, **procon'sulship**, *n.* [L.]

**procrastinate** (prô-kras'ti-nât), *vt.* Put off till some future time; postpone.—**procrastinator**, *n.*—**procrastination**, *n.* Dilatoriness. [L.—*pro*, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow.]  
*Syn.* Protract. See DELAY.

**procreate** (prô'krê-ât), *vt.* Generate; propagate.—**procreation** (prô-krê-â'shun), *n.*—**procreative** (prô'krê-â-tiv), *a.*—**pro'creativeness**, *n.* [L. *procreo*, -atus—*pro*, forth, and *creo*, produce.]

fâte, fat, tâsk, fûr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wqlf; mûte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**Procrustean** (prō-krus'te-an), *a.* Obtaining conformity by violence. [From *Procrustes*, a fabled Greek giant, who fitted the bodies of his victims to a bed by stretching them or cutting off their feet.]

**proctor** (prōk'tūr), *n.* 1. Manager for another. 2. Attorney in the admiralty courts. 3. Official in the English universities who attends to the morals of the students and enforces obedience to university regulations. — **proctorship**, *n.* [Contr. of PROCURATOR.]

**procumbent** (prō-kum'bent), *a.* 1. Lying down or on the face. 2. In bot. Trailing. [L. *pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, lie down.] [may be procured.]

**procurable** (prō-kūr'a-bl), *a.* That is procurable. — **procurator** (prō-kūr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of procuring. 2. Act of managing another's affairs. 3. Instrument giving power to do this. 4. In the Church of England, sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on account of visitations.

**procurator** (prōk'ūr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who takes care of, or attends to, a thing for another. 2. Governor of a province under the Roman emperors. — **procuratorship**, *n.* [L. See PROCURE.]

**procure** (prō-kūr'), *vt.* 1. Obtain. 2. Cause. — **procurement**, *n.* [Fr. *procurer*—L. *procuro*, take care of.]

**prod** (prod). *I. n.* 1. Pointed instrument or weapon. 2. Thrust or stab. *II. vt.* Prick with a prod; goad. [Icel. *broddr*, spike.]

**prodigal** (prod'i-gal). *I. a.* Wasteful; lavish; profuse. *II. n.* One who is profligate; spendthrift. — **prodigality** (prod-i-gal'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being prodigal; extravagance; profusion. — **prodigally**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *prodigo*, drive away, squander, — *pro*, forth, and *ago*, drive.]

**prodigy** (prod'i-ji), *n.* Something extraordinary; wonder. — **prodigious**, (prō-dij'us), *a.* Like a prodigy; enormous. — **prodigiously**, *adv.* — **prodigiousness**, *n.* [Fr. *prodige*—L. *prodigium*, prophetic sign.]

*Syn.* Portent; prodromy; marvel; sign; miracle.

**prodromy** (prod'rō-mi), *n.* Sign of a future event; omen. — **prodromic** (prō-drom'ik), *a.* Precursory; foreboding. [Gr.—*prodromos*, run before.]

**produce** (prō-dūs'), *vt.* 1. Bring forward. 2. Bear; yield; make; cause. 3. In *geom.* Extend. — **producer**, *n.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *duco*, lead.]

**produce** (prō-dūs), *n.* That which is produced; product; proceeds.

**producible** (prō-dū'si-bl), *a.* That may be produced.

**product** (prod'ukt), *n.* 1. That which is produced. 2. In *arith.* Result of numbers multiplied together.

**production** (prō-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of producing. 2. That which is produced.

**productive** (prō-duk'tiv), *a.* Having the power to produce. — **productively**, *adv.* — **productiveness**, *a.*

*Syn.* Efficient; generative; prolific; fruitful; originative. See FERTILE.

**proem** (prō'em), *n.* Introduction; prelude. — **proemial**, *a.* [Fr. *proème*—Gr. *proimion*—*pro*, and *oimos*, way.]

**profanation** (prof-a-nā'shun), *n.* Act of profaning; desecration.

**profanatory** (prō-fan-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Desecrating; tending to produce contempt.

**profane** (prō-fān'), *a.* 1. Unholy; impious. 2. Common; secular. — **profanely**, *adv.* — **profane'ness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *profanus*—*pro*, in front, outside of, and *fanum*, temple.]

**profane** (prō-fān'), *vt.* 1. Violate anything holy; abuse anything sacred. 2. Put to a wrong use. 3. Pollute; debase. — **profaner**, *n.*

**profanity** (prō-fan'i-ti), *n.* 1. Irreverence. 2. That which is profane. 3. Profane language. [L.]

**profess** (prō-fes'), *vt.* 1. Own freely. 2. Declare in strong terms. 3. Announce publicly one's skill in. [Fr. *professer*—L. *professus*—*profiteor*—*pro*, publicly, and *fateor*, confess.]

**professed** (prō-fest'), *a.* Openly declared; avowed; acknowledged. — **professedly**, *adv.*

**profession** (prō-fesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of professing. 2. Open declaration. 3. Employment not mechanical and requiring some degree of learning. 4. Collective body of persons engaged in a profession. 5. Entrance into a religious order. [Fr.]

**professional** (prō-fesh'un-al). *I. a.* Pertaining to a profession. *II. n.* One who makes his living by an art, as opposed to an amateur who practices it merely for pastime. — **professionally**, *adv.*

**professor** (prō-fes'ūr), *n.* 1. One who professes. 2. One who publicly practices or teaches a branch of knowledge. (*Collog.*) 3. Public and authorized teacher in a university. — **professorial**, *a.* — **professorship**, *n.* **proffer** (prō'fer), *v.* 1. Hold forth; offer for acceptance. *II. n.* Offer made proposal. — **profferer**, *n.* [Fr. *pro-férer*—*pro*, forward, and *fero*, bear.]

**proficient** (prô-fish'ent). I. *a.* Well versed. II. *n.* Adept; expert.—**proficiently**, *adv.*—**proficiency**, *ns.* [L. *proficiens*, *pr. p.* of *proficere*, make progress.]  
**profile** (prô-fel or-fil). I. *n.* 1. Outline. 2. Head in a side view. II. *vt.* Draw in profile. [It. *profilo*, border, outline.—L. *pro*, and *filum*, thread, line.]  
**profit** (prof'it). I. *n.* 1. Excess of value received over expenditure. 2. Accession of good from exertion. 3. Advantage. II. *vt.* Be of advantage to. III. *vi.* 1. Gain advantage. 2. Be of advantage. [Fr.—L. *proficio*, progress.]  
**profitable** (prof'it-a-bl), *a.* Yielding profit.—**profitably**, *adv.*  
**profiteer** (prof-it-ēr'), *n.* One who seeks profit from public need. [Colloq.]  
**profitless** (prof-it-less), *a.* Without gain.

**prognostic** (prog-nos'tik). I. *n.* Prediction; indication. II. *a.* Foreshowing. [Gr.—*pro*, and *gignosko*, know.]  
**prognosticate** (prog-nos'ti-kāt), *vt.* Foretell; presage.—**prognostication**, *n.*—**prognosticator**, *n.* Predictor of future events, especially weather prophet.  
**program, programme** (prô'gram), *n.* Outline of a forthcoming proceeding. [Gr.—*pro*, and *grapho*, write.]  
**progress** (prog-res'), *n.* Advance; improvement. [L. *progressus*—*progre-dior*, go forward.]  
**progress** (prô-gres'), *vi.* Go forward; make progress; advance; improve.  
**progression** (prô-gresh'un), *n.* 1. Motion onward. 2. Increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes according to a fixed law.—**progressional**, *a.*



Polar map projection.



Mercator's map projection.

**profligate** (prof-li-gāt). I. *a.* Abandoned to vice; prodigal. II. *n.* One shamelessly dissolute.—**profligately**, *adv.*—**profligacy, profligateness**, *ns.* [L.=thrown down.]  
**pro forma** (prô far'ma), *a.* As a matter of form. [L.]  
**profound** (prô-fownd'). I. *a.* 1. Far below the surface; very deep. 2. Thorough. 3. Intense. 4. Low. II. *n.* (Sea or ocean.—**profoundly**, *adv.*—**profoundness, profundity**, *ns.* [L. *profundus*—*fundus*, bottom.]  
**profuse** (prô-fūs'), *a.* 1. Abundant. 2. Liberal to excess.—**profusely**, *adv.*—**profuseness, profusion**, *ns.* [L. *profundo*—*fundo*, pour.]  
*Syn.* Lavish; prodigal; bountiful.  
**prog** (prog), *vi.* [prog'ging; progged.] Prowl; go begging; search carelessly.  
**progenerate** (prô-jen'e-rāt), *vt.* Beget.  
**progenitor** (prô-jen'i-tūr), *n.* Forefather. [L.—*pro*, and *genitor*, parent.]  
**progeny** (proj-en-i), *n.* Offspring.  
*Syn.* Descendants; children; lineage.  
**prognosis** (prog-nô'sis), *n.* Act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms.

**progressive** (prô-gres'iv), *a.* Moving forward; improving.—**progressively**, *adv.*—**progressiveness**, *n.*  
**prohibit** (prô-hib'it), *vt.* 1. Hinder. 2. Prevent; forbid.—**prohibitive, prohibitory**, *as.* That prohibits. [L. *prohibeo*—*pro*, and *habeo*, hold.]  
*Syn.* Forbid; interdict. See HINDER.  
**prohibition** (prô-hi-bish'un), *n.* 1. Act of prohibiting. 2. Interdict. 3. Forbidding by law the sale of alcoholic liquors.—**prohibitionist**, *n.* One who favors prohibition.  
**project** (proj'ekt), *n.* Plan; scheme. [L. *projectum*—*pro*, and *jacio*, throw.]  
**project** (prô-jekt'). I. *vt.* 1. Contrive. 2. Throw forward. 3. Draw; exhibit. II. *vi.* Shoot forward; jut out.  
**projectile** (prô-jek'til). I. *a.* 1. Throwing forward. 2. Impelled forward. II. *n.* Body projected by force.  
**projection** (prô-jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of projecting. 2. That which juts out. 3. Plan; scheme. 4. Delineation.—*Mercator's projection.* See cut.  
**projector** (prô-jek'tūr), *n.* 1. One who projects or forms schemes. 2. That which throws, as a mirror or camera.



**prolate** (prō-lāt'), *vt.* Drawl; drag. [L.—*prolatus*, extended.]

**proletarian** (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *a.* Having little or no property; plebeian.—

**proletariat**, *n.* Lowest, poorest class. [L. *proletarius*.]

**prolific** (prō-lif'ik), *a.* Fruitful; productive; fertile. [Fr. *prolifique*—L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, make.]

**prolix** (prō-lik's or prō'lik's), *a.* Tedious; lengthy; minute.—**prolixity**, **prolixness**, *ns.* [L.—*pro*, forward, and *-lixus*,—liquor, flow.]

**prolocutor** (prō-lok'ū-tūr), *n.* Chairman of a convocation. [L.—*pro*, before, and *loquor*, *locutus*, speak.]

**prologue** (prō'log), *n.* Preface; introductory verses before a play. [Gr. *prologos*—*pro*, before, and *logos*, speech.]

**prolong** (prō-lang'), *vt.* Lengthen out; continue. [L. *prolongo*—*pro*, forwards, and *longus*, long.]

**prolongate** (prō-lang'gāt), *vt.* Lengthen.—**prolongation**, *n.*

**promenade** (prom-e-nād' or -nād'), *i. n.* 1. Walk for pleasure, show, or exercise. 2. Place for walking. *II. vt.* Walk. [Fr.—(*se*) *promener*, walk.]

**Promethean** (prō-mē'the-an), *a.* Life-giving, like the fire which (in the Greek myth) Prometheus stole from heaven; inspiring.

**prominent** (prom'i-nent), *a.* 1. Projecting; conspicuous. 2. Eminent; distinguished.—**prominently**, *adv.*—**prominence**, **prominency**, *ns.* [Fr.—L. *promineo*, jut forth.]

*Syn.* Bulging; jutting; leading.  
**promiscuous** (prō-mis'kū-us), *a.* Mixed; confused; collected together without order; indiscriminate.—**promiscuously**, *adv.*—**promiscuousness**, *n.* [L. *promiscuus*—*miscuo*, mix.]

**promise** (prom'is). *I. n.* 1. Engagement to do, or not to do, something. 2. Expectation or that which affords expectation. *II. vt. and vi.* 1. Make an engagement to do, or not to do, something. 2. Afford reason to expect. 3. Engage to bestow.—**promiser**, **promisor**, *ns.* [Fr. *promesse*—L. *promissa*—*promitto*, send forward.]

**promising** (prom'is-ing), *a.* Affording ground for hope or expectation.—**promisingly**, *adv.*

**promissory** (prom'is-ō-ri), *a.* Containing a promise.—*Promissory note*, written engagement to pay a certain sum at a certain time.

**promontory** (prom'un-tō-ri), *n.* High cape; headland. [L. *pro*, forward, and, *mons*, *montis*, mountain.]

**promote** (prō-mōt'), *vt.* 1. Advance; further; encourage. 2. Raise to a higher position.—**promoter**, *n.*—**promotive**, *a.* [L. *promotus*, *pa. p.* of *promoveo*—*pro*, forward, and *moveo*, move.]

**promotion** (prō-mō'shun), *n.* Advancement; encouragement; preferment.

**prompt** (promt'), *i. a.* 1. Prepared; ready. 2. Acting with alacrity. *II. vt.* 1. Incite; move to action. 2. Assist a speaker when at a loss for words; suggest.—**prompter**, *n.*—**promptly**, *adv.*—**promptness**, *n.* [L. *promptus*—*promo*, bring forward.]

*Syn.* Quick; willing; early; timely; punctual; immediate.

**promptitude** (prom'ti-tūd), *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision and action. [Fr.]

**promulgate** (prō-mul'gāt), *vt.* Publish; proclaim.—**promulgation**, *n.*—**promulgator**, *n.* [L. *promulgo*.]

**prone** (prōn), *a.* 1. Lying with the face downward, (opp. of *supine*). 2. Bending forward; running downward. 3. Disposed; inclined.—**prone-ness**, *n.* [L. *pronus*.]

**prong** (prang'), *n.* Spike of a fork or other similar instrument. [Wel. *procio*, thrust.]

**pronominal** (prō-nom'i-nal), *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.—**pronominally**, *adv.*

**pronoun** (prō'noun), *n.* Word used instead of a noun.

**pronounce** (prō-nouns'), *vt.* 1. Utter; speak distinctly. 2. Utter formally. 3. Declare.—**pronounceer**, *n.* [L. *pronuncio*—*pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, announce.]

**pronounceable** (prō-noun'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being pronounced.

**pronouncing** (prō-noun'sing), *a.* Giving pronunciation.

**pronunciamento** (prō-nun-si-a-men'tō), *n.* Proclamation; formal declaration. [Sp. *pronunciamento*.]

**pronunciation** (prō-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing; utterance.

**proof** (prōf). *I. n.* 1. Any process to discover or establish a truth. 2. That which convinces; demonstration. 3. State of having been tested; firmness. 4. Firmness of mind. 5. Certain strength of alcoholic spirits. 6. In *print*. Impression taken for correction; proof-sheet. 7. Early impression of an engraving. *II. a.* 1. Firm in resisting. 2. Of a certain alcoholic strength. 3. Used to prove or test. [Fr. *preuve*—L. *probo*, prove.]

fāto, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**proof-spirit**, *n.* Alcoholic liquor which contains 0.57 of its volume of pure alcohol, and has a specific gravity of 0.92.

**prop** (*prop*), *I. n.* Support; stay. *II. vt.* [*prop'ping*; *propped*.] Support by placing something under or against; sustain. [*Low Ger. proppen*, stuff. *Cf. Ger. p'ropf*, stopper.]

**propaganda** (*prop-a-gan'da*), *n.* Institution for propagating a doctrine, or for proselyting; esp. a committee of R. C. cardinals superintending foreign missions.

**propagate** (*prop'a-gāt*), *I. vt.* 1. Multiply by generation or successive production; extend; produce. 2. Impel forward in space, assound. 3. Extend the knowledge of. *II. vt.* Bereproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots.—**propagative** (*prop'a-gā-tiv*), *a.* Having the power of propagation. — **propagator**, *n.* — **propagation**, *n.* [*L. propago*.]

**proparoxytone** (*prō-pār-oks'i-tōn*), *a.* Having the accent on the antepenult. [*Gr.*]

**propel** (*prō-pel'*), *vt.* [*propel'ling*; *propelled*.] Drive forward; urge onward. [*L. pro*, forward, and *pello*, drive.]

**propeller** (*prō-pel'ēr*), *n.* 1. One who or that which propels. 2. Screw for propelling a steamboat. 3. Vessel thus propelled.

**propense** (*prō-pens'*), *a.* Inclined; prone.—**propensity**, *n.* Disposition [*L.—pro*, and *pendo*, hang.]

*Syn.* Bias. See *INCLINATION*.

**proper** (*prop'ēr*), *a.* 1. One's own. 2. Naturally or essentially belonging to one; peculiar. 3. Belonging to only one of a species (as a name). 4. Natural; suitable; correct; just; right; becoming. 5. Comely; pretty. 6. Rightly or properly so called.—**properly**, *adv.* [*Fr. propre—L. proprius*.]

**propertied** (*prop'ēr-tid*), *a.* Having property.

**property** (*prop'ēr-ti*), *n.* 1. Peculiar or essential quality; quality. 2. That which is or may be owned. 3. Right of possessing, employing, etc.; ownership. 4. *pl.* Articles required by actors in play. — **property-man**, *n.* One who has charge of the stage requisites. [*O. Fr. propreté*.]

**prophecy** (*prof'e-si*), *n.* Declaration of something to come; prediction. [*O. Fr. prophétie—Gr. propheteia*.]

**prophesy** (*prof'e-si*), *vt.* [*proph'esying*; *proph'esied*.] 1. Foretell. 2. Speak by divine inspiration. [*s* has been arbitrarily substituted for *c*, to distinguish the verb from the noun.]

**prophet** (*prof'et*), *n.* 1. One who proclaims or interprets the will of God. 2. One who predicts or foretells events.—**prophetess**, *n. fem.* [*Fr.—Gr. prophetes*, one who speaks for another,—*pro*, in behalf of, and *phemi*, speak.]

**prophetic** (*prō-fet'ik*), **prophetical**, *a.* Containing prophecy; foreseeing or foretelling events. — **prophetically**, *adv.*

**prophylactic** (*prō-fi-lak'tik*), *I. a.* Protecting against disease. *II. n.* That which protects against disease. [*Gr.—pro*, before, and *phylasso*, guard.]

**propinquity** (*prō-ping'kwī-ti*), *n.* Nearness in time, place, or blood; proximity. [*L. propinquitās—propinquus*, near.]

**propionic** (*prō-pi-on'ik*) **acid**. Colorless liquid, part of sweat, with an odor like acetic acid.

**propitiable** (*prō-pish'i-a-bl*), *a.* That may be propitiated.

**propitiate** (*prō-pish'i-āt*), *vt.* and *vi.* Render favorable; conciliate. — **propitiation**, *n.* — **propitiatory** (*prō-pish'i-a-tō-ri*), *a.* Having power to propitiate. [*L. propitio*, *propitiatum*.]

**propitious** (*prō-pish'us*), *a.* Favorable; disposed to be gracious or merciful.—**propitiously**, *adv.* — **propitiousness**, *n.* [*L. propitius—prope*, near.] [*proposes*. [*L. proponens*.]

**proponent** (*prō-pō-nent*), *n.* One who

**proportion** (*prō-pōr'shun*), *I. n.* 1. Relation of one thing to another in regard to magnitude. 2. Mutual fitness of parts; symmetrical arrangement. 3. In *math.* Identity or equality of ratios. 4. Rule of three in which three terms are given to find a fourth. 5. Equal share. *II. vt.* 1. Adjust. 2. Form symmetrically. [*L. pro*, for, and *portio*, part.]

**proportional** (*prō-pōr'shun-al*), *n.* 1. Having a due proportion. 2. Relating to proportion. 3. In *math.* Having the same or a constant ratio. *II. n.* In *math.* Number or quantity in a proportion.—**proportionally**, *adv.*

**proportionate** (*prō-pōr'shun-āt*), *a.* Adjusted according to a proportion; proportional. — **proportionately**, *adv.* [*offer*; *statement*.]

**proposal** (*prō-pō'zāl*), *n.* Proposition; **propose** (*prō-pōz'*), *I. vt.* Offer for consideration, etc. *II. vi.* Make a proposal; make an offer of marriage. — **proposer**, *n.* [*Fr.*]

**proposition** (*prō-pō-zish'un*), *n.* 1. Offer of terms. 2. Act of stating anything. 3. That which is stated. 4.

In *gram.* and *logic*, complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something. 5. In *math.* Theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved.

**propositional** (prop-ō-zish'un-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a proposition. 2. Considered as a proposition.

**propound** (prō-pownd'), *vt.* Offer for consideration. — **propounder**, *n.* [Orig. *propone*, from L. *propono*—*pro*, forth, and *pono*, place.]

**proprietary** (prō-prī'e-tār-i), *I. a.* Belonging to a proprietor; pertaining to property. *II. n.* Proprietor; owner. — *Proprietary medicine*, patent medicine.

**proprietor** (prō-prī'e-tūr), *n.* Owner. — **proprietress**, *fem.* — **proprietorship**, *n.*

**propriety** (prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* 1. State of being proper or right; fitness; accuracy. 2. Property; estate. [Fr. —L. *proprietas*—*proprius*, one's own.]

**propulsion** (prō-pul'shun), *n.* Act of propelling.

**propulsive** (prō-pul'siv), *a.* Tending or having power to propel.

**pro rata** (prō rā'ta), *In proportion; proportionally.* [L.]

**prorate** (prō-rāt'), *vt. and vi.* Assess pro rata; divide proportionally.

**prorogation** (prō-rō-gā'shun), *n.* Act of proroguing.

**prorogue** (prō-rōg'), *vt.* Terminate one session and continue to another. [L. *prorogo*—*pro*, forward, and *rogo*, ask.]

**prosaic** (prō-zā'ik), **prosaical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to prose; like prose. 2. Commonplace. — **prosaically**, *adv.*

**proscenium** (prō-sē'ni-um), *n.* Front part of the stage. [L.—Gr. *proskēnion*—*pro*, before, and *skēnē*, stage.]

**proscribe** (prō-skrīb'), *vt. I.* Publish the names of persons to be punished by death; outlaw. 2. Banish. 3. Prohibit. 4. Denounce, as a doctrine. — **proscriber**, *n.* [L.—*pro*, publicly, and *scribo*, write.]

**proscription** (prō-skrīp'shun), *n.* Act of proscribing. [Fr.—L.]

**proscriptive** (prō-skrīp'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription.

**prose** (prōz). *I. n.* Speech or writing not arranged in poetical measures; composition not in verse. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to prose; not poetical. 2. Plain; dull. [L. *prosa*—*prorsus*, straightforward.]

**prosector** (prō-sek'tūr), *n.* One who prepares a cadaver for anatomical demonstration by a professor.

**prosecute** (pros'e-kūt). *I. vt.* 1. Continue. 2. Pursue by law; take legal action against. *II. vi.* Carry on a legal prosecution. [L. *prosequo*.]

**prosecution** (pros'e-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Act of prosecuting. 2. Criminal suit. 3. Prosecutor, or prosecutors collectively. — **prosecutor**, *n.* One who prosecutes. — **prosecutrix**, *n. fem.*

**proselyte** (pros'e-lit'), *I. n.* One who has come over to a religion or opinion; convert. *II. vt. and vi.* Make, or endeavor to make, proselytes or converts. [Gr. *proselytos*—*pros*, to, and *erchomai*, *elython*, come.]

**proselytism** (pros'e-lit-izm), *n.* Act or practice of proselytizing or of making converts.

**proselytize** (pros'e-lit-iz'), *vi. and vt.* Make proselytes; convert. [dullness.]

**prosininess** (prō'zi-nes), *n.* Tedium; tediousness.

**prosit** (prō'zit), *interj.* To your health! [L. = May it do you good!]

**prosody** (pros'ō-di), *n.* That part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. [Gr. *prosōdia*, song.]

**prospect** (pros'pekt), *n.* 1. View; object of view; scene. 2. Expectation. 3. Object of hope. 4. Position, as of the front of a building, etc. [L.—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, look.]

**prospect** (prō-spekt'), *vt. and vi.* 1. Search for unworked deposits of ore. 2. Look forward. — **prospector**, *n.*

**prospective** (prō-spek'tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to the future. 2. Being in expectation; probable. — **prospectively**, *adv.* [Fr.—L.]

**prospectus** (prō-spek'tus), *n.* Outline of a plan or proposed undertaking.

**prosper** (pros'pēr), *vt. and vi.* Make or be successful; succeed.

**prosperity** (pros-per'i-ti), *n.* State of being prosperous; success. *Syn.* Good fortune; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness; thrift.

**prosperous** (pros'pēr-us), *a.* 1. Favorable. 2. Successful. — **prosperously**, *adv.* [L.—*pro*, in accordance with, and *spes*, hope.]

**prostitute** (pros'ti-tūt). *I. vt.* Devote to an improper purpose. *II. a.* Openly devoted to lewdness. — **prostitution**, *n.* [L.]

**prostrate** (pros'trāt). *I. a.* Lying at length; prostrated. *II. vt.* 1. Throw forwards on the ground; lay flat. 2. Overthrow; sink totally. — **prostration** (pros-trā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of throwing down or laying flat. 2. Dejection. 3. Complete loss of strength. [L. *pro*, forwards, and *sterno*, *strāum*, throw on the ground.]



**prosy** (prō'zī) *a.* Dull; tedious.  
**protasis** (prot'ā-sis), *n.* "If" clause of a conditional sentence; the main term being called the *apodosis*.

**Protean** (prō'te-an or pro-tē'an), *a.* Readily assuming different shapes. [From *Proteus*, the sea-god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms.]

**protect** (prō'tekt'), *vt.* Shelter from injury. [L.—*pro*, and *tego*, cover.]  
*Syn.* Defend; guard; shield.

**protection** (prō'tek'shun), *n.* 1. Defence; preservation; security; guard. 2. System of fostering home industries by imposing import duties. — **protectionist**, *n.*

**protective** (prō'tek'tiv), *a.* Affording protection; defensive; sheltering.

**protector** (prō'tekt'ūr), *n.* One who or that which protects from injury or oppression; guardian; regent. — **protectress**, *fem.* — **protectorship**, *n.*

**protectoral** (prō'tekt'ūr-al), **protectorial** (prō'tek'tō-ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a protector or regent.

**protectorate** (prō'tekt'or-āt), *n.* 1. Government by a protector. 2. Authority assumed by a superior power over a weaker one, for the sake of protecting and controlling it.

**protégé** (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* One under the protection of another. — **protégée**, *n. fem.* [Fr.]

**protein** (prō'te-in), *n.* Hypothetical nitrogenous substance, formerly supposed to be an essential part of all food. The word is now correctly used in compounds only, as *protein-granules*. [Gr.—*protos*, first.]

**protest** (prō'test'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Declare openly; make a solemn declaration. 2. Make a formal objection. 3. Note formally the non-acceptance or non-payment, as of a promissory note or bill of exchange. — **protest'er**, *n.* [L.—*pro*, publicly, and *testis*, witness.]  
*Syn.* Affirm; aver; attest; declare.

**protest** (prō'test), *n.* 1. Formal declaration of dissent. 2. Attestation by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill. — **protest'ant**, *n.* One who protests.

**Protestant** (prot'es-tant) *I. a.* Pertaining to the faith of those who dissent from the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. *II. n.* 1. *Orig.* One of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V and the Diet of Spires. 2. Dissenter from the doctrines of the R. C. Church.

**Protestantism** (prot'es-tant-izm), *n.* 1. Protestant religion. 2. State of being a Protestant.

**protestation** (prot-es-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Solemn declaration. 2. Declaration of dissent.

**prothorax** (prō-thō'rax), *n.* Anterior division of the thorax in insects, bearing the front pair of legs.

**proto-**, *prefix.* Used to express priority. [Gr. *protos*, first.]

**protocol** (prō'tō-kol), *n.* 1. First copy of a document. 2. Minutes of a diplomatic conference; rough draft of a treaty. [Gr.—*kolla*, glue.]

**protoplasm** (prō'tō-plazm), *n.* Homogeneous, structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, and capable of growth and secretion. [Gr.—*plasma*, form.]

**prototype** (prō'tō-tip), *n.* Model after which anything is copied; exemplar; pattern.

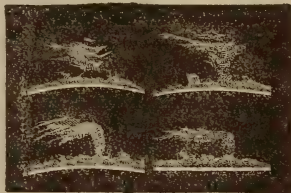
**protract** (prō-trakt'), *vt.* 1. Lengthen in time; prolong. 2. Draw to a scale.

— **protraction**, *n.* [L.—*pro*, forth, and *traho*, draw.] [ing; delaying.]

**protractive** (prō-trak'tiv), *a.* Prolong.

**protractor** (prō-trak'tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which protracts. 2. Mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying etc. 3. Muscle which extends or draws a part forward. — *Opp.* to *retractor*.

**protrude** (prō-trōd'), *vt.* and *vi.* Thrust forward or project. — **protrusion** (prō-trō'zhun), *n.* — **protrusive** (prō-trō'siv), *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward. [L. *protrudo*.]



Changes of a sun-protuberance within 15 minutes.

**protuberance** (prō-tūbēr-ans), *n.* Anything pushed beyond the surface.  
*Syn.* Prominence; projection.

**protuberant** (prō-tūbēr-ant), *a.* Swelling out; prominent.

**proud** (prowd), *a.* 1. Having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; haughty. 2. Having justifiable self-esteem. 3. High-spirited. 4. Giving ground for pride. — **proud'ly**, *adv.* — **proud-flesh**, *n.* Excrescence of flesh. [A. S. *prut*.]

**prove** (prôv). I. *vt.* 1. Try by experiment or test or standard. 2. Try by suffering. 3. Establish by evidence. 4. Experience; suffer. II. *vi.* 1. Make trial. 2. Be shown afterwards. — **prover**, *n.* [O. Fr. *prover*—L. *probo*.] *Syn.* Test; demonstrate; show; confirm; justify; verify; substantiate; enjoy; manifest; turn out.

**proven** (prô'v'n), *a.* Same as **PROVED**.

**provender** (prov'en-dēr), *n.* Food for beasts, as hay or corn; fodder. [M. E. *provende*—L. L. *praebenda*, daily allowance of food.]

**proverb** (prov'ērb), *n.* 1. Short familiar sentence, forcibly expressing a truth or moral lesson; adage. 2. By-word. [L. *pro*, publicly, and *verbum*, word.]

**proverbial** (prô-vēr'bi-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in or resembling a proverb. 2. Widely spoken of. — **proverbially**, *adv.*

**provide** (prô'vid'), I. *vt.* 1. Make ready beforehand; prepare. 2. Supply. II. *vi.* 1. Procure supplies or means of defence. 2. Take measures. 3. Bargain previously. — **provider**, *n.* [L. —*pro*, before, and *video*, see.]

**provided** (prô-vi'ded), *conj.* On condition that.

**providence** (prov'i-dens), *n.* 1. Timely preparation. 2. Foresight and care of God over all his creatures. 3. (P) God. 4. Prudence in managing one's affairs. [Fr.—L. *providentia*.]

**provident** (prov'i-dent), *a.* Providing for the future; cautious; prudent. — **providently**, *adv.* [L. *providens*.] *Syn.* Economical; frugal; thrifty.

**providential** (prov-i-den'shal), *a.* Proceeding from divine providence. — **providentially**, *adv.*

**province** (prov'ins), *n.* 1. Portion of an empire or state. 2. Business; duty; sphere; department of knowledge. [L. *provincia*, mark.]

**provincial** (prô-vin'shal), I. *a.* 1. Relating to a province, used in a small district only; countrified. 2. Local; rude; unpolished. II. *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a province or country district. 2. In the R. C. Church, superintendent of the heads of the religious houses in a province. — **provincially**, *adv.*

**provincialism** (prô-vin'shal-izm), *n.* Mode of speech peculiar to a province; peculiarity of dialect.

**provision** (prô-vizh'un), I. *n.* 1. Act of providing. 2. That which is provided or prepared. 3. Measures taken beforehand; preparation. 4. Previous agreement; condition. 5. Store of food; provender. II. *vt.* Supply with provisions or food. — **provisional** (prô-

vizh'un-al), *a.* Provided for an occasion; temporary. — **provisionally**, *adv.* [See **PROVIDE**.]

**proviso** (prô-vi'zô), *n.* [*pl.* **provisos** (prô-vi'zôz)] Condition; stipulation. [From the L. phrase *provisio quod*, it being provided that.]

**provisory** (prô-vi'zür-i), *a.* 1. Containing a condition; conditional. 2. Making temporary provision; temporary. — **provisorially**, *adv.*

**provocation** (prov-o-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of provoking. 2. That which provokes. [See **PROVOKE**.]

**provocative** (prô-vok'a-tiv), I. *a.* Tending to provoke or excite. II. *n.* Anything tending to provoke or stimulate.

**provoke** (prô-vôk'), *vt.* Excite to action; excite with anger; offend. — **provokingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *provoquer*—L. *pro*, forth, and *voco*, call.]

**provost** (prov'ust), *n.* Superintendent. — **provost-marshal** (prô-vô-mār'shal), *n.* Officer of the army or navy with special powers for enforcing discipline. [O. Fr.—L. *praepositus*—*prae*, over, and *pono*, place.]

**prow** (prow), *n.* Forepart of a ship; bow. [Fr. *proue*—Gr. *prora*—*pro*, before.] [Fr. *prouesse*.]

**proress** (prow'es), *n.* Bravery; valor.

**prowl** (prowl), *vt.* Rove in search of prey or plunder. — **prowler**, *n.* [From root of **PREY**.]

**proximate** (proks'i-māt), *a.* Nearest, near and immediate. — **proximately**, *adv.* [L. *proximus*, next.]

**proximity** (proks-im'i-ti), *n.* Immediate nearness.

**proximo** (proks'i-mô), *a.* In the next month. [L. abl. of *proximus*.]

**proxy** (proks'i), *n.* 1. Agency of one who acts for another. 2. One who acts for another. 3. Writing by which one is deputed. [From *procuracy*.]

**prude** (prôd), *n.* Woman of affected modesty. [Fr.]

**prudence** (prô'dens), *n.* Quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; caution. [Fr.—L. *prudētia*.]

**prudent** (prô'dent), *a.* 1. Provident; cautious and wise. 2. Economical. — **prudently**, *adv.* [L. *prudens*, contr. of *providens*, foreseeing.] *Syn.* Careful; discreet; foreseeing; sensible; sagacious; judicious; frugal.

**prudential** (prô-den'shal), *a.* 1. Proceeding from or dictated by prudence. 2. Advisory. — **prudentially**, *adv.*

**prudery** (prô'dēr-i), *n.* Manners of a prude.

**prudish** (prô'dish), *a.* Affectedly modest or reserved; over-precise. — **prudishly**, *adv.*

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fall, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, möve, wqif; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**prune** (prôn), *vt.* 1. Trim, as trees or branches, by lopping off superfluous parts. 2. Trim or dress with the bill, as a bird; preen.—**pruner**, *n.* [Fr. *provigner*, propagate by slips,—*L. propago*. See PROPAGATE.]

**prune** (prôn), *n.* Dried plum. [Fr.—*L. prunum*—Gr. *prounon*.]

**prunella** (prô-nel'a), **prunello** (prô-nel'ô), *n.* Strong, woollen stuff, used for women's shoes. [Prob.—*prune*, plum color.]

**prunelle** (prô-nel'), *n.* Fine grade of prune, with skin and stone removed.

**prurience** (prô-ri-ens), **prurieney**, *n.* Tendency; itching.

**prurient** (prô-ri-ent), *a.* Uneasy with desire; sensual. [*L.*—*prurio*, itch.]

**Prussian** (prush'an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Prussia.

**prussic** (prus'ik), *a.* Related to Prussian blue.—*Prussic acid*, hydrocyanic acid.

**pry** (prî), *vt.* [pry'ing; prîed.] Search with impertinent curiosity. — **pry'ingly**, *adv.* [Doublet of PEER.]

*Syn.* Peer; pry; rubber.

**psalm** (sām), *n.* Sacred song. — *The Psalms*, one of the books of the Old Testament.—**psalmist** (sām'ist), *n.* Composer of psalms. [Gr. *psalmos*—*psallo*, twang.]

**psalmodic** (sal-mod'ik), **psalmodical**, *a.* Pertaining to psalmody. — **psalmodist** (sal-mod-ist), *n.* Singer of psalms.

**psalmody** (sal'mo-di), *n.* 1. Singing of psalms. 2. Psalms collectively. [Gr. *psalmodia*, singing to the harp.]

**Psalter** (sal'ter), *n.* Book of psalms, esp. when separately printed. [O. Fr. *psaltier*—*L. psalterium*.]

**psaltery** (sal'tēr-i), *n.* Stringed instrument of the Jews. [Gr. *psalterion*.]

**pseudo**-, *prefix.* False; fictitious; spurious. [Gr.]

**pseudonym** (sū'dō-nim), *n.* Fictitious name assumed, as by an author.—**pseudo'nymous**, *a.* Bearing a fictitious name. [Fr.—Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *onoma*, name.]

**pseudoscope** (sū'dō-skōp), *n.* Stereoscope showing concave parts convex, and *vice versa*. [Gr.]

**pseudoscopic** (sū'dō-skop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to optical illusion, esp. in judging relative distance and size.



Pseudoscopic illusion.

See the cut representing two trapezoids that are exactly alike.

**pshaw** (sha), *interj.* of contempt.

**psyche** (sī'kē), *n.* In Greek mythology, the human soul personified as a female deity, beloved by Eros. [Gr.=soul—*psychēn*, breathe.]

**psychic** (sī'kik), **psychical** (sī'kik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the soul, or living principle in man. 2. Pertaining to the science of mind; opposed to physical.

**psychologic** (sī-ko-loj'ik), **psychological**, *a.* Pertaining to psychology.—**psychologically**, *adv.*

**psychology** (sī-ko-lo'ji), *n.* Science which classifies and analyses the phenomena of the human mind. [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *logos*, treatise.]

**ptarmigan** (tār'mi-gan), *n.* Species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains. [Gael. *tarmachan*.]

**pterodactyl** (ter-ô-dak'til), *n.* Extinct saurian with enormous wings. [Gr. *pteron*, wing, and *daktylos*, finger.]

**ptolemaic** (tol-ô-mā'ik), *a.* Relating to the astronomer Ptolemy, who assumed the earth to be the center of the universe.

**ptomain**, **ptomaine** (tô'ma-in), *n.* Putrescent product of animal origin and of a basis of alkaloidal nature; cadaveric poison. [Gr. *ptoma*, dead body.]

**puberty** (pū'bēr-ti), *n.* Age of full development; early manhood or womanhood. [L. *pubertas*.]

**pubescent** (pū-bes'ent), *a.* 1. Arriving at puberty. 2. In bot. and zool. Covered with soft, short hair. [L.]

**public** (pub'lik), *I. a.* Of or belonging to the people; general; common to all; generally known. *II. n.* People.—**publicly**, *adv.* [L. *publicus*—*populus*, people.]

**publican** (pub'lik-an), *n.* 1. In England, the keeper of an inn or public-house. 2. Originally, farmer-general of the Roman public revenue; tax-collector. [L.]

**publication** (pub'li-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of publishing or making public. 2. Act of printing and sending forth to the public, as a book. 3. That which is published.



Pterodactyl.



**public-house** (pub'lik-hows), *n.* House open to the public; house of public entertainment.

**publicist** (pub'li-sist), *n.* One who writes on, or is skilled in, public law, or current political topics.

**publicity** (pub'lis'i-ti), *n.* Openness to public knowledge; notoriety.

**public-spirited** (pub'lik-spir'it-ed), *a.* With a regard to the public interest.

**publish** (pub'lish), *vt.* 1. Make public; reveal. 2. Print and offer for sale; put into circulation. — **publisher**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. publico—publicus.*]

*Syn.* Proclaim. See ANNOUNCE.

**puck** (puk), *n.* Goblin; mischievous sprite. [Ir. *puca*, sprite.]

**pucker** (puk'ér), *i. vt.* Gather into folds; wrinkle. *II. n.* Nest of folds; wrinkle. [From *POKE*, bag.]

**pudding** (pod'ing), *n.* 1. Intestine filled with meat; large sausage. 2. Soft kind of food, of flour, milk, eggs, etc. [Influenced by Fr. *boudin*, blood-sausage. Ir. *putog—pot*, bag.]

**puddle** (pu'd'l), *i. n.* Small pool of muddy water. *II. vt.* 1. Make muddy. 2. Convert into wrought iron by expelling the oxygen and carbon through stirring while in molten condition. — **puddler**, *n.* [Celt. *plod*, pool.]

**puddy** (puj'i), *a.* Short and fat.

**puerile** (puér-il), *a.* Of or pertaining to a boy. — **puerilely**, *adv.* — **puerility**, *n.* 1. Quality of being puerile. 2. That which is puerile. 3. Childish expression. [L. *puerilis* — *puer*, boy.]

*Syn.* Childish; trifling; silly.

**puff** (puf), *i. vt.* 1. Blow in puffs or whiffs. 2. Swell or fill with air. 3. Breathe with vehemence. 4. Blow at, in contempt. 5. Bustle about. *II. vt.* 1. Drive with a puff. 2. Swell with a wind. 3. Praise in exaggerated terms. *III. n.* 1. Sudden, forcible breath; sudden blast of wind; gust or whiff. 2. Fungous ball containing dust; anything light and porous, or swollen and light. 3. Kind of light pastry. 4. Exaggerated expression of praise. — **puffer**, *n.* — **puff-paste**, rich dough for light, friable pastry. [Imitative.]

**puffery** (puf'ér-i), *n.* Puffing or extravagant praise.

**puffin** (puf'in), *n.* Water-fowl having a short, thick, many-colored beak.

**puffy** (puf'i), *a.* 1. Swollen. 2. Bombastic. 3. Gusty. — **puffily**, *adv.* — **puffiness**, *n.*

**pug** (pug), *n.* 1. Monkey. 2. Kind of dog. — **pug-nose**, *n.* Short turned-up nose; snub-nose. [Corr. of PUCK.]

**pugilism** (pū'jil-izm), *n.* Art of boxing or fighting with the fists. — **pugilist**, *n.* One who fights with his fists. — **pugilistic**, *a.* [From *L. pugil*, boxer.]

**pugnacious** (pug-nā'shus), *a.* Combative; quarrelsome. — **pugnaciously**, *adv.* — **pugnacity**, *n.* [L. *pugnax—pugno*, fight.]

**puisne** (pū'ni), *a.* In law, inferior in rank, as certain judges in England. [O. Fr. from *puis*, after, and *né*, born.]

**puissant** (pū's-ant), *a.* 1. Powerful. 2. Forcible. — **puissantly**, *adv.* — **puissance**, *n.* [Fr.]

**puke** (pūk), *i. vt.* and *vi.* Vomit; cause to vomit. *II. n.* 1. Vomiting. 2. Emetic. 3. Disgusting person.

**pulehritude** (pul'kri-tūd), *n.* Beauty; grace, esp. of the soul. [L.]

**pule** (pūl), *vi.* Cry, whimper, or whine, like a child. — **puler**, *n.* [From Fr. *piauler*. Imitative.]

**pull** (pol), *i. vt.* and *vi.* Draw forcibly; tear; pluck; row. *II. n.* 1. Act of pulling. 2. Struggle; contest. 3. Handle, knob, etc. 4. Influence. [A. S. *pullian*.] [disadvantage.]

**pullback** (pol'bak), *n.* Drawback; pullet (pol'et), *n.* Young hen. [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, hen.]

**pulley** (pol'i), *n.* Apparatus consisting of one or more wheels turning upon an axis, and having a groove in which a cord runs, used for raising weights. — *pl.* pulleys. [A. S. *pullian*. Fr. *poulie*.]

**pulmonary** (pul'mo-nār-i), *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. [L. *pulmo*, lung.]

**pulmonic** (pul-mon'ik), *i. a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. *II. n.* 1. Medicine for disease of the lungs. 2. One affected by disease of the lungs.

**pulp** (pulp), *n.* Soft fleshy part of bodies; soft part of plants, esp. of fruits; any soft mass. [L. *pulpā*.]

**pulpit** (pol'pit), *n.* 1. Elevated place in a church where the sermon is delivered. 2. Preachers in general; preaching. [L. *pulpitum*, stage. Etymology unknown.]

**pulpous** (pulp'us), *a.* Consisting of or resembling pulp; soft. — **pulpousness**, *n.* [L. *pulpiness*, *n.*]

**pulpy** (pulp'i), *a.* Like pulp; soft. —



Pulleys.

**pulque** (pol'ke), *n.* Mexican fermented drink made from the juice of the agave.

**pulse** (pul'sāt), *vi.* Throb; beat.—**pulsation**, *n.* [L. *pulso*, freq. of *pello*, drive.]

**pulsator** (pul-sā'tūr), *n.* 1. Beater. 2. Pulsometer. 3. Device used in diamond mining; shaker.

**pulse** (puls), *n.* 1. Beating of the heart and the arteries. 2. Pulsation; vibration.—**pulse-glass**, two bulbs connected by a tube, with which they form right angles, all of glass, partly filled with alcohol, and having the air exhausted. If one bulb is grasped by the hand, a lively ebullition takes place at once in the other bulb. [Fr. *pouls*—L. *pulsus*—*pello*, *pulsus*. See PULSATE.]

**pulse** (puls), *n.* 1. Edible seeds of leguminous plants, as beans, peas, etc. 2. Plant producing such seeds. [L. *puls*, porridge.]

**pulsimeter** (pul-sim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse.

**pulsometer** (pul-som'e-tēr), *n.* Kind of steam-condensing vacuum pump.

**pulveraceous** (pul-vēr-ā'she-us), **pulverulent** (pul-vēr'ō-lent), *a.* Dusty; powdery.

**pulverize** (pul-vēr-iz), *vt.* Reduce to dust or fine powder.—**pulverization**, *n.* [From L. *pulvis*, dust.]

**puma** (pū'ma), *n.* Carnivorous animal, of the cat kind, plain reddish-brown; American lion; cougar. [Peruvian.]

**pumice** (pum'is), *n.* Hard, light, spongy, volcanic mineral.—**pumiceous** (pū-mish'e-us), **pumiciform**, **pumicose**, *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, pumice. [A. S. *pumic* (*-stan*), pumice (*-stone*)—L. *pumex*—*spumex*—*spuma*, foam.]

**pummel**. Same as POMMEL.

**pump** (pump), *n.* 1. Machine for raising or moving water or other fluids. II. *vt.* 1. Raise with a pump. 2. Draw out information by artful questions. III. *vi.* Work a pump. [Ger. *pumpe* (for *plumpe*). Imitative.]

**pump** (pump), *n.* Thin-soled, low shoe used in dancing. [Fr. *pompe*.]

**pumpnickel** (pom'pēr-nik-l), *n.* Dark brown bread made of unbolted rye. [Ger.]

**pumpkin** (pump'kin or pung'kin), *n.* Plant of gourd family with edible fruit. [Fr. *pompon*—Gr. *pepon*, melon.]

**pun** (pun), *i. vt.* [pun'ning; punned.] Play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning. II. *n.* Play upon words. [A. S. *punian*, pound, beat.]

**punatoo** (pun-a-tō'), *n.* Preserve made of the fruit of the palmyra palm. [Ceylon.]

**punch** (punch), *n.* Beverage, originally of five ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice. [Hind. *panch*, five.]

**punch** (punch). I. *vt.* Prick or pierce with something sharp; perforate with a steel tool. II. *n.* Tool for stamping or perforating; kind of awl. [Form of PUNCHEON.]

**punch** (punch). I. *vt.* Strike, esp. by thrusting out the fist. II. *n.* Stroke or blow. [Prob. a corr. of PUNISH.]

**punch** (punch), *n.* Short, humpbacked male figure in a puppet-show. [It. *pulcinello*—L. *pullus*, young animal.]

**punccheon** (pun'chun), *n.* Steel tool with one end for stamping or perforating metal plates. [O. Fr. *poisson*, bodkin—L. *punctio*, puncture.]

**punccheon** (pun'chun), *n.* Cask; liquid measure of from 72 to 120 gallons. [O. Fr. *poisson*, cask.]

**punctilio** (pungk-til'i-ō), *n.* Nice point in behavior or ceremony; nicety in forms. [Sp. *puntillo*, dim. of *punto*—L. *punctum*, point.]

**punctilious** (pungk-til'i-us), *a.* Very exact in behavior or ceremony.—**punctiliously**, *adv.*—**punctiliousness**, *n.*

**punctual** (pungk-tū'al), *a.* 1. Exact in keeping time and appointments. 2. Done at the exact time.—**punctually**, *adv.*—**punctuality**, *n.* [Fr. *ponctuel*—L. *punctum*, point.]

**punctuate** (pungk-tū-āt), *vt.* Mark with points; divide sentences by certain marks.—**punctuation**, *n.*

**puncture** (pungk-tūr), *i. n.* Small hole made with a sharp point. II. *vt.* Pierce with a pointed instrument. [L. *punctura*—*pungo*.]

**pundit** (pun'dit), *n.* Learned Brahman; learned man. [Hind. *pandit*.]

**pung** (pung), *n.* Rude, low box-sleigh. [New England. Cf. Low Ger. *pungwagen*, truck.]

**pungent** (pun'jent), *a.* 1. Pricking or acrid to taste or smell. 2. Keen; sarcastic.—**pungently**, *adv.*—**pungency**, *n.* [L. *pungens*—*pungo*, prick.]

**Punic** (pū'nik), *a.* Relating to the Carthaginians; treacherous.

**punish** (pun'ish), *vt.* Exact a penalty; cause loss or pain for a fault or crime.

**punishable**, *a.*—**punishment**, *n.* Loss or pain inflicted for a crime or fault. [Fr. *punir*, *punissant*—L. *punire*—*poena*, penalty.]

*Syn.* Chasten; castigate; discipline.

**punitive** (pū'nī-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to punishment.

**punk** (punk), *n.* 1. Dry decayed wood. 2. Kind of fungus used as tinder.

**punkah** (pung'kā), *n.* Large fan suspended from the ceiling of a room. [Hind. *pankha*.]

**punster** (pun'stēr), *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning.

**punt** (punt), *I. n.* 1. Flat-bottomed boat. 2. Act of punting a football. II. *vt.* 1. Propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river. 2. Kick a dropped football before it reaches the ground. [A. S. —*L. ponto*, pontoon.]

**puny** (pū'ni), *a.* [pu'nier; pu'niest.] Small; feeble; inferior in size or strength. [Doublet of PUISNE.]

**pup**, *n.* Same as PUPPY.

**pupa** (pū'pa), *n.* [*pl.* pupæ (pū'pē) or pupes (pū'pēs).] Insect inclosed in a case before its development; chrysalis. [*L. pupa*, girl, doll, fem. of *pupus*, boy.]

**pupil** (pū'pil), *n.* 1. One under the care of a tutor; scholar. 2. Circular opening of the iris; black of the eye. — **pupil-**

**age**, *n.* — **pupil-**

**lary**, *a.* [*L. pupillus*, dim. of *pupus*, boy.]

**puppet** (pup'et), *n.* 1. Small image moved by wires. 2. One entirely under the control of another. [O. Fr. *poupette*, doll.]

**puppy** (pup'i), *n.* 1. Young dog; whelp. 2. Impertinent, conceited young man. — **puppyism**, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, doll.]

**purblind** (pūr'blind), *a.* Dim-sighted; near-sighted. — **purblindness**, *n.* [For *pure-blind*, wholly blind.]

**purchasable** (pūr'chas-ə-bl), *a.* That may be purchased.

**purchase** (pūr'chas), *I. vt.* Obtain by buying or labor, danger, etc. II. *n.* 1. Act of purchasing. 2. That which is purchased. 3. Mechanical advantage in moving bodies. — **purchaser**, *n.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, pursue.]

**pure** (pūr), *a.* 1. Free from admixture; not adulterated. 2. Free from guilt or defilement. — **purely**, *adv.* — **pureness**, *n.* [*L. purus*.]

*Syn.* Clear; real; mere; innocent; chaste; modest; guileless; spotless.

**purgation** (pūr-gā'shun), *n.* Purging; clearing. [*L. purgatio*.]

**purgative** (pūr-ga-tiv), *I. a.* Cleansing; having the power of evacuating the intestines. II. *n.* Medicine that evacuates. [*L. purgativus*.]

**purgatory** (pūr'ga-tō-ri), *n.* According to R. Catholic and some eastern religions, place or state in which souls after death are purified from venial sins. — **purgatorial** (pūr-ga-tō-ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

**purge** (pūrj), *I. vt.* 1. Carry off whatever is impure or superfluous. 2. Clear from guilt. 3. Evacuate, as the bowels. 4. Clarify, as liquors. II. *vi.* 1. Become pure by clarifying. 2. Have frequent evacuations. [*L. purgo* — *purus*, pure, and *ago*, make.]

**purification** (pūr-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* Act of purifying. [*L. purificatio*.]

**purificator** (pūr-i-fī-kā-tar), *n.* Cloth for cleansing before oblations and after ablutions in the mass.

**purificatory** (pūr-i-fī-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to purify or cleanse.

**purify** (pūr-i-fī), *vt.* [pur'ifying; puri-fied.] Make pure; free from uncleanness or guilt. II. *vi.* Become pure. — **purifier**, *n.* One who or that which makes pure. [F. *purifier* — *L. purifico* — *purus*, pure, and *facio*, make.]

**purist** (pūr'ist), *n.* One who is excessively nice in the choice of words or severe in literary criticism.

**Puritan** (pūr'i-tan), *I. n.* 1. One of a religious party in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts marked by rigid purity in doctrine and practice. 2. Founders of colony of Massachusetts Bay at Salem and Boston, 1628-30. II. *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans. — **Puritanic** (pūr-i-tan'ik), *a.* Like a Puritan; rigid; exact. — **Puritanism** (pūr'i-tan-izm), *n.* Notions or practice of Puritans.

**purity** (pūr-i-ti), *n.* Being pure.

**purl** (pūr), *I. vi.* Flow with a murmuring sound; ripple; eddy; curl. II. *n.* Soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among stones. [Imitative.]

**purlieu** (pūr'lū), *n.* Borders; environs. [O. Fr. *puralee*, (translation of *L. perambulatio*, survey).]

**purloin** (pūr-loin'), *vt.* Steal; plagiarize. — **purloin'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *purloignier*, carry away, — *L. prolon-go*.]

**purple** (pūr'pl), *I. n.* 1. Color of blended blue and red. 2. Purple cloth, or robe, orig. worn only by royalty; robe of honor. II. *a.* Red and blue blended. [O. Fr. *porpre* — *L. purpura* — Gr. *porphyra*, purple-fish.]



**purport** (pŭr'pōrt). I. *n.* Design; signification. II. *vt.* Mean. [O. Fr. *pur*, — *L. pro*, for, and Fr. *porter*, carry.]

**purpose** (pŭr'pus). I. *n.* 1. Intention. — **pur'posely**, *adv.* With purpose; intentionally [O. Fr. *purposer*, form of *proposer*, propose.]

*Syn.* Aim; end; purport; determination; idea; plan. See DESIGN.

**purposeless** (pŭr'pus-less), *a.* Without purpose or effect; aimless.

**purr**, **pur** (pŭr). I. *vi.* Utter a murmuring sound, as a cat. II. *n.* (also **purr'ing**). Low, murmuring sound of a cat. [Imitative.]

**purse** (pŭrs). I. *n.* 1. Small bag for money. 2. Sum of money. 3. Treasury. II. *vt.* 1. Put into a purse. 2. Contract as the mouth of a purse; contract into folds. [O. Fr. *borse* (Fr. *bourse*) — Low *L. bursa* — Gr. *byrsa*, skin, hide.]

**purse-proud** (pŭrs'prou), *a.* Proud of one's wealth; insolent from wealth.

— **purse'-pride**, *n.*

**purser** (pŭr'sēr), *n.* Officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing and accounts of a ship; paymaster. — **pur'sership**, *n.*

**pursuance** (pŭr-sŭ'ans), *n.* Act of following out; process; consequence.

**pursuant** (pŭr-sŭ'ant), *a.* Consonant; conformable; in consequence.

**pursue** (pŭr-sŭ), *vt.* Follow in order to overtake; chase; prosecute; seek; be engaged in; continue. — **pursu'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *poursuir* — *L. prosequor* — *pro*, onwards, and *sequor*, follow.]

**pursuit** (pŭr-sŭt'), *n.* 1. Act of pursuing, following, or going after. 2. Endeavor to attain; occupation.

**pursy** (pŭr'si), *a.* Puffy; fat and short-winded. — **pur'siness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pourcif*.]

**purulence** (pŭr'ō-lens), **purulency** (pŭr'ō-len-si), *n.* Forming of pus.

**purulent** (pŭr'ō-lent), *a.* Consisting of, full of, or resembling, pus or matter. — **pu'rulently**, *adv.*

**purvey** (pŭr-vē), *vt.* and *vi.* Provide, esp. with conveniences; procure. — **purveyance** (pŭr-vā'ans), *n.* — **purveyor** (pŭr-vā'ūr), *n.* [O. Fr. *pourvoir* — *L. provideo*. See PROVIDE.]

**purview** (pŭr-vŭ), *n.* 1. Body or scope of a law. 2. Field; sphere; scope. [O. Fr. *pourvieu*, provided.]

**pus** (pus), *n.* Product of suppuration; matter. [*L.* — root of *puteo*, smell bad.]

**push** (posh). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Press against; drive by pressure. 2. Press forward; urge. 3. Press hard; crowd. 4. Advance persistently. [Fr. *pousser* — *L. pulso*, freq. of *pello*, drive.]

**pushing** (posh'ing), *a.* Enterprising; vigorous.

**pusillanimous** (pŭ-sil-an'i-mus), *a.* Mean-spirited; cowardly. — **pusillan'iously**, *adv.* — **pusillan'iousness**, **pusillanim'ity**, *ns.* [*L.* — *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, mind.]

**puss** (pos), *n.* 1. Familiar name for a cat. 2. Hare, in sportsmen's language. [Prob. imitative of a cat's spitting.]

**pussy** (pos'i), *n.* [*pl.* pussies.] Dim. of puss. — **pussy-cat**, *n.* 1. Cat. 2. Soft catkin of the willow. — **pussy-willow**, *n.* Common Amer. willow.

**pustule** (pus'tul), *n.* Small pimple containing pus. [*L. pustula* — *pus*.]

**put** (pŭt). I. *vt.* [put'ting; put.] 1. Drive into action. 2. Throw suddenly. [Prob. imitative of a cat's spitting.]

3. Lay, or deposit. 4. Bring into any state. 5. Offer; propose. 6. Apply.

II. *vi.* Move; go; steer. III. *n.* 1. Thrust; throw. 2. Game at cards. 3. Contract by which one buys the privilege of "putting" (delivering) to another certain stocks, etc., at a fixed price and date. The opposite privilege of demanding delivery is termed "call." — *Be put to it*, be hard pressed, embarrassed. — *Put back*, hinder; delay; restore; set to an earlier time, as the hands of a clock. — *Put by*, turn away; save up; store up. — *Put off*, push off from land; postpone. — *Put out*, thrust out; drive out; destroy, as eyes; hold forth, as hands; extinguish; publish; confuse; offend; expend; invest. — *Put up*, bear; overlook; pack; restore to its ordinary place, as a sword, when not in use. [A. S. *potian*, thrust.]

**putative** (pŭ'ta-tiv), *a.* Commonly supposed; reputed. [*L. putativus*.]

**put log** (pŭt'log), *n.* Timber resting with one end in a hole of the wall, and supporting a floor of a scaffold.

**putrefaction** (pŭ-tre-fak'shun), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; rottenness; corruption.

**putrefactive** (pŭ-tre-fak'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, putrefaction.

**putrefy** (pŭ-tre-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* [pŭ'tre-fying; pŭ'trefied.] Make or become putrid or rotten; corrupt. [See PUTRID.]

**putrescent** (pŭ-tres'ent), *a.* Becoming putrid. — **putres'cence**, *n.*

**putrid** (pŭ'trid), *a.* In a state of putrefaction. — **putrid'ity**, **put'ridness**, *ns.* [*L. putridus* — *puter*, rotten, — *puteo*, smell offensively.]

**putt** (put). I. *vi.* In golf, strike when the ball lies near the hole. II. *n.* Stroke aiming at putting the ball in a hole.

**putter** (pŭt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who puts. 2. One who hauls coal underground. 3. In *golf*, short shafted club.

**putter** (pŭt'ēr), *vi.* See **POTTER**.

**putti** (pŭt'i), *n. pl.* Nude cupids, as represented in paintings. [*It. pl. of putto*, child.]

**putty** (pŭt'i), *I. n.* Cement of whiting and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows. *II. vt.* [put'tying; put'tied.] Fix or fill up with putty. [*O. Fr. potée*, that which is in a pot.]

**puzzle** (puz'l), *I. n.* Perplexity; something to try the ingenuity, as a riddle. *II. vt.* Pose; perplex. *III. vi.* Be bewildered.—**puzzler**, *n.* [From *Fr. opposer*, oppose.]

*Syn.* Bewilder; confuse; confound; nonplus; disconcert; entangle; abash.

**pygmy** (pig'mi), *n.* Dwarf; diminutive thing.—**pygmean** (pig'mē-an),

**pyg'my**, *a.* Like a pygmy; dwarfish. [*Gr. Pygmaïot*, the Pygmies, fabled to be of the length of a *pygmy*=13½ inches (measured from the elbow to the knuckles)—*pygme*, *fist. L. pugnus*.]

**pygopod** (pig'ō-pod), *a.* Having the legs inserted far back, as a grebe. [*Gr. pyge*, rump, and *pous*, foot.]

**pyjamas**. Same as **PAJAMAS**.

**pyic** (pī'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pus. [*Gr. —pyon*, pus.]

**pylon** (pī'lon), *n.* Monumental entrance, in Egyptian architecture. [*Gr.*]

**pyloric** (pī-lor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

**pylorus** (pī-lō'rus), *n.* [*pl. pylori*.] Lower orifice of the stomach. [*Gr.* = gatekeeper.] [*al pyre*.]

**pyral** (pī'ral), *a.* Pertaining to a funeral.

**pyramid** (pī'r-a-mid), *n.* 1. Solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point. 2. *pl.* "The Pyramids" or great monuments of Egypt. [*Gr. pyramis*.]



Pyramids, Egypt.

**pyramidal** (pī-rām'i-dal), **pyrami-dic** (pī-r-a-mid'ik), **pyramid'ical**, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

**pyrargyrite** (pī-rār'ji-rit), *n.* Kind of silver ore, compound of sulphide of silver and antimony.

**pyre** (pīr), *n.* Pile of wood, etc., on which the dead are burned. [*Gr. pyra*, —*pyr*, fire.]

**pyretic** (pī-ret'ik), *I. a.* Feverish. *II. n.* Remedy for fever. [*Gr.—pyr*, fire.]

**pyriform** (pī-rī-farm), *a.* Pear-shaped. [*L.—pirum*, pear.]

**pyrite** (pī'rīt), *n.* Very hard, lustrous, yellow mineral, used in manufacturing sulphur and sulphuric acid.

**pyrites** (pī-rīt'ēz), *n.* Native compound of sulphur with other metals, so called because it strikes fire when struck against steel. — **pyritic**, **pyrit'ical**, *a.* [*L.—Gr. pyr*, fire.]

**pyro-**, *suffix.* Denoting fire or heat. Often it means: pertaining to, or obtained from — when subjected to heat, as in *pyro-acetic*, *pyro-citric*, etc. [*Gr. pyr*, fire.]

**pyro-electricity** (pī'rō-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* Electricity produced in a crystalized body by change of temperature alone.

**pyrograph** (pī'rō-grāf), *n.* Instrument for engraving on wood or leather by means of a red-hot metallic point.

—**pyrography** (pī-rō-grā-fī), *n.* Process of reproducing designs on wood by means of heated metallic rollers or plates. [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *graphein*, write.]

**pyrometer** (pī-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring temperatures too high to be measured by a mercury thermometer. [watery rising. [*Gr.*]

**pyrosis** (pī-rō'sis), *n.* Water-brash;

**pyrotechnic** (pī-rō-tek'nik or pī'rō-), **pyrotechn'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to fireworks.

**pyrotechnies** (pī-rō-tek'nik or pī'rō-), **pyrotechny** (pī'rō-tek-ni), *n.* Art of making fireworks. — **pyrotechnist** (pī-rō-tek-nist or pī'rō-), *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *technē*, art.]

**pyroxylic** (pī-roks-il'ik), *a.* Made by distilling wood.

**Pyrrhonic** (pī-rōn'ik), *a.* Relating to Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher, who taught that skepticism is the foundation of happiness.

**python** (pī'thon), *n.* Large serpent, nearly allied to the boa. [*Gr. python*, a great serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.]

**pythoness** (pith'on-es), *n.* Priestess of the oracle of Apollo at Pytho, the oldest name of Delphi, in Greece.

**pythonic** (pī-thon'ik), *a.* Pretending to foretell future events like the Pythoness; oracular.

**pythonism** (pith'on-izm), *n.* Art of predicting events by divination. — **pythonist**, *n.*

**pyx** (piks), *n.* 1. In the R. C. Church, the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration. 2. At the British Mint, the box containing sample coins. [*Gr. pyxis—pyxos* (*L. buxus*), box-tree, box-wood.]

**Q** (*kū*), *n.* Seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. Always followed by *u*, and the two letters are usually sounded like *kw*, as in *queer*, but like *k* in a

few French words, as in *coquette*, etc.

**quab** (*kwob*), *n.* Unfedged bird; anything immature. [Etym. doubtful.]

**quack** (*kwak*). I. *vt.* 1. Cry like a duck. 2. Boast. 3. Practice as a quack. II. *vt.* Doctor by quackery. III. *n.* 1. Cry of a duck. 2. Boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical skill; mountebank. IV. *a.* Used by quacks. [Imitative.]

**quackery** (*kwak'ēr-i*), *n.* Pretensions or practice of a quack, esp. in medicine.

**Quadragesima** (*kwod-ra-jēs-i-ma*), *n.* Lent.—**quadragesimal**, *a.* Belonging to, or used in. Lent. [L.=40 (days).]

**quadrangle** (*kwod-rang-gl*). *n.* 1. Square surrounded by buildings. 2. In *geom.* Plane figure having four equal sides and angles.—**quadrangular** (*kwod-rang-gū-lar*), *a.* Of the form of a quadrangle.—**quadrangularity**, *adv.* [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, angle.]

**quadrant** (*kwod'rānt*). *n.* 1. In *geom.* Fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°. 2. Instrument consisting of the quadrant of a circle graduated in degrees, used for taking altitudes.—

**quadrantal** (*kwod-ran'tāl*), *a.* [L. *quadrans*=*quatuor*, four.]

**quadrat** (*kwod'rāt*), *n.* Piece of type metal used in spacing. Abbreviated *quad.* [See **QUADRATE**.]

**quadrated** (*kwod'rāt*). I. *a.* 1. Squared; having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Divisible into four equal parts. 3. Balanced; exact; suited. II. *n.* Square figure. III. *vi.* Square or agree; correspond. [L. *quadratus*, *p. p.* of *quadro*, make four-cornered.]

**quadratic** (*kwod-rat'ik*), *a.* Pertaining to, containing or denoting, a square.

**quadrature** (*kwod'ra-tūr*), *n.* 1. Squaring; esp. in *geom.*, the finding, exactly or approximately, of a square that shall be equal to a given figure of some other shape. 2. Position of a heavenly body when 90° distant from another.

**quadrennial** (*kwod-ren'i-āl*), *a.* 1. Comprising four years. 2. Once in four years.—**quadrennially**, *adv.* [L. *quadrennis*=*quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.]

**quadriga** (*kwod-rī-ga*), *n.* Roman two-wheeled car or chariot, drawn by four horses harnessed all abreast. [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, yoke.]

**quadrilateral** (*kwod-ri-lat'ēr-al*). I. *a.* Having four sides. II. *n.* In *geom.* Plane figure having four sides. [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *latus*, side.]

**quadrille** (*ka-dril'*), *n.* Dance made up of sets of dancers containing four coupleseach. [Fr.]

**quadrillion** (*kwod-ril'yun*), *n.* See **NUMERATION**.

**quadrinomial** (*kwod-ri-nō'mi-āl*), *a.* Consisting of four terms. [L. *quatuor*, and *nomen*, name.]

**quadroon** (*kwod-rōn'*), *n.* Offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [Fr. *quarteron*.]



Foot, Sole, Hand,  
of a young gorilla.

**quadrumanous** (*kwod-rō'ma-nus*), *a.* Having the feet formed very much like hands, as monkeys, the great toes being opposable like thumbs.

**quadruped** (*kwod'rō-ped*), *n.* Four-footed animal.—**quadrupedal** (*kwod'rō-pe-dal*), *a.* Having four feet. [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *pes*, foot.]

**quadruple** (*kwod'rō-pl*). I. *a.* Fourfold. II. *n.* Four times the quantity or number. III. *vt.* Increase fourfold. [L.]

**quadruplet** (*kwod'rō-plet*), *n.* One of four born at a single birth.

**quadruplex** (*kwod'rō-pleks*), *a.* Fourfold; quadruple. [L.]

**quadruplicate** (*kwod'rō'pli-kāt*). I. *a.* Made fourfold. II. *vt.* Make fourfold.—**quadruplication**, *n.* [L.—*quatuor*, four, and *plico*, fold.]

**quaere** (*kwērē*). Inquire, seek [L. imperative of *quaero*.]

**quaff** (*kwāf*). I. *vt.* Drink in large draughts. II. *vi.* Drink largely.—**quaffer**, *n.* [Scot. *queff*, *quatch*, drinking-cup.]

**quagga** (*kwag'a*), *n.* Quadruped of South Africa, like the ass in form and the zebra in color. [Hottentot.]

**quaggy** (*kwag'i*), *a.* Of the nature of a quagmire.

**quagmire** (*kwag'mir*), *n.* Wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet. [QUAKE and MIRE.]

*Syn.* Fen; swamp; slough; morass.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wq<sup>12</sup>;  
mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**quail** (kwāl), *vi.* Cower; fail in spirit. [A. S. *cwealan*, suffer, die. Cf. Ger. *qual*, torment.]

**quail** (kwāl), *n.* Migratory bird like the partridge, found in every country from the Cape of Good Hope to the North Cape. [O. Fr. *quaille*.]



Quail.

**quaint** (kwānt), *a.* Neat; unusual; odd; whimsical.

**quaintly**, *adv.*

**quaintness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *cointe* — L. *cognitus*, known.]

*Syn.* Curious; fanciful; antique.

**quake** (kwāk), *i. vi.* Tremble, esp. with cold and fear. *II. n.* Vibration.

**—quakingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *cwacian*.]

**Quaker** (kwā'kēr), *n.* One of the Society of Friends. **—Quakerism**, *n.* Tenets of the Quakers. **—quaker-gun**, *n.* Wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy. [may be modified.]

**qualifiable** (kwō'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* That

**qualification** (kwō'i-fi-kā'shun), *n.*

1. Quality that fits a person for a place, etc. 2. Restriction; mitigation.

**qualify** (kwō'i-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make

or become suitable or capable. 2.

Limit; particularize; mitigate. —

**—qualifier**, *n.* [Fr. *qualifier* — L.

*qualis*, of what sort, and *facto*, make.]

*Syn.* Fit; adapt; prepare.

**qualitative** (kwō'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to quality. 2. In *chem.* Determining the nature of components.

**quality** (kwō'i-ti), *n.* 1. Condition; sort. 2. Property; peculiar power; attribute. 3. Acquisition; accomplishment. 4. Character; rank. 5. Superior birth or character. [L. *qualitas*.]

**qualm** (kwām), *n.* 1. Sudden attack of illness. 2. Scruple of conscience. —

**qualmish**, *a.* Affected with a disposition to vomit. [A. S. *cwealm*, pestilence, death. Cf. Ger. *qualm*, vapor.]

**quandary** (kwon'da-ri), *n.* State of uncertainty. [Irel. *vandraethi*.]

**quantitative** (kwon'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to quantity. 2. Measurable in quantity. 3. In *chem.* Determining the relative proportions of components.

**quantity** (kwon'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Amount; bulk; size. 2. Determinate amount, sum or bulk. 3. Large portion. 4. In *logic*, extent of a conception. 5. In *gram.* Measure of a syllable. 6. In *music*, relative duration of a tone. 7. In *math.* Anything which can be increased, divided, or measured.

**quantum** (kwon'tum), *n.* Quantity; amount. [L. = how great, how much.]

**quarantine** (kwor'an-tēn), *i. n.* [*Orig.* forty] days during which a ship suspected to be infected with a contagious disease, is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore. *II. vt.* Prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection. [L. *quadraginta*, forty.]

**quarrel** (kwor'el), *i. n.* Angry dispute; breach of friendship; brawl. *II. vt.* Dispute violently; fight; disagree.

*Syn.* Broil; wrangle; feud.

**quarrelsome** (kwor'el-sum), *a.* Disposed to quarrel; brawling; easily provoked. — **quarrelsomeness**, *n.*

**quarry** (kwor'i), *i. n.* Place where stone is taken from the earth, for building or other purposes. *II. vt.* Dig or take from a quarry. [O. Fr. *quarriere*, place where stones are squared.]

**quarry** (kwor'i), *n.* Object of the chase, as the game which a hawk or hunter is pursuing or has killed.

**quarryman** (kwor'i-man), **quarrier** (kwor'i-ēr), *n.* Man who works in a quarry.

**quart** (kwart), *n.* 1. Fourth part of a gallon, or two pints. 2. Vessel containing two pints. [L. *quartus*, fourth.]

**quartan** (kwar'tan), *a.* Occurring every fourth day, as an intermittent fever or ague.

**quarter** (kwar'tēr), *i. n.* 1. Fourth part; specifically,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a year, dollar, hundredweight, ton, moon's period, slaughtered animal, etc. 2. Cardinal point; region of a hemisphere. 3. Division of a town, etc. 4. Place of lodging, as for soldiers, esp. in *pl.* 5. Mercy granted to a disabled antagonist. 6. Part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern. *II. vt.* 1. Divide into four equal parts. 2. Divide into parts or compartments. 3. Furnish with quarters; lodge. [Fr. *quartier*.]

**quarter-day** (kwar'tēr-dā), *n.* Last day of a quarter of a year on which rent or interest is paid in England.

**quarter-deck** (kwar'tēr-dek), *n.* Part of the deck of a ship abait the mainmast.

**quartered-oak**, *n.* Oak timbersawed into quarters, so as to show the edge grain.

**quarterly** (kwar'tēr-li), *i. a.* 1. Consisting of or containing a fourth part. 2. Happening or done once in each quarter of a year. *II. adv.* Once a quarter. *III. n.* Periodical published four times a year.

**quartermaster** (kwar'tēr-mās-tēr), *n.* 1. Officer who looks after the quarters of the soldiers, and attends to the supplies. 2. Naval petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, etc.

**quarter** (kwar'tēr), *n.* 1. Fourth of a pint; gill. 2. Fourth of a peck, or of a stone. 3. Four-pound loaf of bread.

**quarter-round**, *n.* Echinus or ovolo.

**quarter-sessions** (kwar'tēr-sesh-uns), *n. pl.* English county or borough sessions of court held quarterly.

**quarter-staff** (kwar'tēr-stāf), *n.* Long staff or weapon of defence, grasped at a quarter of its length from the end and at the middle.

**quartette**, **quartet** (kwar-tet'), *n.* 1. Musical composition of four parts, for voices or instruments. 2. Stanza of four lines. 3. Four persons performing together.

**quarto** (kwar'tō), *I. a.* Having the sheet folded into four leaves. *II. n.* [*pl.* quartos (kwar'tōz).] Book of a quarto size.

**quartz** (kwarts), *n.* Mineral composed of pure silica, the origin of most of the sea-sand; rock crystal.—**quartz-ose** (kwarts'ōs), *a.* Of or like quartz. [*Ger. quartz.*]

**quash** (kwash), *vt.* Crush; subdue; extinguish suddenly and completely; annul; make void. [*L. quasso—quatio, shake.*] [*L.*]

**quasi** (kwā'si), *a.* In a manner; as if.

**quassia** (kwosh'i-a), *n.* So. American tree, with bitter wood and bark.

**quaternary** (kwa-tēr'ni-ā), *I. a. 1.* Consisting of four; by fours. 2. More recent than the upper tertiary. *II. n.* Number four. [*L. quaternarius.*]

**quaternate** (kwa-tēr'nāt), *a.* Consisting of four; succeeding by fours. [*L. quaterni, four each.*]

**quaternion** (kwa-tēr'ni-un), *n. 1.* The number four. 2. File of four soldiers. [*L. quaternio.*]

**quaternions** (kwa-tēr'ni-uns), *n.* Kind of calculus or method of mathematical investigation.

**quatrain** (kwotrān or kā'trān), *n.* Stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. [*Fr.*]

**quatrefoil** (kā'tēr-foil), *n.* Ornamental figure, being an opening in tracery divided by cusps into four leaves. [*L. quatuor, four, and folium, leaf.*]

**quaver** (kwā'vēr), *I. vi. 1.* Shake. 2. Sing or play with tremulous modulations. *II. n. 1.* Vibration of the voice. 2. Note in music =  $\frac{1}{2}$  a crotchet or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a semibreve. [*Allied to QUIVER.*]

**quay** (kē), *n.* Wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels. [*Fr. quai.*]

**quean** (kwēn), *n.* Saucy girl; hussy. [*Same as QUEEN.*]

**queasy** (kwē'zi), *a. 1.* Sick; squeamish; inclined to vomit. 2. Causing nausea. 3. Fastidious.—**queasily**, *adv.*—**quea'siness**, *n.* [*Norw. keets,* sickness after a debauch.]

**queen** (kwēn), *n. 1.* Wife of a king. 2. Female sovereign. 3. Best or chief of her kind.—**queenly**, *a.* Like a queen; becoming or suitable to a queen.—**queen-bee**, *n.* Fully developed female bee in a hive or nest.—



Queen.



HONEY BEES.

Worker.



Drone.

**queen-dowager**, widow of a king.—**queen-mother**, mother of the reigning king or queen.—**queen-regent**, *n.* Queen who holds the crown in her own right.—**queen's ware**, *n.* English glazed earthenware of a creamy color. [*A. S. cwen, woman.*]

**queer** (kwēr), *a.* Odd; singular; quaint.—**queerly**, *adv.*—**queerness**, *n.*—*The Queer*, in U. S., counterfeit money. [*Ger. queer, oblique.*]

*Syn.* Droll; whimsical; eccentric; strange; curious; extraordinary.

**quell** (kwel), *vt.* Crush; subdue; allay.

**quell'er**, *n.* [*A. S. cwellan, kill.*]

**quench** (kwench), *vt.* Put out; destroy; check; allay.—**quench'able**, *a.*—**quench'less**, *a.* [*A. S. cwencan.*]

**querimonious** (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* Complaining. [*L.*] [*A. S. cweorn.*]

**quern** (kwēr'n), *n.* Hand grain mill.

**querist** (kwēr'rist), *n.* Questioner.

**querulous** (kwer'ō-lus), *a.* Complaining; discontented.—**quer'ulously**, *adv.*—**quer'ulousness**, *n.*

**query** (kwēr'i), *I. n. 1.* Inquiry or question. 2. Mark of interrogation (?).

*II. vt. 1.* Inquire into; question; doubt of. 2. Mark with a query. *III. vi.* Question.—**quer'ist**, *n.* [*L. quaere, imperative of quaero, inquire.*]

**quest** (kwest), *n. 1.* Act of seeking; search; pursuit. 2. Request or desire.

**question** (kwes'chun), *I. n. 1.* Inquiry; examination; investigation. 2. Dispute; doubt. 3. Subject of discussion. *II. vt. 1.* Ask questions of; examine by questions; inquire of.

2. Regard as doubtful; have no confidence in. — **questioner**, *n.* [*L. quaestio—quaero, quaestum, ask.*]  
**questionable** (kwes'chun-a-bl), *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; suspicious. — **questionably**, *adv.* — **questionableness**, *n.*  
**questionnaire** (kwes'chun-nâr), *n.* Printed form with blanks for answers to questions.  
**questor** (kwes'tûr), *n.* Roman magistrate who has charge of the money affairs of the state; treasurer.  
**queue** (kû), *n.* 1. Tail-like twist of hair worn at the back of the head. 2. Line of people waiting. [See **CUE**.]  
**quibble** (kwib'l), *i. n.* Evasion; equivocation. *II. vt.* Evade a question by a play upon words; cavil; trifle in argument. — **quibbler**, *n.*  
**quick** (kwik), *i. a.* 1. Living; moving. 2. Lively; ready. 3. Pregnant. *II. adv.* Rapidly; soon. *III. n.* 1. Living animal or plant. 2. Living flesh; sensitive parts. — **quickly**, *adv.* — **quickness**, *n.* [*A. S. cwic, living.*] *Syn.* Speedy; rapid; nimble; sensitive; sprightly; eager; prompt; brisk; active. See **LIVELY**.  
**quicken** (kwik'n), *i. vt.* Make quick or alive; revive; sharpen. *II. vt.* Become alive; move with activity. — **quicken**, *n.* [*A. S. cwician.*]  
**quicklime** (kwik'lîm), *n.* Recently burnt lime, caustic or unslaked; carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid.  
**quicksand** (kwik'sand), *n.* Sand readily yielding to pressure; anything treacherous.  
**quickset** (kwik'set), *i. n.* Living plant set to grow for a hedge, particularly the hawthorn. *II. a.* Or consisting of living plants.  
**quicksighted** (kwik'si-ted), *a.* Having quick or sharp sight; quick in discernment.  
**quicksilver** (kwik'sil-vêr), *n.* Mercury, so called from its great mobility and its silver color.  
**quickstep** (kwik'step), *n.* 1. March, at rate of 3¼ miles an hour, or 110 paces a minute. 2. Lively dance; music adapted to such dance.  
**quid** (kwid), *n.* Something chewed or kept in the mouth, esp. a piece of tobacco. [*A corruption of QUID.*]  
**quiddity** (kwid'i-ti), *n.* 1. Essence of a thing. 2. Trifling nicety; cavil; captious question. [*Low L. quidditas—L. quid, what?*]  
**quidnunc** (kwid'nungk), *n.* One always on the lookout for news. [*L.= "What now?"*]

**quiescence** (kwî-es'ens), *n.* Rest; silence.  
**quiescent** (kwî-es'ent), *a.* Having or making no sound; unagitated; silent. — **quiescently**, *adv.* [*L.—quiesco, rest.*]  
**quiet** (kwî'et), *i. a.* At rest; calm. *II. n.* Repose; peace. *III. vt.* Bring to rest; stop motion; pacify; allay. — **quietly**, *adv.* — **quietness**, **quietude**, *ns.* [*L. quietus—quiesco.*] *Syn.* Still; smooth; inoffensive; not showy; noiseless. See **PEACEABLE**.  
**quietism** (kwî'et-izm), *n.* 1. Rest of the mind; mental tranquillity; apathy. 2. Doctrine that religion consists in repose of the mind and passive contemplation of the Deity. — **quietist**, *n.* One who believes in quietism.  
**quietus** (kwî-ê'tus), *n.* Final settlement or discharge. [*L.=at rest.*]  
**quill** (kwil), *i. n.* 1. Feather of a goose or other bird, used as a pen; pen; anything like a quill. 2. Spine as of a porcupine. 3. Reed on which weavers wind their thread. 4. Instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments. 5. Tube of a musical instrument. *II. vt.* 1. Plait with small round ridges like quills. 2. Wind on a quill. — **quill-driving**, *n.* Working with a pen; writing. [*Fr. quille, peg.—M. H. Ger. kîl. Cf. Ger. keil, wedge, and kegel, cone, ninepin.*]  
**quillet** (kwil'et), *n.* Trick in argument; petty quibble. [*A corr. of L. quidlibet, "what you will."*] [bordering.]  
**quilling** (kwil'ing), *n.* Narrow fluted  
**quilt** (kwilt), *i. n.* Bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them. *II. vt.* Make into a quilt; stitch together with something soft between; stitch like a quilt. [*O. Fr. cuilte—L. culcita, cushion.*]  
**quinary** (kwî'nâ-ri), *a.* Consisting of or arranged in fives. [*L. quinarîus—quinque, five.*]  
**quince** (kwins), *n.* Fruit with an acid taste, much used for preserves. [*O. Fr. coignasse—Gr. Cydonia, town in Crete.*]  
**quinine** (kwî'nîn or kwîn-ên'), *n.* Alkaline substance, obtained from the bark of the *Cinchona* tree, much used in medicine in the treatment of fevers. [*Fr.—Peruvian kino, bark.*]  
**quincangular** (kwîn-kwang'gû-lar), *a.* Having five angles. [*L. quinque, five, and ANGULAR.*]  
**quinquennial** (kwîn-kwen'yâl), *a.* 1. Occurring once in five years. 2. Lasting five years. [*L.—quinque, five, and annus, year.*]

fate, fat, task, fâr, fall, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, möve, wôlf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



**quinsy** (kwin'zi), *n.* Inflammatory sore throat. [O. Fr. *squinance* — Gr. *kynanche* — *kyn*, dog, and *ancho*, throttle.]

**quintal** (kwin-tal), *n.* Hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds. [Fr. and Sp. *quintal* — Arab. *quintar* — L. *centum*, one hundred.]

**quintessence** (kwin-tes'ens), *n.* 1. Pure essence of anything. 2. Solution of an essential oil in spirit of wine. [Fr. — L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.]

**quintile** (kwin'til), *n.* Aspect of the planets when distant from each other one fifth of the zodiac (72°).

**quintillion** (kwin-til'yun), *n.* See NUMERATION.

**quintuple** (kwin-tū-pl), *I. a.* Fivefold; in *music*, having five crotchets in a bar. *II. vt.* Make fivefold. [L. *quintuplex*.]

**quip** (kwip), *n.* Sharp sarcastic turn; jibe; quick retort. [Wel. *chwip*, quick turn.]

**quire** (kwir), *n.* Collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold. [O. Fr. *quaier* (Fr. *cahier*) — L. *quatuor*, four.]

**Quirites** (kwir-î-tēz), *n.* Romans in their civic capacity.

**quirk** (kwērk), *n.* 1. Quick turn; artful evasion; quibble. 2. Taunt; retort. 3. Slight conceit. — **quirk'ish**, *a.* [Allied to QUIP.]

**quit** (kwit), *I. vt.* [quit'ting; quit'ted.] 1. Release from obligation or accusation; acquit. 2. Depart from; give up. 3. Clear by full performance. *II. a.* Set free; acquitted; released from obligation. — *Be quits*, be even with one. — *Quit one's self*, behave. [Fr. *quitter* — L. *quietus*, quiet.]

*Syn.* Relinquish. See ABANDON.

**quitch-grass** (kwich-grās), *n.* Troublesome weed-grass, spreading by means of rootstalks. [From QUICK.]

**quitclaim** (kwit'klām), *I. vt.* Give up all title to. *II. n.* Deed of release.

**quite** (kwit), *adv.* 1. Completely. 2. Considerably. [Form of QUIT.]

**quit-rent** (kwit-rent), *n.* Rent on British manors by which the tenants are quit or discharged from other service.

**quittance** (kwit'ans), *n.* Discharge from a debt or obligation.

**quiver** (kwiv'ēr), *n.* Case for arrows. [O. Fr. *cuivre* — O. H. Ger. *kohhar* (Ger. *koecher*).]



Quiver.

**quiver** (kwiv'ēr), *vi.* Shake with slight and tremulous motion; tremble; shiver. [A. S. *cwifer*.]

**quivered** (kwiv'ērd), *a.* 1. Furnished with a quiver. 2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

**qui vive** (kē vēv). Who goes there? — *On the qui vive*, watchful, alert. [Fr. = who lives.]

**quixotic** (kwiks-ot'ik), *a.* Like Don Quixote, the knight-errant in the novel of Cervantes; romantic to absurdity. — **quixotically**, *adv.*

**quixotism** (kwiks-ot-izm), *n.* Romantic and absurd notions, schemes, or actions like those of Don Quixote.

**quizz** (kwiz), *I. n.* 1. Riddle or enigma. 2. One who quizzes another. 3. An odd fellow. *II. vt.* [quizz'ing; quizzed.] 1. Puzzle; banter; make sport of. 2. Examine narrowly and with an air of mockery. *III. vi.* Practice derisive joking. [Said to have originated in a wager that a new word of no meaning would be the talk and puzzle of Dublin in twenty-four hours, when the wagerer chalked the letters *quizz* all over the town with the desired effect.]

[sportive; bantering.]

**quizzical** (kwiz'ik-al), *a.* Teasing; quiff (koif). *I. n.* Cap; hood. *II. vt.*

Cover or dress with a quiff. [Same as COIF.]

**quoit** (kwoin or koin), *n.* 1. Wedge used to support and steady a stone. 2. External angle, esp. of a building. 3. Wedge of wood or iron put under the breech of heavy guns or the muzzle of siege mortars to raise them to the proper level. 4. Wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. [Same as COIN.]

**quoit** (kwit or koit), *n.* Heavy flat ring of iron for throwing at a distant point in play. [O. Fr. *coiter*, drive.]

**quondam** (kwon'dam), *a.* Former. [L.]

**quorum** (kwō'rūm), *n.* Number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business. [L. = of whom.]

**quota** (kwō'ta), *n.* Part or share assigned to each. [It. — L. *quot*, how many.] [quoted.]

**quotable** (kwō'ta-bl), *a.* That may be quotation (kwō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Quoting. 2. That which is quoted. 3. Current price. — *Quotation marks*, *n.* Signs (" ") used to inclose words quoted.

**quote** (kwōt), *vt.* 1. Repeat the words of. 2. Adduce for authority. 3. Give the current price of. 4. Inclose within quotation marks. [O. Fr. *quoter*, number.]

*Syn.* Cite; name; recite.

**quoth** (kwōth), *vt.* Say, says, or said —used only in the 1st and 3rd persons present and past, and always followed by its subject. [A. S. *cwethan*, say.]

**quotidian** (kwō-tid'i-an), *n.* *a.* Occurring daily. *II. n.* Anything returning daily, especially a kind of ague. [L. —*quot*, as many as, and *dies*, day.]

**quotient** (kwō'shent), *n.* Number which shows how often one number is contained in another. [Fr. — *L. quotiens*, how often.]

**quosity** (kwō'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Collection considered as consisting of individuals. 2. Number of individuals in a collection. [Lat. *quot*, how many.]

**quotum** (kwō'tum), *n.* Quota; share. [L. *neut. of quotus*, of what number.]

**quo warranto** (kwō war'an-tō), *n.* Writ issuing against a person or corporation to compel a showing of the right by which any office, privilege, or franchise is exercised or claimed: [Lat.=by what warrant?]

**R** (är), *n.* Eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. A smooth liquid or semi-vowel, produced without the vibration of the tip of the tongue, which it has in French and German. If not followed by a vowel (in the same or in the following word), it is pronounced very lightly, in some localities (London etc.) as a neutral vowel sound.

**rabate** (ra-bāt'), *vt.* 1. Beat down; abate. 2. In *falconry*, recover a hawk to the fist. [Fr. *rabattre*, beat down.]

**rabbit** (rab'it), *n.* Groove cut in the edge of a plank so that another may fit into it. *II. vt.* Groove a plank. [Fr. *raboter*, plane.]

**rabbi** (rab'i or rab'i), **rabbin** (rab'in), *n.* [*pl.* rabbis (rab'iz), rab'bins.] Jewish title of an expounder of the law. — **rabbinic** (rab-bin'ik), **rabbinical** (rab-bin'ik-al), *a.* [Heb. *rabi*.]

**rabbiniism** (rab'in-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine or teaching of the rabbis. 2. Rabbinic expression.

**rabbunist** (rab'in-ist), *n.* Adherer of the traditions of the rabbis.

**rabbit** (rab'it), *n.* Small rodent burrowing animal of the hare family. [O. Fr. *rabot*.]

**rabble** (rab'l), *n.* 1. Disorderly, noisy crowd; mob. 2. Lowest class of people. [Dut. *rabbelen*, gabble.]

**rabble** (rab'l), *vt.* Stir and skim (melted iron) with a puddling-tool.

**rabid** (rab'id), *a.* Furious; extremely fanatical; affected with rabies; mad. — **rabidly**, *adv.* — **rabidness**, *n.* [L.—*rabies*, rage.]

**rabies** (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* Disease (esp. of dogs) from which hydrophobia is communicated. [L.]

**rabot** (rā'but), *n.* Hardwood block used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing. [Fr. *raboter*, smooth.]

**raca** (rā'ka), *a.* Worthless (term of reproach used by the Jews). [Chaldee *reka*.]

**raccoon**, **racoön** (ra-kōn'), *n.* Carnivorous animal of No. America, valuable for its fur. [A corr. of Fr. *raton*, dim. of *rat*, rat.]



Raccoon.

**race** (rās), *n.* 1. Family; descendants of a common ancestor; breed; variety; herd. 2. Mankind; human family. 3. Peculiar flavor or strength. [Fr.—O. Ger. *reiza*, line. Ger. *rass*.]

**race** (rās), *n.* 1. Running; rapid motion; trial of speed; progress; course of action. 2. Rapid current; canal to a water-wheel. *II. vt.* 1. Run swiftly. 2. Contend in running. [A. S. *raes*, rush, race. Ger. *rasen*, rage.]

**race** (rās), *n.* Root. — **race-ginger**, *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized. [O. Fr. *rais*—*L. radix*, root.]

**racecourse** (rās'kōrs), *n.* Course or path over which races are run.

**racehorse** (rās'hārs), *n.* Horse bred for racing.

**raceme** (rā-sēm'), *n.* Flower cluster, as in the currant. [L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

**racemed** (rā-sēm'd'), *a.* Having racemes.

**racer** (rā'sēr), *n.* 1. One who races; racehorse. 2. American black snake.

**rachitis** (rā-kītis), *n.* 1. Inflammation of the spine. 2. Rickets. [Gr. *rachis*, ridge, spine.]

**rack** (rak), *n.* 1. Instrument for racking or extending; engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession. 2. Framework on which articles are arranged; grating above a manger for hay. 3. Straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel. 4. Extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt. *II. vt.* Stretch forcibly; strain; torture. [A. S. *raecan*, stretch.]

fāte, fat, tās, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**rack** (rak), *n.* Thin or broken clouds, drifting across the sky. [Icel. *rek*, drift.]

**rack** (rak), *vt.* Strain or draw off from the lees, as wine. [O. Fr. *raquer*.]

**racket** (rak'et), *i. n.* 1. Frame of wood covered with network, and having a handle—used in tennis. 2. Snowshoe. *II. vt.* Strike, as with a racket. [Fr. *raquette*—Ar. *rahat*, palm of the hand.] [Gael. *racaid*—*rac*, cackle.]

**racket** (rak'et), *n.* Clattering noise. **rack-rent** (rak'rent), *n.* Annual rent stretched to the full value of the thing rented or nearly so. [teller. [Fr.]

**raconteur** (râ-kang-tür'), *n.* Story-racoon. See RACCOON.

**racy** (râ'si), *a. i.* Having a strong flavor showing origin. 2. Exciting the mind by strongly characteristic thought or language.—**racyly**, *adv.*—**raciousness**, *n.* [From RACE, family.]

**radial** (râ'di-âl), *a.* Pertaining to a ray or radius.

**radiance** (râ'di-ans), **ra'diancy**, *ns.* Quality of being radiant; brilliancy. *Syn.* Brilliance; brightness; luster; effulgence; refulgence; splendor.

**radiant** (râ'di-ant), *i. a.* Emitting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming with light; shining. *II. n.* 1. Luminous point from which light emanates. 2. In *geom.* Straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve.—**radiantly**, *adv.* [L. *radians*—*radius*.]

**radiate** (râ'di-ât), *i. vi.* Emit rays of light; shine; proceed in direct lines from a point or surface. *II. vt.* Send out in rays.—**radiation**, *n.*—**radiator**, *n.* 1. That which radiates. 2. Heating apparatus. [L. *radio*, -atum.]

**radical** (rad'i-kal), *i. a. i.* 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; reaching to the principle or foundation; extreme; implanted by nature; not derived; serving to originate. 2. In *bot.* Proceeding immediately from the root. 3. (*Eng. politics*.) Ultra-liberal, democratic. *II. n.* 1. Root; primitive word or letter. 2. One who advocates radical reform. 3. In *chem.* Base of a compound.—**radically**, *adv.*—**radicalness**, *n.* [See RADIX.]

**radicalism** (rad'i-kal-izm), *n.* Principles or spirit of a radical.

**radicate** (rad'i-kât), *vt.* Plant firmly. **radicle** (rad'i-kl), *n.* Part of a seed which in growing becomes the root.

**radish** (rad'ish), *n.* Annual plant the pungent root of which is eaten raw. [Fr. *radis*—L. *radix*, root.]

**radioactive** (râ-di-ô-ak'tiv), *a.* Emitting Becquerel rays, as certain compounds of uranium. [picture.]

**radiograph** (râ-di-ô-grâf), *n.* X-ray radiole (râ'di-ôl), *n.* Bacteria-like growth produced by action of radium on sterilized bouillon.

**radium** (râ'di-um), *n.* Radioactive element recently discovered in the oxide of uranium. Rays reflected from it are used in treating blindness. [L. *radio*, radiate.]

**radius** (râ'di-us), *n.* [*pl.* radii (râ'di-i).] 1. Straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle. 2. Anything like a radius. 3. In *anat.* Exterior bone of the forearm. 4. In *bot.* Ray of a flower. [L.]

**radix** (râ'diks), *n.* 1. Primitive word. 2. Base of a system of logarithms. [L.]

**raffle** (raf'l), *i. n.* Kind of lottery, in which the winner takes the whole. *II. vt.* Dispose of by a raffle.—**raffier**, *n.* [Fr. *rafter*, sweep away,—Ger. *raffen*, seize.]

**raft** (râft), *n.* Pieces of timber fastened together for a support on the water; planks conveyed by water.—**raftsman**, *n.* One who guides a raft. [Icel. *rafr*, rafter.]

**rafter** (râf'ter), *i. n.* Inclined beam supporting the roof of a house. *II. vt.* Furnish with rafters. [A.S. *raefter*.]

**rag** (rag), *n.* Fragment of cloth; anything rent or worn out. [A. S. *raggie*, rough.]

**rag-time**, *n.* Musical syncopation, as in the so-called "negro melodies."

**ragamuffin** (rag-a-muf'in), *n.* 1. Low disreputable person. 2. One in rags. [Name of a legendary demon.]

**rage** (râj), *i. n.* 1. Enthusiasm; rapture. 2. Anger excited to fury. 3. Fashion; fad. *II. vt.* 1. Be furious with anger. 2. Exercise fury; ravage. 3. Prevail fatally, as a disease. 4. Be violently agitated. [Fr.—L. *rabies*.]

*Syn.* Wrath; vehemence. See ANGER.

**ragged** (rag'ed), *a. i.* 1. Torn or worn into rags. 2. Having a rough edge. 3. Wearing ragged clothes.—**raggedly**, *adv.*—**raggedness**, *n.*

**raging** (râ'jing), *a.* Acting with rage, violence, or fury.—**ragingly**, *adv.*

**ragout** (ra-gö'), *n.* 1. Stew of meat with herbs; stew highly seasoned. 2. Spicy mixture. [Fr.]

**ragstone** (rag'stôn), **ragg** (rag), *n.* Impure, ragged, fractured limestone.

**rag-tag** (rag'tag), *n.* Ragged people; rabble.

**ragtime** (rag'tim), *n.* Music in syn-copated time.



**ragwort** (rag'wŭrt), *n.* Large coarse weed with a yellow flower. [RAG, and A. S. *wyrt*, plant.]

**raid** (rād), *n.* Hostile or predatory invasion. [Icel. *reidh*. See RIDE.]

**rail** (rāl), *I. n.* 1. Bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as in fences, staircases, etc. 2. Barrier. 3. One of the iron bars on which railway cars run. *Third rail.* One which carries



Rail-bird.

current to motors on electric car. 4. In *arch.* Horizontal part of a frame and panel. II. *vt.* Inclose with rails.

**rail** (rāl), *vt.* Brawl; use insolent language. [Fr. *railleur*.]

**rail** (rāl), *n.* Genus of wading birds with a harsh cry; rail-bird. [Fr. *râle*, Ger. *ralle*. Imitative.]

**railing** (rā'ling), *n.* 1. Fence of posts and rails; balustrade. 2. Rails, or material for rails.

**railery** (rā'-or-rāl'ēr-i), *n.* Mockery; banter; good-humored irony. [Fr. *railleurie*.]

**railroad** (rāl'rōd), **railway** (rāl'wā), *n.* Road or way laid with iron rails on which cars run.

**raiment** (rā'ment), *n.* That in which one is dressed; clothing in general. [Contr. of obs. *Arraiment*—ARRAY.]

**rain** (rān), *I. n.* Water from the clouds. II. *vi.* Fall from the clouds; drop like rain. III. *vt.* Pour like rain. — **rain-gauge**, *n.* Instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls. — **rain'y**, *a.* Abounding with rain; showery. [A. S. *regn*.]

**rainbow** (rān'bō), *n.* Brilliant-colored arch seen when rain is falling opposite the shining sun.

**raise** (rāz), *vt.* 1. Cause to rise; exalt; elevate; excite; set upright. 2. Originate; produce. 3. Recall from death. 4. Cause to swell, as dough. [Icel. *reisa*.]

*Syn.* Heighten; lift; heave; hoist; erect; cause; grow; increase.

**raisin** (rā'zn), *n.* Dried ripe grape. [Fr. — L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

**rajah** (rā'jā or rā'jā), *n.* Native prince in Hindustan. [Hind.]

**rake** (rāk), *I. n.* Instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, collecting hay, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Scrape with something toothed. 2. Draw together; gather with difficulty. 3. Level with a rake. 4. Search diligently over. 5. Pass over violently; fire into, as a ship, lengthwise. [A. S. *raca*.]

**rake** (rāk), *n.* Dissolute man; debauchee. — **ra'kish**, *a.* — **ra'kishly**, *adv.* [Abbreviated from RAKEHELL.]

**rakehell** (rāk'hel), *I. a.* Dissolute. II. *n.* Rake; wicked fellow.

**rake** (rāk), *n.* 1. Projection of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel. 2. Inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. — **ra'kish**, *a.* Having an inclination of the masts. — **ra'kishly**, *adv.* [Scand. *raka*, reach. A. S. *raecan*.]

**rally** (ral'i), *I. vt.* [ral'i'ing; ral'i'ed.] 1. Gather again. 2. Collect and arrange, as troops in confusion. 3. Recover. II. *vt.* 1. Reassemble, esp. after confusion. 2. Recover wasted strength. III. *n.* 1. Act of rallying; recovery of order. 2. American political meeting. [Fr. *rallier*—L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]

**rally** (ral'i), *I. vt.* Attack with railery; banter. II. *vt.* Exercise railery. [Fr. *railleur*. A variant of RAIL, *vt.*]

**ram** (ram), *I. n.* 1. Male sheep. 2. In *astr.* Aries (L., the ram), one of the signs of the zodiac. 3. Engine of war for battering, with a head like that of a ram. 4. Hydraulic engine, called water-ram. 5. Ship of war armed with a heavy iron beak for running down a hostile vessel. II. *vt.* [ramm'ing; rammed.] 1. Thrust with violence, as a ram with its head. 2. Force together. 3. Drive hard down. [A. S.]

**ramble** (ram'bl), *I. vt.* 1. Go from place to place without object. 2. Be desultory, as in discourse. II. *n.* Roving from place to place. — **ram'bler**, *n.* — **ram'bling**, *a.* Moving about irregularly; desultory. [Freq. of ROAM.]

*Syn.* Wander; stroll; range; roam; rove; saunter; stray

**ramie** (ram'ē), *n.* Grass cloth plant, or its fiber. [Malay.]

**ramification** (ram-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Division or separation into branches. 2. Branch; division or subdivision. 3. In *bot.* Manner of producing branches.

**ramify** (ram-i-fi), *I. vt.* Make or divide into branches. II. *vi.* 1. Shoot into branches. 2. Be divided or spread out. [Fr. *ramifier*—L. *ramus*, branch, and *facio*, make.]

**rammer** (ram'ēr), *n.* One that rams. **ramose** (rā-mōs), **ramous** (rā'mus), *a.* Branched as a stem or root.

**ramp** (ramp), *I. vi.* 1. Climb or creep, as a plant. 2. Leap or bound. II. *n.* Leap or bound. [Fr. *ramper*, clamber, —root of Ger. *raffen*, snatch.]

**rampage** (ram'pai), *n.* Excited or violent activity. [From RAMP, leap.]

**rampant** (ram'pant), *a.* 1. Ramping; overgrowing usual bounds; over-leaping restraint. 2. In heraldry, standing on the hind legs.—**rampantly**, *adv.*—**rampancy**, *n.* State of being rampant. [Fr., *pr. p.* of *rampier*, creep; climb.]

**rampart** (ram'pärt), *n.* 1. That which defends from assault or danger. 2. In fort. Mound or wall surrounding a fortified place. [Fr. *rempart*—*remparer*, defend.]

**ramrod** (ram'rod), *n.* Rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun.

**ramshackle** (ram'shak-l), *a.* Loose; tumble-down. [Icel. *ramskakkr*, distorted.]

**ran**, *pa. t.* of **RUN**.

**raunch** (ranch), *n.* 1. Stock-farm; farm. 2. Persons employed on a ranch.—**ranch'er**, **ranch'man**, *ns.* [Western U. S.]

**ranchero** (ràn-chā'rō), *n.* Overseer on a ranch; ranchman. [Sp.]

**ranchó** (ràn'chō), *n.* 1. Hut for herdsmen. 2. Stock-farm.

**rancid** (ran'sid), *a.* Fetid or soured; rank; offensive.—**rancidly**, *adv.*—**rancidness**, **rancid'ity**, *ns.* [L. *rancid*, putrid.]

*Syn.* Bitterness; malice; asperity; animosity; rankling hate; gall.

**rancor** (rang'kür), *n.* Deep-seated enmity; spite; virulence.—**ran'corous**, *a.*—**ran'corously**, *adv.* [L.]

**random** (ran'dum), *i. n.* Indeterminate course; rush. II. *a.* Aimless; haphazard. [O. Fr. *random*, impetuosity.]

**rang** (rang), *pa. t.* of **RING**.

**range** (räng), *i. vt.* 1. Set in a row; place in proper order. 2. Rove or pass over. 3. Sail in a direction parallel to. II. *vi.* 1. Be placed in order; lie in a particular direction. 2. Rove at large; sail or pass near. III. *n.* 1. Row; rank. 2. Class. 3. Wandering; room for passing to and fro; space occupied by anything moving; distance to which a shot is carried; capacity of mind; extent of requirements. 4. Target ground. 5. Long cooking-stove. [Fr. *ranger*—*rang*, rank. Cf. **RANK**.]

**ranger** (räng'jēr), *n.* 1. Rover. 2. Dog that beats the ground, searching for game. 3. Officer who superintends a forest or park. 4. Mounted, ranging soldier.—**ranger'ship**, *n.*

**ranine** (räng'nin), *a.* Pertaining to or like a frog. [L.—*rana*, frog.]

**rank** (rangk), *i. n.* 1. Row or line, esp. of soldiers standing side by side. 2. Class; order; grade; station. 3. High social position. II. *vt.* 1. Place in a line. 2. Range in a particular class.

III. *vt.* 1. Be placed in a rank. 2. Have a certain degree of elevation or distinction.—*The ranks*, the order of common soldiers.—*Rank and file*, whole body of common soldiers. [Fr. *rang*.]

**rank** (rangk), *a.* 1. Growing high and luxuriantly; coarse from excessive growth. 2. Very fertile. 3. Strong scented; strong tasted; rancid.—**rank'ly**, *adv.*—**rank'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *ranc*, fruitful, proud.]

**rankle** (rang'kl), *vi.* Be inflamed; fester; be a source of disquietude or excitement. [From **RANK**.]

**ransack** (ran'sak), *vt.* Search thoroughly; plunder. [Icel. *rannsa*—*rann*, house, and *sak*, seek.]

**ransom** (ran'sum), *i. n.* 1. Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. 2. Release from captivity. II. *vt.* Redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership.—**ran'somer**, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*—L. *redemptio*, redemption.]

**rant** (rant), *i. vt.* Use extravagant or violent language; be noisy in words. II. *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation.—**rant'er**, *n.* [O. Dut. *ranten*, rave. Cf. Low Ger. *ranzen*.]

**ranunculus** (ra-nun'kü-lus), *n.* Genus of plants, including the crowfoot, buttercup, etc.

**rap** (rap), *i. n.* Sharp blow; knock. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [rap'ing; rapped.] Strike with a quick blow; knock. [Dan. *rap*. Imitative of the sound.]

**rapacious** (ra-pā'shus), *a.* Given to plunder; ravenous; greedy of gain.—**rapaciously**, *adv.*—**rapaciousness**, **rapacity** (ra-pas'i-ti), *ns.* [L. *rapax*—*rapio*, seize.] [cious.]

*Syn.* Grasping; avaricious; voracious.—**rape** (rāp), *n.* 1. Act of seizing by force. 2. Violation of the chastity of a female. [L. *rapere*, snatch.]

**rape** (rāp), *n.* Plant nearly allied to the turnip, cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds.—**rapecake** (rāp'kāk), *n.* Cake made of the refuse, after the oil has been expressed from the rapeseed.—**rape-oil** (rāp'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from rapeseed. [L. *rapa*.]

**Raphaelism** (raf'a-el-izm), *n.* Principles of painting introduced by *Raphael*, the Italian painter, 1483-1520.—**Raphaelite**, *n.* One who follows the principles of Raphael.

**rapid** (rap'id), *i. a.* Hurrying along; very swift; speedy. II. *n.* Part of a river where the current is more rapid than usual (generally in *pl.*).—**rap'idly**, *adv.*—**rap'idness**, *n.* [L. *rapidus*—*rapio*.]

*lâte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäll, färe*, above; *mê, met, hër; mîte, mit; nôte, not, môve, wölf; müte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, shen.*

**rapidity** (ra-pid'i-ti), *n.* Quickness of motion or utterance; swiftness; velocity.

**rapier** (rā'pi-ēr), *n.* Light sword with a straight, narrow blade (often four-sided), used only in thrusting. [Fr. *rapière*.]



Rapier.

**rapine** (rap'in), *n.* Act of seizing and carrying away forcibly; plunder; violence. [Fr.—*L. rapina*—*rapio*, seize.]

**rappee** (ra-pē'), *n.* Moist, coarse kind of snuff. [Fr. *rapé*, rasped, grated—*raper*, rasp.]

**raper** (rap'ēr), *n.* 1. One who raps.

**rapprochement** (rā-prosh-mā'), *n.* Coming or being drawn near. [Fr.]

**rapt** (rapt), *a.* Raised to rapture; ravished. [L. *rapere*, snatch.]

**raptorial** (rap-tō'ri-al), *a.* Seizing by violence. [L. *raptor*, snatcher.

**rapture** (rap'tūr), *n.* Extreme delight; ecstasy.—**rap'turous**, *a.*—**rap-tu-rously**, *adv.* [L.—*rapio*, seize.]

**rare** (rār), *a.* 1. Thin; not dense. 2. Not frequent. 3. Excellent.—**rarely**, *adv.*—**rareness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. rarus*.]

*Syn.* Unusual; scarce; incomparable.  
**rare** (rār), *a.* Not thoroughly cooked. [From M. E. *rere*—A. S. *hrer*, underdone (used of eggs only)—*hrer-aeg*, scrambled egg. Cf. Ger. *ruhr-ett*.]

**rarebit** (rār'bit), *n.* **Welsh r.** Cheese melted with a little ale and poured over hot toast. [For *Welsh rabbit*, humorous term, as *Norfolk capon* for *red herring*.]

**raree-show** (rar'ē-shō). For *rarity*.

**rarefaction** (rār-ē-fak'shun), *n.* Act of rarefying; expansion of aëriiform bodies. [Fr.—*L.*]

**rarefy** (rār'ē-fi), *v. vt.* 1. Make rare, thin, or less dense. 2. Expand a body. *II. vt.* Become thin and porous.

**rarity** (rār'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being rare. 2. Something curious or valued for its scarcity.

**rascal** (ras'kal), *n.* Tricking, dishonest fellow; knave; rogue. [O. Fr. *rascaille*, scum of the people.]

**rascality** (ras-kal'i-ti), *n.* Mean trickery or dishonesty; fraud.

**rascally** (ras'kal-i), *a.* Mean; vile; worthless; base.

**rasc** (rāz), *vt.* 1. Scratch or blot out; efface; cancel. 2. Level with the ground; demolish. [Fr. *raser*—*L. rado*, scrape.]

**rash** (rash), *a.* Hasty; sudden; incautious.—**rashly**, *adv.*—**rashness**, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *rask*. Ger. *rasch*, rapid.]

*Syn.* Foolhardy; adventurous.

**rash** (rash), *n.* Slight eruption on the body. [O. Fr. *rasche*—*L. rado*, scrape.]

**rasher** (rash'ēr), *n.* Thin slice of fried or boiled bacon. [Prob. so called because rashly or quickly cooked.]

**rasorial** (rā-zō'ri-al), *a.* Belonging to an order of birds which scrape the ground for their food, as the hen. [Low L. *rasor*, scraper.]

**rasp** (rasp). *I. vt.* Grate with a coarse file. *II. n.* File.—**rasper**, *n.* [O. Fr. *rasper*,—O. Ger. *raspon*, scrape together.]

**raspberry** (raz'ber-i), *n.* 1. Kind of bramble, whose fruit has a rough outside like a rasp. 2. Its fruit.

**rasure** (rā'zhör), *n.* Act of scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration; erasure. [See *RASE*.]

**rat** (rat). *I. n.* 1. Animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destructive. 2. Opprobrious term applied to non-union workman. *II. vt.* [ratt'ing; ratt'ed.] 1. Desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power. 2. Kill rats. [A. S. *raet*.]

**ratable** (rā'ta-bl), *a.* 1. That may be rated or set at a certain value. 2. Subject to taxation.—**ratability**, **ratableness**, *n.*—**ratably**, *adv.*

**ratafia** (rat-a-fē'ā), *n.* Spirituous liquor flavored with fruit. [Malay *aragtafia*, from Ar. *arag*, and Malay *tafia*, rum.]

**ratch** (rach), *n.* 1. Rack or bar with teeth into which a click drops. 2. Wheel which makes a clock strike. [Form of *RACK*.]

**ratchet** (rach'et), *n.* Bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction only; pawl.—**ratchet-drill**, *n.* Drill whose rotary movement is derived from a ratchet and pawl actuated by a lever.

**ratchet-wheel** (rach'et-hwēl), *n.* Wheel having teeth for a ratchet.



Ratchet-wheel.

**rate** (rāt). *I. n.* 1. Ratio; proportion; allowance. 2. Standard; value; price; class of a ship. 3. Movement, as fast or slow. *II. vt.* 1. Calculate; estimate; settle the relative rank, scale, or position of. *III. vi.* 1. Make an estimate. 2. Be placed in a certain class. [L. *reor*, *ratus*, calculate.]

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**rate** (rāt), *vt.* Tax one with a thing; scold; chide.

**ratepayer** (rāt'pā-ēr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

**rath, rathe** (rāth), *a.* Early, soon. [A. S. *hraedh*.]

**rather** (rath'ēr), *adv.* 1. More willingly; in preference. 2. More so than otherwise. 3. On the contrary. 4. Somewhat. [A. S. *rathor*, comp. of obs. *RATH*, early.]

**ratification** (rat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of ratifying or confirming; confirmation.

**ratify** (rat'i-fi), *vt.* [rat'i-fying; rat-i-fied.] Approve and sanction; settle. [Fr. *ratifier*—L. *ratius*, fixed by calculation, and *facio*, make.]

**ratio** (rā'shi-ō), *n.* 1. Relation of one thing to another. 2. Proportion of relations. 3. Reason. [L.]

**ratification** (rash-i-os-i-nā'shun), *n.* Deducing conclusions from premises.—**ratio'cinative**, *adj.* [L.]

**rational** (rā'shun), *n.* Daily rate of provisions; allowance. [Fr.—L. *ratio*.]

**rational** (rash'un-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the reason; mental. 2. Endowed with reason. 3. Agreeable to reason; sane; intelligent; judicious. 4. In *arith.* Noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers, (without the use of a radical sign). [From *RATIO*.]

**rational** (rash-o-nā'le), *n.* Account of the principles of some opinion.

**rationalism** (rash'un-al-izm), *n.* Religious system or doctrines of a rationalist.

**rationalist** (rash'un-al-ist), *n.* One guided in his opinions solely by reason; esp. one so guided in regard to religion. — **rationalistic** (rash-un-al-ist'ik), **rationalistical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

**rationality** (rash-un-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being rational; possession or due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

**rationalize** (rash'un-al-iz), *I. vt.* Interpret like a rationalist. *II. vi.* Rely entirely on reason.

**ratline, ratlin** (rat'lin), **rattling** (rat'ling), *n.* One of the thin ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships. [Prob. "rat-line," (for the rats to climb by).]

**ratsbane** (rats'bān), *n.* Rat poison.

**rattan** (rat-tan'), *n.* 1. Genus of palms having a smooth, reed-like stem several hundred of feet in length. 2. Walking-stick made of rattan. 3. Stems of this palm. [Malay *rotan*.]

**ratteen** (rat-tēn'), *n.* Thick loose woolen stuff. [Fr. *ratine*. Origin unknown.]

**ratten** (rat'n), *vt.* Annoy by stealing or spoiling tools, or similar tricks. [From *RAT*.]

**ratter** (rat'ēr), *n.* 1. One who catches rats. 2. One who deserts his fellow-workmen in a strike.

**rattle** (rat'l), *I. vi.* 1. Clatter. 2. Speak eagerly and noisily. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to make a rattle or clatter. 2. Stun with noise. *III. n.* 1. Sharp noise rapidly repeated; clatter. 2. Loud empty talk. 3. Toy or instrument for rattling. [A. S. *hrætele*. Ger. *rasseeln*.]



Rattle-snake.

**rattle-snake** (rat'l-snāk), *n.* Poisonous American snake having a number of hard, bony rings, and a terminal button, loosely jointed, at the end of the tail, which make a rattling noise.

**rattoon** (rat-tōn'), *I. n.* Sprout from a sugar cane root after the first year. *II. vt.* Have new shoots after the first crop. [Sp. *retono*.]

**raucous** (rā'kus), *a.* Hoarse.

**ravage** (rav'aj), *I. vt.* Lay waste. *II. n.* Devastation.—**ravager**, *n.* [Fr. *ravir*—L. *rapio*, carry off by force.]

*Syn.* Pillage; plunder; sack; ruin.

**rave** (rāv), *vi.* Be rabid or mad; be wild or raging, like a madman; talk irrationally; utter wild exclamations. [O. Fr. *râver*—L. *rabies*, madness.]

**ravel** (rav'el), *I. vt.* 1. Untwist; unweave. 2. Confuse; entangle. *II. vi.* Become untwisted. [Dut. *ravelen*, talk confusedly.]

**ravelin** (rav'lin), *n.* Detached triangular work with two embankments, before the counterscarp. [Fr.]

**raven** (rā'vn), *I. n.* Large kind of crow. *II. a.* Black, like a raven. [A. S. *hræfn*, so called from its cry.]



Raven.

**raven** (rav'n). I. *vt.* 1. Obtain by violence. 2. Devour with great eagerness or voracity. II. *vt.* Prey with rapacity. III. *n.* Prey; plunder.—**ravening** (rav'n-ing), *n.* Eagerness for plunder.—**ravenous** (rav'n-us), *a.* Voracious; devouring with rapacity; eager for prey or gratification.—**ravenously**, *adv.*—**ravenousness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *ravine*, violence.]

**ravine** (ra-vēn'), *n.* 1. Long deep hollow, worn by a torrent. 2. Deep, narrow mountain-pass. [Fr.—L. *rapina*, violence.]

**ravish** (rav'ish), *vt.* 1. Seize or carry away by force. 2. Violate. 3. Fill with ecstasy.—**ravisher**, *n.*—**ravishment**, *n.* [Fr. *ravir*.]

**raw** (ra), *a.* 1. Not altered from its natural state; not cooked or dressed; not prepared. 2. Not covered; sore; abraded. 3. Bleak.—**rawly**, *adv.*—**rawness**, *n.*—**rawboned** (ra'bōnd), *a.* With little flesh on the bones; gaunt.—**rawhide** (ra'hid). I. *a.* Made of untanned skin. II. *n.* Whip made of twisted rawhide. [A. S. *hreaw*, Ger. *roh*.]

**ray** (rā), *n.* 1. Line of light or heat proceeding from a point. 2. Radiating part of anything. [Fr. *raie*—L. *radius*.]

**ray** (rā), *n.*—Class of fishes including the skate (see cut, under SKATE), thornback and torpedo. [Fr. *raie*—L. *raia*.]

**rayah** (rā'yā), *n.* Non-Mohammedan subject of the Sultan of Turkey. [Ar. *rayah*, peasant—*raya*, pasture.]

**rayon** (rā'un), *n.* Beam; ray.—**rayonnant**, *a.* Radiating.

**raze** (rāz), *vt.* Lay or cut down level with the ground; overthrow; destroy. [A form of RASE.]

**razee** (rā-zē'). I. *vt.* Cut down. II. *n.* Warship reduced in size by cutting away its upper deck or decks.

**razor** (rā'zūr), *n.* 1. Knife for shaving. 2. Tusk, as of a wild boar.—**razor-back**, *n.* 1. Hog with a sharply protruding backbone. 2. Rorqual.

**reach** (rēch). I. *vt.* 1. Stretch; extend. 2. Attain or obtain by stretching out the hand. 3. Hand over. 4. Extend to. 5. Arrive at; gain. II. *vi.* 1. Be extended so as to touch. 2. Stretch out the hand. 3. (With *for*) Try to obtain. 4. Sail on the wind between two tacks. III. *n.* 1. Act or power of reaching; extent. 2. Extent of force; penetration. 3. Straight portion of a stream. [A. S. *raecan*, Ger. *reichen*.]

**react** (rē-akt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Act again; return an impulse; act mutually upon each other.

**reaction** (rē-ak'shun), *n.* 1. Action back upon or resisting other action; mutual action. 2. Backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress. 3. Depression following over-stimulation.

**reactionary** (rē-ak'shun-ār-i), *a.* Characterized by, or favoring, reaction.

**read** (rēd), *vt.* and *vi.* [read'ing; read (red).] 1. Utter aloud written or printed words. 2. Peruse. 3. Comprehend. 4. Study. 5. Lecture. 6. Appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning. [A. S. *rædan*, interpret, Cf. Ger. *rathen*, advise.] [learned.]

**read** (red), *a.* Versed in books; **readable** (rē'dā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be read. 2. Worth reading; interesting.—**readably**, *adv.*—**readableness**, *n.* [again or a second time.]

**readdress** (rē-ad-dres'), *vt.* Address

**reader** (rē'dēr), *n.* 1. One who reads. 2. One who reads or corrects proofs. 3. One who reads much. 4. Reading-book.

**reading** (rē'ding). I. *a.* Addicted to reading. II. *n.* 1. Act, practice or art of reading; perusal. 2. Matter to be read. 3. Study of books. 4. Public or formal recital. 5. Way in which a passage reads; version. 6. Observations read from an instrument. [again.]

**readjust** (rē-ad-just'), *vt.* Put in order **readmission** (rē-ad-mish'un), *n.* Act of readmitting; state of being readmitted.

**readmit** (rē-ad-mit'), *vt.* Admit again. **ready** (red'i). I. *a.* 1. Fully prepared.

2. Prepared in mind; willing. 3. Not slow or awkward; dexterous; easy; prompt; quick. 4. Present in hand; at hand; near. 5. On the point. II. *adv.* In a state of readiness or preparation.—**readily**, *adv.*—**readiness**, *n.* [A. S. *ræde*. Cf. Ger. *bereit*, ready.]

**ready-made** (red'i-mād), *a.* Made and ready for use; not made to order.

**reagent** (rē-ā'jent), *n.* Substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies; test.

**real** (rē'al), *a.* 1. Actually existing; not counterfeit or assumed; true. 2. In *law*. Pertaining to land or houses. [Low L. *realis*—L. *res*, thing.]

*Syn.* Actual. See GENUINE.

**real** (rē'al), *n.* Spanish and Mexican silver coin, worth about 12½c. [Sp.—L. *regalis*, royal.]

**realism** (rē'al-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that classes exist as real things independently of our conceptions.—*Opp. of nominalism.* 2. Doctrine that the

senses have a direct cognition of objects.—Opp. to *idealism*. 3. In *art* and *literature*, representation of life as it is, without omission of the ugly and without additions for beauty's sake.—Opp. to *romanticism* or *idealism*.

**realist** (rē'al-ist), *n.* One who believes in realism.—**realis'tic**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to realism. 2. Vivid; lifelike.

**reality** (rē'al-i-ti), *n.* 1. Actual fact or condition; not mere appearance. 2. That which is real. [be realized.]

**realizable** (rē'al-iz-a-bl), *a.* That may **realize** (rē'al-iz), *vt.* 1. Make real; bring into being; act; accomplish.

2. Feel strongly, or as real; comprehend completely. 3. Convert into real property. 4. Get in cash. 5. Obtain, as a possession. — **realization**, *n.*

**really** (rē'al-i), *adv.* In reality; actually; in truth.

**realm** (rēlm), *n.* Regal or royal jurisdiction; kingdom; province; country. [O. Fr. *realme*—L. *regalis*, royal.]

**reality** (rē'al-ti), *n.* 1. Permanent nature of real estate. 2. Real estate.

**ream** (rēm), *vt.* Enlarge, as a hole in wood.—**ream'er**, *n.* Instrument with cutting edges. [Ger. *raeumen*, make room.]

**ream** (rēm), *n.* Quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires or 480 sheets. [O. Fr. *raime*—Sp. *resma*—Arab. *rizmat*, bundle.]

**reanimate** (rē-an'i-māt), *vt.* Restore to life; infuse new life or spirit into; revive.—**reanimation**, *n.*

**reap** (rēp), *vt.* 1. Cut down, as grain; clear off a crop. 2. Receive as fruit or consequence of action.—**reap'er**, *n.* 1. One who reaps. 2. Reaping-machine. [A. S. *ripan*, pluck. Cf. Ger. *raufen*.] [again or a second time.]

**reappear** (rē-ap-pēr'), *vt.* Appear

**rear** (rēr), *n.* Back or hindmost part of an army or fleet.—**rear-admiral**, *n.* Officer, U. S., next to the admiral; foreign, 2nd below.—**rear-guard**, *n.* Rear-admiral's flag (blue). Troops which protect the rear of an army. — **rearward**, *adv.* At or toward the rear. [O. Fr. *rière*—L. *retro*, behind.]

**rear** (rēr), *i. vt.* 1. Raise. 2. Bring up to maturity. 3. Educate. II. *vi.* Rise on the hind-legs. [A. S. *raeran*, raise.]

**rearmouse**. See REREMOUSE.

**reason** (rē'zn). I. *n.* 1. That which supports or justifies an act, etc. 2. Faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth. 3. Exercise of reason; right conduct. II. *vt.* 1. Exercise the faculty of reason; deduce inferences from premises. 2. Argue. III. *vt.* 1. Examine; debate. 2. Persuade by reasoning.—**rea'soner**, *n.* — *By reason of*. On account of; in consequence of. [Fr. *raison*—L. *ratio*.]

*Syn.* Cause; motive; ground; proof; excuse; judgment; sense.

**reasonable** (rē'zun-a-bl), *a.* 1. Endowed with reason. 2. According to reason. 3. Moderate.—**rea'sonably**, *adv.* — **rea'sonableness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Rational; sane; wise; proper; judicious; just; fair; tolerable.

**reasoning** (rē'zun-ing), *n.* 1. Act of reasoning. 2. That which is offered in argument; course of argument.

**reassemble** (rē-as-sem'bl), *vt.* and *vi.* Assemble or collect again.

**reassert** (rē-as-sért'), *vt.* Assert again.

**reassure** (rē-a-shōr'), *vt.* 1. Assure anew; give confidence to. 2. Insure an insurer. — **reassurance** (rē-a-shōr'ans), *n.* 1. Repeated assurance. 2. Second assurance against loss.

**reave** (rēv'), *vt.* [reav'ing; reft.] Take away by violence. [A. S. *reafian*, rob.]

**rebate** (rē-bāt'), *n.* Deduction; diminution. II. *vt.* 1. Beat; blunt. 2. Deduct from (as taxes.) — **rebate'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *rebattre*, beat back.]

**rebel** (rē-bel'), *n.* One who rebels. II. *a.* Rebellious. [L. *rebellis*, making war afresh,—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war.]

**rebel** (rē-bel'), *vi.* [rebel'ling; rebel'ed'.] Renounce, or take up arms against, authority; revolt.

**rebellion** (rē-bel'yun), *n.* Act of rebelling; open opposition to lawful authority; revolt. [in rebellion.]

**rebellious** (rē-bel'yus), *a.* Engaged **reboise** (rē-boiz'), *vt.* Plant again with trees, as a tract of land. [Fr. *reboiser*.]

**rebound** (rē-bownd'). I. *vi.* Bound or start back; be reverberated; recoil. II. *vt.* Drive back; reverberate. III. *n.* Act of rebounding.

**rebuff** (rē-buf'). I. *n.* Beating back; sudden resistance; sudden check; defeat; unexpected refusal. II. *vt.* Beat back; check; repel violently; refuse. [It. *ribuffo*, reproof.]

**rebuild** (rē-bild'), *vt.* Build again.

**rebuke** (rē-būk'). I. *vt.* Check with reproof; chide; reprove. II. *n.* 1. Direct reproof; reprimand. 2. Chastisement.—**rebu'ker**, *n.* [O. Fr. *rebouquer*—*re*, back, and *bouque*, mouth.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**rebus** (rē'bus), *n.* [*pl.* re'buses.] Enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures of things. [L.=by things.]

**rebut** (rē-but'), *vt.* and *vi.* [rebut'ting; rebut'ted.] 1. Refute. 2. In *law*. Oppose by argument or proof.—**rebut-tal**, **rebut-ter**, *n.* Plaintiff's reply to the defendant's rejoinder. [Fr. *rebuter* — *re*, back, and O. Fr. *bouter*, thrust.]

**recalcitrant** (rē-kal'si-trant), *a.* Showing opposition; refractory. [L.—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, kick.]

**recalcitrate** (rē-kal'si-trāt), *vt.* or *vi.* Show resistance; kick.

**recall** (rē-kāl'), 1. *vt.* 1. Call back; command to return. 2. Revoke; take back; cancel. 3. Call back to mind; remember. II. *n.* Act of recalling or revoking.

**recant** (rē-kant'), *vt.* and *vi.* Withdraw (a former declaration). — **recanta-tion**, *n.* Declaration contradicting a former one.—**recanter**, *n.* [L.]

*Syn.* Disavow; retract; revoke.

**recapitulate** (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *vt.* Repeat the chief points of anything; summarize.—**recapitulation**, *n.*—**recapitulatory**, *a.* [L.—*re*, again, and *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.]

**recapture** (rē-kap'tūr), 1. *vt.* Capture back or retake, esp. a prize from a captor. II. *n.* 1. Act of retaking. 2. Prize retaken.

**recast** (rē-kāst'), *vt.* Cast, throw or mold again; compute a second time.

**cede** (rē-sēd'), *vt.* and *vi.* Go or fall back; retreat; give up a claim; cede back. [L.—*re*, and *cedo*, go, yield.]

*Syn.* Retire; return; retrograde; withdraw; yield; desist.

**receipt** (re-sēt'), 1. *n.* 1. Act of receiving. 2. Written acknowledgment of anything received. 3. That which is received. 4. Recipe. II. *vt.* 1. Give a receipt (for). 2. Sign. [O. Fr. *recete*—L. *recipio*.]

**receivable** (re-sē'va-bl), *a.* That may be received or is due.

**receive** (re-sēv'), *vt.* 1. Take what is offered, etc.; accept. 2. Embrace with the mind; assent to. 3. Allow; give acceptance to. 4. Admit; welcome; entertain. 5. Hold; contain. 6. In *law*. Take goods knowing them to be stolen. 7. Hold a reception. [O. Fr. *recever*—L. *recipio*—*re*, back, and *capio*, take.]

**receiver** (re-sēv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who receives, esp. one appointed to receive public money, as taxes, or to manage an estate, or a business during bankruptcy, etc. 2. In *chem.* Vessel for re-

ceiving and condensing in distillation, or for containing gases. 3. The glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed.

**recension** (re-sen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reviewing or revising; review, esp. critical revision of a text. 2. Text established by critical revision. [L. *re*, again, and *censeo*, value, estimate.]

**recency** (rē-sen-si), *n.* Recentness.

**recent** (rē'sent), *a.* 1. Of late origin or occurrence. 2. Not long parted from. 3. Fresh; modern. 4. In *geol.* Subsequent to the existence of man.

—**recently**, *adv.*—**recentness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *recens*.]

**receptacle** (re-sep'ta-kl), *n.* 1. That into which anything is received or contained. 2. In *bot.* Basis of a flower. [From *RECEIVE*.]

**reception** (re-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of receiving; admission; state of being received. 2. Manner of receiving; entertainment.

**receptive** (re-sep'tiv), *a.* Having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving impressions. —**receptivity**, *n.*

**recess** (re-ses'), *n.* 1. Withdrawing; retirement; state of being withdrawn; seclusion. 2. Remission or suspension of business. 3. Part of a room formed by a receding of the wall. 4. Private abode. [See *RECEDE*.]

**recession** (re-sesh'un), *n.* Ceding or giving back.—**recessional**, *n.* Hymn sung as the clergy leave the church.

**rechauffé** (rā-shō-fā'), *n.* Warmed-up dish; literary rehash. [Fr.]

**recherché** (re-she-shā'), *a.* Much sought after; choice. [Fr.]

**rechristen** (rē-kris'n), *vt.* Give a new name to.

**recidivation** (rē-sid-i-vā'shun), *n.* Back-sliding; return to the same sinful course.

**recipe** (res'i-pē), *n.* [*pl.* recipes (res'i-pēz).] Medical prescription; formula for the preparation of any compound. [L.=take! (imperative of *recipio*).] [receives.]

**recipient** (re-sip'i-ent), *n.* One who receives.—**reciprocal** (re-sip'ro-kal), 1. *a.* Acting in return; mutually given and received. II. *n.* 1. That which is reciprocal. 2. In *math.* Unity divided by the quantity ( $\frac{1}{2}$  is the r. of 2). — **recip-rocally**, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably. [L. *reciprocus*, returning.]

**reciprocate** (re-sip'ro-kāt), *vt.* Give and receive mutually; give or do in response.—**reciprocation**, *n.* Interchange of acts; alternation. [L. *reci-proco*.]

**reciprocity** (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* 1. Mutual obligation; and benefits; action and reaction. 2. In international commerce, a mutual granting of privileges by treaty.

**recital** (rē-si'tal), *n.* 1. Act of reciting; rehearsal. 2. That which is recited.

*Syn.* Narration. See HISTORY.

**recitation** (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reciting. 2. Public reading; rehearsal. 3. Meeting of a class for oral examination.

**recitative** (res-i-ta-tēv'), *I. a.* Pertaining to musical recitation; in the style of recitation. *II. n.* 1. Language delivered in the sounds of the musical scale. 2. Piece of music for recitation.

**recite** (rē-sit'), *vt.* 1. Read aloud from paper, or repeat from memory. 2. Narrate; recapitulate.—**reciter**, *n.* [Fr. — *L. re*, again, and *cito*, call.]

**reck** (rek), *vt.* 1. Have a care for. 2. Regard. [A. S. *reccan*, care.]

**reckless** (rek'les), *a.* Extremely careless; heedless of consequences.—**recklessly**, *adv.*—**recklessness**, *n.* [son.]

**reckling** (rek'ling), *n.* Reckless person.

**reckon** (rek'n), *I. vt.* 1. Count. 2. Place in the number or rank of; account; esteem; attribute; think. *II. vi.* 1. Calculate. 2. Make up accounts; settle.—**reckoner**, *n.* [A. S. *ge-reccnian*, explain. Cf. Ger. *rechnen*.]

**reckoning** (rek'n-ing), *n.* 1. Calculation; settlement of accounts. 2. Charges for entertainment. 3. Calculation of the ship's position.

**reclaim** (rē-klām'), *I. vt.* 1. Demand the return of. 2. Regain; bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice; bring into a state of cultivation; bring into the desired condition; make tame or gentle; reform. *II. vi.* Cry out or exclaim.—**reclaimable**, *a.*—**reclaimably**, *adv.*—**reclamation** (rek-lā-mā'shun), *n.* Act of reclaiming; state of being reclaimed. [Fr. — *L. re*, again, and *clamo*, cry out.]

**recline** (rē-klīn'), *vt.* and *vi.* Lean or bend backwards; lean to or on one side; repose. [L.—*re*, back, *clino*, bend.]

**recluse** (rē-klōs'), *I. a.* Secluded; retired; solitary. *II. n.* One who lives retired from the world; religious devotee living in a single cell. [Fr.—*L. —re*, away, and *claudō*, shut.]

**recognition** (rek-og-nish'un), *a.* Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; acknowledgment.

**recognizable** (rek-og-ni'zā-bl), *a.* That may be recognized or acknowledged.

**recognizance** (rē-kog'ni-zans or rē-kon'i-zans), *n.* 1. Recognition; avowal; profession. 2. Legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do, or not do, some particular act.

**recognize** (rek'og-niz'), *vt.* 1. Know again; recollect. 2. Agree to honor; accept. 3. Acknowledge acquaintance with, as by saluting. 4. Appreciate. [L.—*cognosco*, know.]

**recoil** (rē-koil'), *I. vt.* 1. Start back; rebound; return. 2. Shrink. *II. n.* Starting or springing back; rebound. [Fr. *reculer*.]

**recollect** (rek-ol-lekt'), *vt.* 1. Remember. 2. Compose (one's self).

**recollection** (rek-ol-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act or power of recollecting. 2. That which is remembered.

*Syn.* Memory; remembrance; reminiscence; retrospect; commemoration.

**recollect** (rē-kol-lekt'), *vt.* Collect again.

**recommence** (rē-kom-mens'), *vt.* Begin again.—**recommencement**, *n.*

**recommend** (rek-om-mend'), *vt.* 1. Commend to another. 2. Bestow praise on. 3. Advise.—**recommended**, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of praise.—**recommendation**, *n.* Act of recommending; act of introducing with commendation.—**recommendatory** *a.* That recommends.

**recommit** (rē-kom-mit'), *vt.* Commit again; send back to a committee.—**recommitment**, **recommittal**, *n.*

**recompense** (rek'om-pens), *I. vt.* Return an equivalent for anything; reward. *II. n.* That which is returned as an equivalent; repayment; compensation; remuneration. [Fr. *recompenser*. See COMPENSATE.]

*Syn.* Requite; repay; compensate; remunerate; reward; reimburse; indemnify.

**recompose** (rē-kom-pōz'), *vi.* 1. Compose again or anew. 2. Soothe.

**reconcilable** (rek-on-sil'zā-bl), *a.* That may be reconciled; that may be made to agree; consistent.

**reconcile** (rek'on-sil), *vt.* 1. Restore to friendship or union; bring to agreement; bring to contentment; pacify. 2. Make consistent; adjust or compose.—**reconciler**, *n.* [Fr. *reconcilier*—*L. re*, again, and *concilio*, -atum, call together.]

**reconciliation** (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shun), **reconcilement** (rek'on-sil-ment), *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; atonement.

**recondite** (rek'on-dit or rē-kon'dit), *a.* Secret; profound. [L. — *recondo*, put away.]

**reconnaissance** (rē-kon'a-sans), *n.* Act of reconnoitring; hasty survey; examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations. [Fr. See RECOGNIZANCE.]

**reconnoitre** (rek-on-noit'ēr), *vt.* Survey; examine, esp. with a view to military operations. [O. Fr. *reconoitre*—L. *recognosco*. See RECOGNIZE.]

**reconsider** (rē-kon-sid'ēr), *vt.* Consider again; take up for new consideration. — **reconsideration**, *n.*

**reconstruct** (rē-kon-strukt'), *vt.* Construct again; build up anew. — **reconstruction**, *n.*

**reconvey** (rē-kon-vā'), *vt.* Transfer back to a former owner or place.

**record** (re-kard'), *vt.* Preserve memory of. [Fr. *recorder*—L. *cor*, heart.]

*Syn.* Register; chronicle; enroll.

**record** (rek'ŭrd), *n.* 1. Register. 2. Formal writing of a fact or proceeding; book of such writings.

**recorder** (re-kard'ēr), *n.* 1. One who records or registers. 2. Municipal magistrate. — **recordership**, *n.*

**recount** (rē-kownt'), *vt.* Count again.

**recount** (re-kownt'), *vt.* 1. Tell over again. 2. Narrate the particulars of; detail. [Fr. *raconter*.]

**recoup** (rē-kōp'), *vt.* Get an equivalent for; make good; indemnify. [Fr. *recouper*, cut again.]

**recourse** (re-kōrs'), *n.* Going to for aid or protection; resort. [Fr. *recours*—L. *curro*, run.]

**re-cover** (rē-kuv'ēr), *vt.* Cover again, **recover** (re-kuv'ēr), *i. vt.* 1. Get possession of again. 2. Make up for; retrieve. 3. Cure; revive; bring back to former state. 4. Obtain as compensation for loss. II. *vi.* 1. Regain health or former state. 2. In *law*. Obtain judgment. — **recoverable**, *a.* — **recovery**, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration. [Fr. *recouvrer*—L. *recuperare*.]

**recreancy** (rek're-an-si), *n.* Quality of a recreant; yielding, mean, cowardly spirit.

**recreant** (rek're-ant), *i. a.* 1. Cowardly. 2. False; apostate; renegade. II. *n.* Mean-spirited wretch; apostate; renegade. [O. Fr.]

**recreate** (rē-kre-āt'), *vt.* Create again or anew. — **recreation**, *n.*

**recreate** (rek're-āt), *i. vt.* Revive; reanimate; cheer; amuse; refresh; delight. II. *vi.* Take recreation. — **recreation** (rek-re-ā'shun), *n.* Refreshment after toil, sorrow, etc.; diversion; amusement; sport.

**recreative** (rek're-āt-iv), *a.* Serving to recreate or refresh; giving relief in weariness, etc.

**recriminate** (rē-krim'in-āt), *i. vt.* Criminate or accuse in return. II. *vi.* Charge an accuser with a similar crime. — **recrimination**, *n.* — **recriminative**, **recriminatory**, *a.*

**recruit** (re-krōt'), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Obtain fresh supplies. 2. Recover in health, etc. 3. Enlist, or supply with, new soldiers. II. *n.* 1. Supply of any want. 2. Newly enlisted soldier. — **recruiter**, **recruitment**, *n.* [L. *recresco*, grow again.]

**rectangle** (rekt'ang-gl), *n.* Four-sided figure with right angles. — **rectangled** (rekt'ang-gld), *a.* Having right angles. — **rectangular** (rekt'ang-gū-lar), *a.* Right-angled. [L. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.]

**rectifiable** (rekt'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* That may be rectified or set right.

**rectification** (rek-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rectifying or setting right. 2. Process of refining a substance by repeated distillation or sublimation.

**rectifier** (rekt'i-fi-ēr), *n.* 1. One who rectifies. 2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillation.

**rectify** (rekt'i-fi), *vt.* [rec'tifying; rec'tified.] 1. Make straight or right. 2. Refine by distillation. [L.—*rectus*, straight, and *facio*, make.]

*Syn.* Adjust; correct; redress; better; amend; reform.

**rectilinear** (rek-ti-lin'e-al), **rectilinear** (rek-ti-lin'e-ar), *a.* Bounded by straight lines; straight. [L.]

**rectitude** (rek'ti-tūd), *n.* Uprightness; correctness of principle or practice; integrity. [L. *rectitudo*.]

**rector** (rek'tūr), *n.* 1. In the English Church, a clergyman who has the charge and care of a parish; pastor. 2. Head of a public school, university, etc. — **rectoral** (rek'tūr-al), **rectorial** (rek-tō'ri-al), *a.* — **rectorate**, **rectorship**, *ns.* [L.—*rego*, *rectum*, rule.]

**rectory** (rek'tō-ri), *n.* Province, appointments or mansion of a rector. **rectum** (rek'tum), *n.* Lowest part of the large intestine. [From L. *rectus*, straight.]

**recumbent** (rē-kum'bent), *a.* Reclining. — **recumbently**, *adv.* — **recumbence**, **recumbency**, *ns.* [L.—*cumbo*, lie down.]

**recuperate** (rē-kū'pēr-āt), *vt. and vi.* Recover. — **recuperative**, **recuperatory**, *a.* Tending to recovery. [L. *recupero*.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr, mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.



**recur** (rê-kûr'), *vi.* [recur'ring; re-curred'.] 1. Return to the mind. 2. Have recourse; resort. 3. Happen at a stated interval.—**recurrent** (rê-kûr'ent), *a.* Returning at intervals.—**recurrence**, **recurrency**, *ns.* [L.—*re*, back, and *curro*, run.]

**recurvate** (rê-kûr'vât), *vt.* Curve or bend back.

**recusancy** (rê-kû-zan-si), *n.* State of being a recusant; nonconformity.

**recusant** (rê-kû-zant or rek'-), 1. *a.* Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters. II. *n.* Nonconformist; one who refuses to acknowledge some principle or party. [Fr.—L. *recuso* —*re*, against, and *causa*, cause.]

**red** (red). 1. *a.* [red'der, red'dest.] Of a color like blood. II. *n.* One of the primary colors, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, etc.—**red'ly**, *adv.*—**red'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *read*, red. M. E. *reed*, from which the surnames *Reed*, *Read*, etc., originate.]

**redaction** (rê-dak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of arranging in systematic order, esp. literary materials. 2. Digest so made. [Fr.]

**redan** (rê-dan'), *n.* Simplest form of fortification, consisting of two faces which form a salient angle towards the enemy, serving to cover a bridge or causeway. [Fr. See **REDEDENTED**.]

**redbreast** (red'brest), *n.* 1. Favorite European song-bird. 2. American thrush; robin.

**red-deer** (red'dêr), *n.* Species of deer which is reddish-brown in summer; common stag. [Grow red; blush.]

**redden** (red'n). I. *vt.* Make red. II. *vi.*

**reddish** (red'ish), *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.—**red'dishness**, *n.*

**red-dition** (red-dish'un), *n.* 1. Giving back; returning; surrender. 2. Rendering of the sense; explanation. [Fr.—L. *reddo*, restore.] [answer.]

**red-ditive** (red'i-tiv), *a.* Returning an

**red-dle** (red'l), *n.* Soft clay iron ore of a reddish color; red clay.

**redeem** (rê-dêm'), *vt.* 1. Ransom; relieve from captivity by a price; rescue. 2. Atone for; compensate for. 3. Perform, as a promise; recover, as a pledge. 4. Improve. [L. *redimo*—*re*, back, and *emo*, buy.]

**redeemable** (rê-dê-ma-bl), *a.* That may be redeemed.—**redeem'able-ness**, *n.*

**redeemer** (rê-dê-mêr), *n.* One who redeems or ransoms.—*The Redeemer*, Jesus Christ.

**redeliver** (rê-de-liv'êr), *vt.* 1. Deliver back or again. 2. Liberate a second time.—**redeliverance**, *n.*—**redeliv'ery**, *n.*

**redemption** (rê-dem'shun), *n.* Act of redeeming or buying back; ransom; release; deliverance. [See **REDEEM**.]

**redemptive** (rê-dem'tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to redemption. 2. Serving or tending to redeem.

**redemptory** (rê-dem'tô-ri), *a.* Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

**redented** (rê-dent'ed), *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw.

**red-hand** (red'hand), **red-hand'ed** *a.* With red or bloody hands; in the very act.

**red-heat** (red'hêt), *n.* Heat amounting to redness; violent excitement.

**red-hot** (red'hot), *a.* Heated to redness; greatly excited.

**redintegration** (rê-din-te-grâ'shun), *n.* Restoration to integrity or to a whole or sound state; renovation. [L.]

**red-lead** (red'led), *n.* Red preparation of lead used in painting, etc.

**red-letter** (red'let'êr), *a.* 1. Having red letters. 2. Auspicious or fortunate, as a day. So called from the holidays or saints' days being indicated by red letters in the old calendars.

**redolent** (red'o-lent), *a.* Diffusing fragrance.—**red'olence**, **red'olency**, *ns.* [L.—*oleo*, emit an odor.]

*Syn.* Fragrant; odorous; scented.

**redouble** (rê-dub'l), *vt.* and *vi.* Double again or repeatedly; increase greatly; multiply.

**redoubt** (rê-dow't'), **redout'**, *n.* Small fortification inclosed on all sides. [Fr. *redoute*, *reduit*, retreat.]

**redoubtable** (rê-dow't'a-bl), *a.* Terrible to foes; valiant. [O. Fr.]

**redound** (rê-down'd'), *vi.* 1. Be sent back by reaction; roll back; result. 2. Rebound. [L. *redundo*—*re*, back, and *undo*, surge.]

**redowa** (red'ô-â), *n.* Bohemian dance.

**redraft** (rê-draft'), *n.* Second draft or copy; new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges.

**redress** (rê-dres'). I. *vt.* Set right; relieve from; make amends to. II. *n.* Relief; reparation; remedy.—**redres-sible** (rê-dres'i-bl), *a.* That may be redressed.—**redressive** (rê-dres'iv), *a.* Affording redress. [Fr. *redresser*.]

**redshank** (red'shank), *n.* Aquatic bird of the snipe family, with legs of a bright red color.

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wôlf;  
mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

**red-tape** (red-tāp'). I. *n.* Red tape used in public, and esp. government offices, for tying up documents, etc. 2. Intricate system of routine in government offices; intricate, vexatious official formality. II. *a.* Pertaining to official formality. — **red-tapism**, *n.* — **red-tapist**, *n.* Stickler for routine. **reduce** (rē-dūs), *vt.* 1. Bring into a lower state. 2. Subdue; bring to terms. 3. Bring into a certain condition, as by pulverizing, diluting, arranging, etc. 4. Change quantities from one denomination into another. — **reducible**, *a.* — **reduction**, *n.* [L. *-re*, and *duco*, lead.]

*Syn.* Diminish; shorten; decrease; lessen; conquer; degrade; impoverish; impair; weaken; classify.

**redundance** (rē-dun'dans), **redundancy**, *ns.* 1. Quality of being redundant or superfluous. 2. That which is redundant.

**redundant** (rē-dun'dant), *a.* Exceeding what is necessary; superfluous in words or images. — **redundantly**, *adv.* [See REDOUND.]

**reduplicate** (rē-dū'plik-āt). I. *vt.* Duplicate or double again; multiply; repeat. II. *a.* Doubled. — **reduplication**, *n.*

**re-echo** (rē-ek'ō). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Echo back; resound. II. *n.* Echo of an echo. **reed** (rēd), *n.* 1. Kind of coarse grass, common at the sides of rivers, lakes, etc., used for thatching. 2. Musical pipe anciently made of a reed. 3. Vibrating tongue in a musical instrument. 4. Part of a loom by which the threads are separated. — **reeded**, *a.* 1. Covered with reeds. 2. Formed with reed-like ridges or channels. — **reedy** (rēd'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds. 2. Resembling, or sounding as, a reed. [A. S. *hreed*.]

**re-education** (rē-ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* New education, after the first one has been lost through disease.

**reef** (rēf), *n.* Chain of rocks near the surface of the water. — **reefy**, *a.* Full of reefs. [Icel. *rif*.]

**reef** (rēf). I. *n.* Portion of a sail. II. *vt.* Reduce the exposed surface of a sail. [Dut. *rif*, reef.]

**reek** (rēk). I. *n.* Smoke; vapor; steam. II. *vi.* Emit smoke, vapor or steam. [A. S. *rec*. Icel. *reykr*. Ger. *rauch*. Dut. *rook*, smoke.]

**reeky** (rē'ki), *a.* Full of reek; smoky; soiled with steam or smoke; foul.

**reel** (rēl), *n.* Lively Scottish dance. [Gael. *righil*.]

**reel** (rēl), *vi.* Stagger; vacillate; be dizzy.

**reel** (rēl). I. *n.* Turning frame for winding yarn, etc. II. *vt.* Wind on a reel. [A. S. *reol*, *hreol*.]

**re-elect** (rē-elekt'), *vt.* Elect again. —

**re-election**, *n.*

**re-eligible** (rē-el'i-jī-bl),

*a.* Capable of re-election. —

**re-eligibility**, *n.*

**re-embark** (rē-em-bārk'), *vt.* Embark or put on board again. — **re-embarkation**, *n.*

**re-enact** (rē-en-akt'), *vt.* Enact again. —

**re-enactment**, *n.*

**re-enforce**. Same as REINFORCE.

**re-engage** (rē-en-gā'), *vt.* Engage again.

**re-enter** (rē-en'tēr), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Enter again or anew. 2. Cut deeper, as the lines of an etched plate. — **Re-entering angle**, angle pointing inwards.

**re-entry** (rē-en'tri), *n.* 1. New or fresh entry. 2. Retaking possession, as by a landlord for non-payment of rent.

**re-establish** (rē-es-tab'lish), *vt.* Establish again. — **re-establishment**, *n.*

**reeve** (rēv), *n.* Female of the ruff.

**reeve** (rēv), *n.* Steward; bailiff. [M. E. *reve*—A. S. *gerefa*. Cf. Ger. *graf*.]

**reeve** (rēv), *vt.* [reeving; reeved or rove.] Pass the end of a rope through any hole, as the channel of a block.

**re-examine** (rē-egz-am'in), *vt.* Examine again or anew. [shape anew.]

**refashion** (rē-fash'un), *vt.* Fashion or

**refection** (rē-fek'shun), *n.* Refreshment; meal; repast. [Fr.—L. *re*, again and *facio*, make.]

**refectory** (rē-fek'tō-ri), *n.* 1. Eating-hall in a convent. 2. Any place where meals or refreshments are taken.

**refer** (rē-fēr'). I. *vt.* [refer'ring; refer-red'.] 1. Submit or direct to another person or authority. 2. Assign; trace back. II. *vi.* Have reference or recourse; relate; allude. — **referable**,

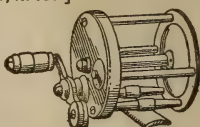
**referrible**, *as.* [Fr. *référer*—L. *re*, and *fero*, bear.] [attribute; impute.]

*Syn.* Ascribe; charge; assign; allude;

**referee** (ref-ēr-ē'), *n.* One to whom anything is referred; arbitrator; umpire; judge.

**reference** (ref-ēr-ens), *n.* 1. Act of referring; submitting for information or decision. 2. Relation; allusion. 3. One who or that which is referred to.

4. In *law*. Act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision.



Fishing reel.

**referendum** (ref-e-ren'dum), *n.* 1. Right of the people to pass on a measure already passed by the legislature. 2. Note by a diplomatic agent to his government, asking for instructions.

**refine** (rē-fin'). 1. *vt.* Separate from extraneous matter; reduce to a fine or pure state; purify; clarify; polish; make elegant. II. *vi.* 1. Become fine or pure; improve. 2. Make subtle distinctions.—**refined**, *a.* Purified; clarified; cultured; delicate.—**refinedly**, *adv.*—**refiner**, *n.* [Fr. *raffiner*.]

**refinement** (rē-fin'ment), *n.* 1. Act of refining or state of being refined. 2. That which is refined or elaborated too much. [fining]

**refinery** (rē-fī-nēr-ī), *n.* Place for refining (rē-fī-nīng), *n.* Act or process of refining or purifying, particularly sugar or metals. [—**refitment**, *n.*

**refit** (rē-fit'), *vt.* Fit or prepare again.

**reflect** (rē-flekt'). 1. *vt.* Throw back after striking upon a surface, as light, etc. II. *vi.* 1. Be thrown back, as light, heat, etc. 2. Revolve in the mind; consider attentively or deeply; ponder. 3. Cast reproach or censure. [L.—*re*, and *flecto*, bend or turn.]

**reflecting** (rē-flekt'ing), *a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc. 2. Given to reflection; thoughtful.

**reflection** (rē-flekt'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reflecting. 2. Sending back of light, heat, etc. 3. State of being reflected. 4. That which is reflected. 5. Attentive consideration. 6. Reproach cast.

*Syn.* Turning; reflection; duplication; contemplation; meditation; cogitation; rumination; deliberation.

**reflective** (rē-flekt'iv), *a.* 1. Reflecting; considering the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection. 2. In *gram.* Reciprocal.—**reflectively**, *adv.*—**reflectiveness**, *n.*

**reflector** (rē-flekt'ūr), *n.* One who or that which reflects; mirror or polished reflecting surface.

**reflex** (rē-fleks). 1. *a.* 1. Bent or turned back; reflected. 2. In *physiology*. Said of certain movements which take place independent of the will, being sent from a nerve-center in answer to a stimulus from the surface. 3. In *paint*. Illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. II. *n.* Reflection; light reflected from an illuminated surface.

**reflectible** (rē-fleks'i-bl), **reflectible** (rē-flek'ti-bl), *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.—**reflectibility**, *n.*

**reflexive** (rē-fleks'iv), *a.* Reflective; respecting the past; turning back on itself.—**reflexively**, *adv.*

**refluent** (ref'lō-ent), *a.* Flowing back; ebbing. [L.—*re*, back, and *fluo*, *fluam*, flow.]

**reflux** (rē-fluks). I. *a.* Flowing or returning back; reflex. II. *n.* Flowing back; ebb.

**reform** (rē-farm'). 1. *vt.* 1. Form again or anew. 2. Transform; make better; remove that which is objectionable from; repair or improve; reclaim. II. *vi.* Become better; abandon evil; be corrected or improved. III. *n.* Forming anew; change; amendment; improvement. [L. *re*, again, and *formo*, shape.] [of forming again.]

**reformation** (rē-far-mā'shun), *n.* Act of reforming; amendment; improvement.—*The Reformation*, the great religious change of the 16th century, when the Protestants separated from the R. Cath. Church.

**reformative** (rē-farm'a-tiv), *a.* Forming again or anew; tending to produce reform.

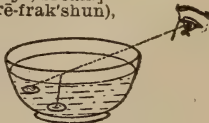
**reformatory** (rē-farm'a-tō-ri). I. *a.* Reforming; tending to produce reform. II. *n.* An institution for reclaiming youths and children who have been convicted of crime.

**reformed** (rē-farm'd), *a.* 1. Formed again or anew; changed; amended; improved. 2. Denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, esp. those that separated from Luther on matters of doctrine and discipline; Protestant.

**reformer** (rē-farm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reforms. 2. One who advocates political reform. 3. (R) One of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century.

**refract** (rē-frakt'), *vt.* Break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, etc. [L.—*re*, back, and *frango*, break.]

**refraction** (rē-frak'shun), *n.* Act of refracting; the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, etc., when it enters a different medium.



**refractive** (rē-frak'tiv), *a.* Refracting; pertaining to refraction.—**refractiveness**, *n.*

**refractory** (rē-frak'tō-ri), *a.* 1. Unruly; obstinate. 2. Difficult of fusion, as metals, etc.—**refractorily**, *adv.*—**refractoriness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Unmanageable; perverse.



**refrain** (rē-frān'), *n.* Phrase or verse recurring at the end of each division of a poem; burden of a song. [Fr.]

**refrain** (rē-frān'). I. *vt.* Curb; restrain. II. *vi.* Keep from action; forbear. [Fr. *refrénér*—*L. refrēno*—*re*, and *frenum*, bridle.]

**refrangible** (rē-fran'ji-bl), *a.* That may be refracted or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, heat, etc.—**refrangibility**, *n.*

**refresh** (rē-fresh'), *vt.* Make fresh again; give new strength, spirit, etc., to. — **refreshment**, *n.* I. Act of refreshing. 2. New strength or spirit after exhaustion. 3. That which refreshes, as food or rest.

*Syn.* Cheer; cool; enliven; reanimate; renovate; revive; restore.

**refrigerant** (rē-frij'ēr-ant), I. *a.* Making cold; cooling; refreshing. II. *n.* That which cools.

**refrigerate** (rē-frij'ēr-āt), *vt.* Make cold; cool; refresh. — **refrigeration**, *n.* [*L. frigerō*—*frigus*, cold.]

**refrigerative** (rē-frij'ēr-ā-tiv), **refrigeratory** (rē-frij'ēr-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Cooling; refreshing.

**refrigerator** (rē-frij'ēr-ā-tūr), **refrigeratory**, *ns.* Box, cupboard, or room for preserving food by keeping it at a low temperature; ice-safe.

**reft** (rest), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *REAVE*.

**refuge** (refūj), *n.* I. That which affords shelter or protection; asylum; retreat. 2. Resource; expedient. [Fr.—*L. re*, back, and *fugio*, flee.]

**refugee** (ref-ū-jē), *n.* One who flees for refuge to another country, esp. from religious or political persecution.

**refulgence** (rē-ful'jens), **refulgency**, *ns.* State of being refulgent; brightness; brilliance.

**refulgent** (rē-ful'jent), *a.* Casting a flood of light; shining; brilliant. — **refulgently**, *adv.* [*L. refulgens*, *pr. p.* of *refulgeo*—*fulgeo*, shine.]

**refund** (rē-fund'), *vt.* Repay; restore; return what has been taken. [*L. re*, back, and *fundo*, pour.]

**refusal** (rē-fūzal), *n.* I. Denial of anything requested. 2. Rejection. 3. Right of taking, in preference to others.

**refuse** (rē-fūz'). I. *vt.* I. Reject. 2. Deny, as a request, etc. II. *vi.* I. Decline acceptance. 2. Not comply. [Fr. *refuser*.]

**refuse** (refūs). I. *a.* Refused as worthless. II. *n.* That which is rejected or left as worthless, dross.

**refutable** (rē-fū'ta-bl), *a.* That may be refuted or disproved. — **refutably**, *adv.* — **refutability**, *n.*

**refutation** (rē-fū'tal), *n.* Refutation; disproof; overthrowing.

**refute** (rē-fūt'), *vt.* Oppose; disprove. — **refutation**, *n.* — **refutatory**, *a.* [*L. refuto*, repel, — *root of FUTILITY*.]

**regain** (rē-gān'), *vt.* Gain back or again; recover.

**regal** (rē'gal), *a.* Belonging to a king; kingly; royal. — **regally**, *adv.* [*L. rex*, *regis*, king.]

**regal** (rē'gal), or **rigole** (rig'ol), *n.* Small portable organ used to support treble voices. [Fr.—*It.* — *L. regalis*, royal.]

**regale** (rē-gāl'). I. *vt.* 1. Entertain in a sumptuous manner. 2. Refresh. 3. Gratify. II. *vi.* Feast. III. *n.* Regal or magnificent feast. — **regalement**, *n.* [Fr. *régaler*. See *GALA*.]

**regalia** (rē-gāl'i-a), *n. pl.* I. Ensigns of royalty: crown, scepter, etc., esp. those used at a coronation. 2. Rights and privileges of a sovereign. 3. Ornamental dress, badges, jewel, etc., worn by freemasons, and other societies, or by high officers and dignitaries. [*L.*—royal things. Neuter *pl.* of *regalis*.]

**regality** (rē-gāl'i-ti), *n.* State of being regal; royalty; sovereignty.

**regard** (rē-gärd'). I. *vt.* 1. Observe particularly; hold in respect or affection; pay attention to. 2. Esteem; consider. 3. Respect; relate to. II. *n.* 1. Look; gaze. 2. Attention with interest; observation. 3. Respect; esteem. 4. Repute; estimation. 5. Relation; reference. — **regard'er**, *n.* [Fr. *regarder*—*re*, and *garder*, keep, look after.]

**regardful** (rē-gärd'fəl), *a.* Full of regard; taking notice; heedful; attentive. — **regardfully**, *adv.*

**regardless** (rē-gärd'les), *a.* Without regard; negligent; heedless. — **regardlessly**, *adv.* — **regardlessness**, *n.*

**regatta** (rē-gat'a), *n.* Race of yachts; rowing or sailing match. [*Orig.* a contest of the gondoliers at Venice. *It. riga*, row.]

**regelation** (rē-jel-ä'shun), *n.* Act of freezing anew. [*L. re*, again, and *gelatio*, freezing. See *GELATINE*.]

**regency** (rē-jen-si), *n.* I. Office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent. 2. Body intrusted with vicarious government. 3. Period under a regent.

**regenerate** (rē-jen'ēr-āt). I. *vt.* 1. Generate or produce anew. 2. Renew the heart and turn it to the love of God. II. *a.* Regenerated; renewed. — **regen'erateness**, **regen'eracy**, *n.* — **regen'eration**, *n.* — **regen'erative**, *a.* — **regen'eratively**, *adv.*

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**regent** (rē'jənt). I. *a.* 1. Invested with interim sovereign authority. 2. Ruling; governing. II. *n.* 1. One invested with interim authority; one who rules for a sovereign. 2. In the English universities a master of arts under five years' standing, and a doctor under two. 3. One of the board, appointed by the Legislature, who have the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools of the State of New York. — **regentship**, *n.* [L. *regens*, pr. p. of *rego*, rule.]

**regicide** (rej'i-sid), *n.* 1. Murderer of a king. 2. Murder of a king. — **regicidal**, *a.* [Fr. — L. *rex*, king, and *caedo*, kill.]

**regime** (rā-zhēm'), *n.* 1. Form of government; administration. 2. Mode of ruling one's diet. [Fr.—L. *regimen*—*rego*, rule.]

**regimen** (rej'i-men), *n.* 1. Orderly government. 2. Any regulation for gradually producing benefit. 3. In *med.* Rule of diet. 4. In *gram.* Government of one word by another; word governed. [L.]

**regiment** (rej'i-ment), *n.* Body of soldiers commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies or troops.

**regimental** (rej-i-men'tal), *a.* Relating to a regiment. — **regimentals**, *n. pl.* Uniform.

**region** (rē'jun), *n.* Portion of land; country; district. [L. *regio*.]

**register** (rej'is-tēr). I. *n.* 1. Written record, regularly kept. 2. Book containing the record. 3. One who or that which registers or records. 4. That which regulates, as the damper of a furnace. 5. Stop or range of pipes on the organ, etc.; compass of a voice or of a musical instrument. 6. Perfect match or coincidence of lines, as in printing several colors one over the other. II. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Enter in a register; enter one's name; record. 2. Align perfectly. [Fr. — L. *re*, back, and *gero*, carry.]

**registrant** (rej'is-trar), *n.* One who keeps a register. — **registrantship**, *n.* Office of a registrant.

**registration** (rej-is-trā'shun), *n.* Act of registering.

**registry** (rej'is-tri), *n.* 1. Act of registering. 2. Place where a register is kept. 3. Facts recorded; record.

**regnancy** (reg'nān-si), *n.* Reign; pre-dominance.

**regnant** (reg'nant), *a.* Reigning; pre-dominant. [L. *regnans*, pr. p. of *regno*, rule.]

**regress** (rē'gres). I. *n.* Return; power of returning. II. *vi.* Go back; return to a former place or state. — **regression** (rē-gresh'un), *n.* — **regressive**, *a.* Going back; returning. [L. *regressus*—*re*, and *gradior*, *gressus*, step.]

**regret** (rē-gret'). I. *vt.* [regret'ting; regret'ted.] Grieve at; remember with sorrow. II. *n.* Sorrow over a fact or event in the past. — **regretful**, *a.* — **regretfully**, *adv.* [Fr. *regretter* — Goth. *gretan*, weep. A. S. *grætan*.]

*Syn.* Compunction; contrition; concern; remorse; repentance; penitence.

**regular** (reg'ū-lar). I. *a.* 1. According to rule or custom; normal. 2. Instituted or conducted according to established forms. 3. In *geom.* Having all the sides and angles equal. 4. Belonging to the permanent army. II. *n.* 1. Soldier in the permanent army. 2. Qualified member of a religious order. — **regularly**, *adv.* — **regularity**, *n.* [L. *regularis*—*regula*, rule.]

*Syn.* Uniform; orderly; symmetrical; methodical; periodical; thorough.

**regulate** (reg'ū-lāt), *vt.* Make regular; subject to rules; put in good order.

**regulation** (reg'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of regulating. 2. State of being regulated. 3. Rule or order prescribed; precept; law. [to regulate.]

**regulative** (reg'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending **regulator** (reg'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which regulates; lever which regulates the motion of a watch, etc.; anything that regulates motion.

**regulus** (reg'ū-lus), *n.* Intermediate and impure product in the smelting of metallic ores. [L.=little king.]

**regurgitate** (rē-gūr'ji-tāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Surge or carry back. [L. *gurgus*, eddy, gulf.]

**rehabilitate** (rē-ha-bil'i-tāt), *vt.* Re-instate; restore to former privileges, capacity, etc. [Fr.—L. *re*, again, and *habeo*, have.]

**rehearsal** (rē-hēr'sal), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital; recital before exhibition in public.

**rehearse** (rē-hēr's'), *vt.* 1. Repeat what has already been said. 2. Narrate. 3. Recite or practice privately, before a public representation. — **rehearser**, *n.* [O. Fr. *rehercer* — *re*, again, and *herce*, harrow.]

**Reichsrath** (rikhs'rāt), *n.* Austrian parliament. [Ger.—*reich*, empire, and *rath*, council.]

**reichsstadt** (rikhs'stāt), *n.* City of the German Empire, not subject to a sovereign other than the emperor, as Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**Reichstag** (rikhs'täg), *n.* German parliament. [Ger. — *reich*, empire, and *tag*, day, diet.]

**reign** (rân), *v.* *n.* 1. Rule; dominion; royal authority; supreme power; influence. 2. Time during which a sovereign rules. *II. vt.* Rule; have sovereign power; predominate. [Fr. *règne*—*L. regnum*—*rego*, rule.]

*Syn.* Control; direct; govern:

**reimburse** (rê-im-bûrs'), *vt.* Pay an equivalent to, for loss or expense.—**reimburse'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *rembourser*—*re*, and *embourser*, put in a purse.]

**rein** (rân), *n.* Strap of a bridle; instrument for curbing or governing; government. *II. vt.* Govern with the rein or bridle; restrain; control.—*Give the reins to*, to leave unchecked. [O. Fr. *reine*—*L. retineo*, hold back.]

**reindeer**

(rân'dêr), *n.* Kind of deer in the north, valuable for domestic uses. [Lap. *reino*, pasture, and Eng. *deer*.]



Reindeer.

**reinforce**

(rê-in-fôrs'),

*vt.* Strengthen with new force or support.—**reinforce'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of reinforcing. 2. Additional force as assistance, esp. of troops. [L. *re*, again, and *ENFORCE*.]

**reinless** (rân'les), *a.* Without rein or restraint.

**reins** (rânz), *n. pl.* 1. Kidneys. 2. Lower part of the back, over the kidneys. 3. (Formerly supposed) seat of the affections and impulses. [Fr.—*L. renes*.]

**reinstale** (rê-in-stât), *vt.* Place in a former state.—**reinstale'ment**, *n.*

**reinvest** (rê-in-vest'), *vt.* Invest again or a second time.—**reinvest'ment**, *n.*

**reinvigorate** (rê-in-vig'ûr-ât), *vt.* Invigorate again. [II. *n.* Second issue.]

**reissue** (rê-ish'ô), *v.* Issue again.

**reiterate** (rê-it'êr-ât), *vt.* Repeat again; repeat again and again.—

**reiterative**, *a.*—**reiteration**, *n.*

**reject** (rê-jekt'), *vt.* Throw away; not receive.—**rejection**, *n.* [L.—*re*, and *jacio*, throw.]

[repel; rebuff.]

*Syn.* Discard; refuse; repudiate;

**rejoice** (rê-jôis') *v.* *vt.* Feel and express joy. *II. vt.* Make joyful; gladden.—

**rejoicingly**, *adv.* With joy or exultation. [Fr. *rejoir*—*re*, again, and *jouis*, enjoy.]

[please.]

*Syn.* Delight; exult; triumph; cheer;

**rejoin** (rê-join'). *I. vt.* Join again; unite what is separated; meet again. *II. vt.* Answer to a reply.

**rejoinder** (rê-join'dêr), *n.* 1. Answer to a reply. 2. In *law*. Defendant's answer to a plaintiff's "replication."

**rejuvenate** (rê-jô've-nât), *vt.* Make young again.

**rejuvenescent** (rê-jô've-nes'ent), *a.* Growing young again.—**rejuvenes'cence**, *n.*

**rekindle** (rê-kin'dl), *vt.* Kindle again; set on fire or arouse anew.

**relapse** (rê-laps'), *v.* *vt.* Return to a former state or practice. *II. n.* Falling back into a former bad state. [L. *relabor*, *relapsus*—*re*, back, and *labor*, slide.]

**relate** (rê-lât'). *I. vt.* 1. Describe; tell. 2. Ally by connection or kindred. *II. vi.* Have reference; refer.—**relat'ed**, *a.* Allied or connected by kindred or blood.—**relat'edness**, *n.* Affinity. [L. *relatum*, carried back.]

**relation** (rê-lâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of relating or telling; recital. 2. That which is related. 3. Mutual connection between two things; resemblance. 4. Connection by birth or marriage.—**relat'ionship**, *n.*

**relational** (rê-lâ'shun-al), *a.* Having relation; having kindred.

**relative** (rel'a-tiv'). *I. a.* 1. Having relation; respecting. 2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to something else. 3. In *gram.* Expressing relation; referring to an antecedent. *II. n.* 1. One who or that which has relation to another. 2. In *gram.* Pronoun which relates to something before, called the antecedent.—**relativ'ely**, *adv.*—**relativ'ity**, *n.*

**relax** (rê-laks'). *I. vt.* 1. Slacken. 2. Make less severe. 3. Relieve from attention or effort. 4. Divert. 5. Loosen, as the bowels. 6. Make languid. *II. vt.* Become less close or severe.—**relaxa'tion**, *n.* [L. *relaxo*—*laxus*, loose.]

**relay** (rê-lâ'), *n.* 1. Supply of horses to relieve others on a journey. 2. Body of men to take a turn at work; shift. 3. Anything kept on hand for relief or fresh supply at intervals. [Fr. *relais*. Doublet of *RELEASE*.]

**release** (rê-lês'). *I. vt.* Let loose; relieve; let go, as a claim. *II. n.* Discharge; acquittance; giving up of a right or claim. [O. Fr. *relaisser*.]

*Syn.* Acquit; discharge; free.

**relegate** (rel'e-gât), *vt.* Consign; exile; remove (to a lower position).—

**relegation**, *n.* [L.—*re*, away, and *lego*, send.]

fâte, fat, task, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mîe, met, hêr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, môve, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.



**relent** (rē-lent'), *vi.* Soften; grow less severe; feel compassion. [Fr. *valentir*.]  
**relentless** (rē-lent'les), *a.* Without tenderness or compassion; merciless. —**relentlessly**, *adv.* —**relentlessness**, *n.*  
**relevance** (rel'e-vans), **relevancy** (rel'e-van-si), *n.* Pertinence; applicability; obvious relation.  
**relevant** (rel'e-vant), *a.* Bearing upon, or applying to, the purpose; pertinent; related. [Fr.]  
**reliable** (rē-lī'a-bl), *a.* That may be relied upon; trusty. —**reliably**, *adv.* —**reliability**, **reliableness**, *ns.*  
**reliance** (rē-lī'ans), *n.* 1. Trust; confidence. 2. Ground for confidence.  
**relic** (rel'ik), *n.* 1. That which is left after loss or decay of the rest. 2. Corpse; in R. C. Church, the body or other memorial of a saint. 3. Memorial. [Fr. *relique*—*L. reliquiae*.]  
**relict** (rel'ikt), *n.* Widow. [L. *relictā*.]  
**reliction** (rē-lik'shun), *n.* Land left dry by the recession of the sea.  
**relief** (rē-lēf'), *n.* 1. Removal of evil. 2. Release from a post or duty. 3. That which relieves or mitigates; aid. 4. In *fine art*. Projection of a sculptured design from its ground.  
**relieve** (rē-lēv'), *vt.* 1. Remove that which weighs down or depresses, from. 2. Lessen; ease. 3. Help. 4. Release. 5. In *fine art*. Set off by contrast. 6. In *law*. Redress; right. [Fr. *relever*, raise again.—*L. relevo*.]  
**relievo** (rē-lē'vō), *n.* See ALTO-RELIEVO, and BASS-RELIEF.  
**relight** (rē-lit'), *vt. and vi.* Light or kindle anew; take fire again.  
**religieuse** (rē-lē-zhi-uz'), *n.* Nun. [Fr.]  
**religion** (rē-līj'un), *n.* 1. Recognition of and obedience to a Supreme Being. 2. Healthy moral development on a spiritual basis. 3. System of faith in and worship of a god or gods. [L. *religio*,—*re*, back, and *ligo*, bind.]  
**religionist** (rē-līj'un-ist), *n.* One attached to a religion; zealot.  
**religious** (rē-līj'us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to religion. 2. Concerned with or set apart to religion; pious; godly. 3. In R. C. Church, bound to a monastic life. 4. Strict. —**religiously**, *adv.* [L. *religiosus*.]  
**relinquish** (rē-līng'kwish), *vt.* Abandon; give up; renounce a claim to. —**relinquishment**, *n.* [O. Fr. *relinquir*—*L. relinquō*.]  
**reliquary** (rē-lī'kwâr-i), *n.* Small chest or casket for holding relics. [Fr. *reliquaire*.]  
**relique** (rē-lēk'), *n.* Relic. [Fr.]

**relish** (rel'ish). I. *vt.* 1. Like the taste of. 2. Be pleased with. II. *vi.* Have an agreeable taste; give pleasure. III. *n.* 1. Agreeable peculiar taste or quality. 2. Enjoyable quality; power of pleasing. 3. Inclination or taste for; appetite. 4. Just enough to give a flavor. 5. Condiment; side dish to stimulate the appetite. [O. Fr. *relecher*, lick or taste again.]  
**reluctance** (rē-luk'tans), **reluctancy**, *ns.* Unwillingness. —**reluctant**, *a.* Unwilling; disinclined. —**reluctantly**, *adv.* [L.—*re*, against, and *luctor*, struggle.]  
**rely** (rē-lī'), *vi.* [rely'ing; relied'.] Rest; repose; have full confidence in.  
**remain** (rē-mān'), *vt.* 1. Stay; be left behind; continue in the same place, form, or condition. 2. Be left, after, or out of, a greater number. —**remains**, *n. pl.* 1. Corpse. 2. Literary productions of one dead. [L. *remaneo*.] *Syn.* Abide; endure; last; stay; tarry; wait.  
**remainder** (rē-mān'dēr), *n.* That which remains, or is left behind, after the removal of a part; interest in an estate to come into effect after a certain other event happens. [See REMAIN.]  
**remand** (rē-mānd'), *vt.* Recommit; send back. [L. *remando*.]  
**remark** (rē-mārk'). I. *vt.* 1. Mark or take notice of. 2. Express what one thinks or sees. 3. Say. II. *n.* 1. Words regarding anything. 2. Notice. [Fr. *remarquer*. See MARK.] *Syn.* Comment; note; observation.  
**remarkable** (rē-mār'ka-bl), *a.* Deserving notice; that may excite admiration or wonder. —**remarkably**, *adv.* —**remarkableness**, *n.* [DINARY.]  
*Syn.* Strange; eminent. See EXTRAORDINARY.  
**remediable** (rē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* That may be remedied; curable. —**remediably**, *adv.* —**remediableness**, *n.*  
**remedial** (rē-mē'di-āl), *a.* Tending to remedy or remove.  
**remediless** (rē-mē-di-less), *a.* Without a remedy; incurable; irreparable.  
**remedy** (rē-mē-di). I. *n.* 1. Any medicine, appliance, or particular treatment that cures disease. 2. That which counteracts any evil or repair; any loss. II. *vt.* [rē-mē'dyng; rē-mē'died'.] Remove; counteract; repair. [L. *remedium*.]  
**remember** (rē-mem'bēr), *vt.* 1. Keep in mind; bear in mind with gratitude and reverence. 2. Attend to. [O. Fr. *remembrer*—*L. rememoro*, call to mind.]  
**remembrance** (rē-mem'brans), *n.* 1. Memory. 2. That which serves to

bring to, or keep in, mind; memorial.  
 3. Power of remembering. 4. Length of time during which a thing can be remembered. [Fr.]

**remembrancer** (rē-mēm'brān-sēr), *n.* That which reminds; recorder.

**remind** (rē-mīnd'), *vt.* Make (one) think of or remember — **remindful**, *a.* 1. Reminding. 2. Remembering.

**remembrance** (rē-mēm'brāns), *n.* 1. Recollection. 2. Account of what is remembered. [L. *reminiscentiae*, recollections.]

**reminiscent** (rē-mīn'sēnt), *a.* Dwelling on the past.

**remiped** (rē-mī'pēd), *a.* Having oar-shaped feet.

**remiss** (rē-mīs'), *a.* Not exact or diligent; inattentive. — **remissly**, *adv.* — **remissness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Dilatory; negligent; slack.

**remissible** (rē-mīs'i-bl), *a.* That may be pardoned. — **remissibility**, *n.*

**remission** (rē-mīsh'un), *n.* Abatement; relinquishment of a claim; pardon; remittance.

**remissive** (rē-mīs'iv), *a.* Forgiving.

**remit** (rē-mīt'), *vt. and vi.* remit'ing; remit'ted.] 1. Relax. 2. Pardon. 3. Resign; give up; send back. 4. Transmit, as money, etc. 5. Put again in custody. — **remit'ter**, *n.* [L. *remitto*. — *re*, back, and *mitto*, send.]

**remittal** (rē-mīt'al), *n.* Remitting; surrender.

**remittance** (rē-mīt'āns), *n.* 1. That which is remitted; sum or thing sent. 2. Sending of money, etc.

**remittent** (rē-mīt'tēnt), *a.* Increasing and abating alternately, as a disease.

**remnant** (rēm'nānt), *n.* Remainder; fragment. [O. Fr. *remanant*. See REMAIN.]

**remodel** (rē-mōd'l), *vt.* Model or fashion anew.

**remonetize** (rē-mun'e-tīz), *vt.* Make again a standard or legal money of account.

**remonstrance** (rē-mon'strāns), *n.* Strong statement of reasons against an act; expostulation.

**remonstrant** (rē-mon'strānt), *I. a.* Inclined to remonstrate. *II. n.* One who remonstrates.

**remonstrate** (rē-mon'strāt), *vi.* Set forth strong reasons against a measure. [L. *re*, again, and *monstro*, point out.]

**remonstrative** (rē-mon'stra-tiv), *a.* Expostulatory.

**remontant** (rē-mon'tānt), *a.* Blooming a second time in the season, as a rose.

**remora** (rēm'ō-ra), *n.* 1. Delay; hindrance. 2. Fish which can adhere to a ship or other fish by means of a sucking-disk on its head.

**remorse** (rē-mārs'), *n.* 1. Gnawing pain or anguish of guilt. 2. Pity. — **remorseful**, *a.* — **remorsefully**, *adv.* — **remorseless**, *a.* — **remorselessly**, *adv.* — **remorselessness**, *n.* [O. Fr. — L. *remordeo*, bite again.]

**remote** (rē-mōt'), *a.* 1. Far; distant. 2. Primary, as a cause. 3. Not agreeing; not related. — **remotely**, *adv.* — **remoteness**, *n.* [See REMOVE.]

**remold** (rē-mōld'), *vt.* Mold or shape anew.

**remount** (rē-mownt'), *I. vt. and vi. 1.* Mount again. 2. Go back. *II. n. 1.* Fresh horse. 2. Supply of fresh horses.

**removable** (rē-mō'vā-bl), *a.* That may be removed. — **removability**, *n.*

**removal** (rē-mō'val), *n.* Act of taking away; displacing; change of place.

**remove** (rē-mōv'), *I. vt.* Put from its place; take away; withdraw. *II. n. 1.* Indefinite distance; step in any scale of gradation. 2. Dish to be changed while the rest remain. [L. *removeo*, move.]

**removed** (rē-mōvd'), *a.* Separated (noting a degree of distance in relationship, character, etc.).

**remunerate** (rē-mū'nēr-āt), *vt.* Render an equivalent for a service; recompense. — **remuneration**, *n.* Reward; requital. — **remunerative**, *a.* Lucrative; yielding due return. [L. — *munus*, *muneris*, service, gift.]

**renaissance** (rē-nās'āns or rē-nā-sōngs), *I. n. 1.* Period (in the 15th century) at which the revival of arts and letters took place, marking the transition from the middle ages to the modern world. 2. Style of art characteristic of that period. [Fr. = new birth.]

**renal** (rē'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the reins or kidneys. [L. *renalis*.]

**renard**, **reynard** (ren'ard), *n.* Fox, so called in fables and in poetry. [Fr. — O. Ger. *Reinhard*, *Reinhart*, "strong in counsel."]

**renascent** (rē-nās'ēnt), *a.* Rising again into being. — **renascence**, *n.* The same as RENAISSANCE. [L. *renascens*, pr. p. of *renascor* — *re*, again, and *nascor*, be born.]

**reencounter** (ren-kown'tēr), *I. vt. and vi.* Meet unexpectedly; clash; fight hand to hand. *II. n.* Meeting in contest; casual combat; collision. [Fr. *rencontre* — L. *re*, against, and root of ENCOUNTER.]

**rend** (rend), *vt. and vi.* [rend'ing; rent.] Tear or burst asunder with force; tear away. [A.S. *rendan*, tear.]

*Syn.* Break; crack; rupture; split.

fāte, fat, task, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**render** (ren'dēr). I. *vt.* 1. Give up; return; surrender. 2. Give, furnish, as assistance. 3. Cause to be. 4. Translate into another language. 5. Interpret; represent; perform. 6. Try out; clarify, as fat. II. *n.* 1. Surrender. 2. Payment. [Fr. *rendre*—L. *reddere*.]

**rendezvous** (ren'de-vō or rāng'-). I. *n.* 1. Appointed place of meeting. 2. Meeting by appointment. II. *vt.* Assemble at any appointed place. [Fr. *rendez-vous*, betake yourselves!]

**rendible** (ren'di-bl), *a.* Capable of being rent, or yielded, or translated.

**renegade** (ren'e-gād), **renegado** (ren-e-gā'dō), *n.* One faithless to principle or party; apostate; deserter. [Sp. *renegado*—L. *nego*, deny.]

**renew** (rē-nū). I. *vt.* 1. Make new again; transform to new life; revive. 2. Begin again; recommence. II. *vt.* 1. Be made new. 2. Begin again.

**renewable** (rē-nū'ā-bl), *a.* That may be renewed.

**renewal** (rē-nū'al), *n.* Renovation; regeneration; restoration.

**reniform** (ren'i-farm), *a.* Having the shape of the human kidney. [From L. *ren*, kidney.]

**renitent** (ren'i-tent), *a.* 1. Resisting pressure by elasticity. 2. Persistently opposing. [L.]

**rennet** (ren'et), *n.* Prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to curdle milk. [From A. S. *rennan*, cause to run.] [*pie.* {Fr. *rainette*.}]

**rennet** (ren'et), *n.* Sweet kind of ap-  
**renounce** (rē-noun's'). I. *vt.* Disown; reject publicly; forsake. II. *vt.* Neglect to follow suit at cards. — **re-**

**renounce'ment**, *n.* [L. *renuntio*—*re*, away, and *nuntio*, announce.]  
*Syn.* Abjure; recant; disavow.

**renovate** (ren'ō-vāt), *vt.* Make new again; restore to the original state. —

**renova'tion**, *n.* — **ren'ovator**, *n.* [L. — *novus*, new.]

**renown** (rē-noun'). I. *n.* Great name; celebrity. II. *vt.* 1. Make famous. 2. (With *it*.) Spread one's self; swagger. [Fr. *renommer*, make known, boast.]

**renowned** (rē-nound'), *a.* Famous.

*Syn.* Celebrated; noted; illustrious.

**rent** (rent), *n.* Fissure; break; tear.

**rent** (rent). I. *n.* Payment for use of property held of another, esp. houses and lands. II. *vt.* Hold or occupy by paying rent; let for rent. III. *vt.* Be let for rent. [Fr. *rente*—*rendre*, give back.]

**rent** (rent), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of REND.

**rental** (rent'al), *n.* 1. Rent-roll. 2. rent.

**rent-roll** (rent'rōl), *n.* Rental; sched-

**renunciation** (rē-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* Disowning; rejection; abandonment. [See RENOUNCE.]

**rep** (rep), *n.* Ribbed fabric.

**repair** (rē-pār'). I. *vt.* Betake one's self; go; resort. II. *n.* Retreat. [Fr. *répairo*, haunt—L. *repatrio*, return to one's country.]

**repair** (rē-pār'). I. *vt.* 1. Restore after injury. 2. Make amends for. II. *n.*

1. Restoration after injury or decay. 2. Supply of loss. — **repair'er**, *n.* —

**repar'able**, *a.* — **repar'ably**, *adv.* — **repara'tion**, *n.* 1. Repair. 2. Supply of what is wasted. 3. Amends. [Fr. *réparer*—L. *reparo*.]

**reparative** (rē-par'a-tiv), I. *a.* Amend-  
ing defect or injury. II. *n.* 1. That  
which restores to a good state. 2.  
That which makes amends.

**repatee** (rep-ār-tē'), *n.* Smart, ready,  
and witty reply. [Fr. *repartie*.]

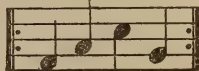
**repast** (rē-pāst'), *n.* 1. Meal. 2. Food  
taken. [Low L. *repastus*.]

**repay** (rē-pā'), *vt.* 1. Pay back; make  
return for; recompense. — **repay'a-**  
**ble**, *a.* — **repay'ment**, *n.*

**repeal** (rē-pēl'). I. *vt.* Revoke by au-  
thority, as a law; abrogate. II. *n.*  
Revoking or annulling. — **repeal'a-**  
**ble**, *a.* — **repeal'er**, *n.* [Fr. *rappeler*

— L. *appello*,  
call.]

**repeat** (rē-  
pēt'). I. *vt.*  
Do again or  
speak again;  
iterate; quote  
from memo-  
ry; rehearse. II. *vt.* 1. Strike the  
hours, as a watch. 2. Recur. III. *n.*  
In music. Mark (dots) directing a  
part to be repeated. [Fr. *répéter*—L.  
*peto*, seek.]



Repeat mark.

**repeatedly** (rē-pē'ted li), *adv.* Many  
times repeated; again and again.

**repeater** (rē-pē'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or  
that which repeats. 2. Watch that  
strikes again the previous hour at the  
touch of a spring. 3. Repeating fire-  
arm. 4. One who votes more than  
once in an election.

**repel** (rē-pēl'), *vt.* repel'ing; repel'  
led'. Drive back; repulse; check the  
advance of. — **repel'ent**, *a.* — **re-**

**pel'ler**, *n.* [L. — *pello*, drive.]

**repent** (rē-pent'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Feel  
regret for what one has done  
or left undone. 2. Change from past  
evil. — **repent'ance**, *n.* Contrition  
for sin. — **repent'ant**, *a.* Showing  
sorrow for sin. [Fr. *repentir*—L. *poe-*

*nitere*, cause to repent.]



**repercussion** (rê-pêr-kush'un), *n.* 1. Reverberation. 2. In *mus.* Frequent repetition of the same sound. [L.]

**repertoire** (rep-êr-twâr'), *n.* Schedule of plays or pieces ready for performance. [Fr.]

**repertory** (rep'êr-tô-ri), *n.* Repository; storeroom; repertoire. [L. *repertorium*—*reperio*, find again.]

**repetend** (rep'e-tend), *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually, as 743 in 1,743743.....

**repetition** (rep-e-tish'un), *n.* 1. Act of repeating. 2. Recital from memory.—**repetitious**, *a.*

**repine** (rê-pin'), *vt.* Fret one's self; feel discontent; murmur.—**repiningly**, *adv.*—**repiner**, *n.*

**replace** (rê-plâs'), *vt.* 1. Put again in a former place or condition. 2. Repay; provide a substitute for. 3. Take the place of.—**replacement**, *n.*

**replenish** (rê-plen'ish), *vt.* 1. Fill again. 2. Fill completely.—**replenishment**, *n.* [O. Fr. *replenir*—L. *plenus*, full.]

**replete** (rê-plêt'), *a.* Completely filled.—**repletion**, *n.* [L. *repletus*.]

**replevin** (rê-plev'in), *n.* Action for replevying.

**replevy** (rê-plev'i), *vt.* In *law.* Recover goods upon giving security.—**replevable**, *a.* [O. Fr. *replevir*.]

**replica** (rep'li-ka), *n.* Copy of a picture by the painter of the original. [It.—L. *replico*, fold.]

**replication** (rep-li-kâ'shun), *n.* Plaintiff's answer to a plea.

**reply** (rê-pli'), *i. vt. and vi.* [reply'ing, replied'.] Answer. II. *n.* Answer. [L. *replico*—*re*, back, and *plico*, fold.]

**report** (rê-pôrt'). I. *vt.* 1. Bring back, as an answer or account; give an account of; relate; circulate publicly. 2. Write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper. II. *vi.* 1. Make a statement. 2. Present one's self, as ready for duty, etc. 3. Write an account of occurrences. III. *n.* 1. Statement of facts; description; formal or official statement, esp. of a judicial opinion or decision. 2. Rumor. 3. Sound; noise.—**reporter**, *n.* 1. One who reports, esp. for a newspaper. 2. One who records law proceedings, etc. [L. *reporto*—*re*, back, and *porto*, carry.]

**repose** (rê-pôz'). I. *vt.* 1. Lay at rest; compose. 2. Place in trust (with *on* or *in*). II. *vi.* 1. Lie; rest; sleep. 2. Rest in confidence (with *on* or *upon*). III. *n.* 1. Lying at rest; sleep; quiet; rest of mind. 2. That harmony which gives rest to the eye. [Fr. *reposer*.]

**reposit** (rê-poz'it), *vt.* Lodge, as for safety.—**repository**, *n.* Place for safe keeping. [again.]

**repossess** (rê-poz-zes'), *vt.* Possess

**reprehend** (rep-re-hend'), *vt.* Blame; reprove. [L.—*prehendo*, lay hold of.]

**reprehensible** (rep-re-hen'si-bl), *a.* Blamable.—**reprehensibly**, *adv.*

**reprehension** (rep-re-hen'shun), *n.* Reproof; censure.

**reprehensive** (rep-re-hen'siv), *a.* Containing censure; given in reproof.

**represent** (rê-prê-zent'), *vt.* Present again.

**represent** (rep-re-zent'), *vt.* 1. Exhibit the image of; serve as a sign of. 2. Personate or act the part of; stand in the place of. 3. Bring before the mind; describe. [L.—*re*, again, and *praesento*, place before.]

**representable** (rep-re-zen'ta-bl), *a.* That may be represented.

**representation** (rep-re-zen-tâ'shun), *n.* 1. Representing or being represented. 2. That which represents; image; statement; dramatic performance. 3. Part performed by a representative. 4. Body of representatives.

**representative** (rep-re-zen'ta-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Representing; showing a likeness. 2. Bearing the character or power of others; typical. 3. Done by deputies, or acting on behalf of the people. II. *n.* 1. One who stands for another; deputy; delegate; agent; substitute. 2. Member of lower house of Congress or of a state legislature. [Fr.]

**repress** (rê-pres'), *vt.* Check or restrain.—**repression**, *n.*—**repressive**, *a.*—**repressively**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Curb; crush; quell; subdue.

**reprieve** (rê-prêv'). I. *vt.* Delay the execution of (a criminal); give a respite to. II. *n.* 1. Suspension of a criminal sentence. 2. Interval of ease or relief. [O. Fr. *reprover*—L. *reprobo*, reject. See REPROVE.]

**reprimand** (rep'ri-mând or -mând'), *I. n.* Severe reproof. II. *vt.* Reprove severely. [Fr.—L. *reprimo*, repress.]

*Syn.* Chide; censure; rebuke.

**reprint** (rê-print'). I. *vt.* Print again. 2. Print a new impression of. II. *n.* (rê'print) Another impression.

**reprisal** (rê-pri'zal), *n.* 1. Retaliation. 2. Seizure of goods from an enemy by way of retaliation. [Fr. *représaille*—L. *reprendere*, seize again.]

**reproach** (rê-prôch'). I. *vt.* Censure; upbraid. II. *n.* 1. Act of reproaching. 2. Reproof mingled with contempt; blame in opprobrious language. 3. Disgrace. 4. Object of scorn.—**reproachable** (rê-prôch'a-bl), *a.*—

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wôlf; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**proachful**, *a.* 1. Expressing censure. 2. Bringing reproach. — **reproachfully**, *adv.* [Fr. *reprocher*.] *Syn.* Reprehension; abuse; discredit.

**reprobate** (rep'rō-bāt), *i. a.* Condemned; given over to sin; depraved; vile. *II. n.* Abandoned or profligate person. *III. vt.* Disapprove; disown; abandon to destruction. — **reprobation**, *n.* [L. *reprobatus*. See **REPROVE**.]

**reproduce** (rē-prō-dūs'), *vt.* Produce again; copy. — **reproduction**, *n.* — **reproductive**, *a.*

**reproof** (rē-prōf'), *n.* Rebuke; censure.

**reprovable** (rē-prō'vā-bl), *a.* Blamable, reprehensible.

**reprove** (rē-prōv'), *vt.* Chide; censure. — **reprover**, *n.* [Fr. *réprouver* — L. *reprobo*.]

**reptile** (rep'til), *i. a.* Moving on the belly or with very short legs; groveling; low. *II. n.* 1. Animal that crawls on its belly or with short legs. 2. Groveling, low person. — **reptilian**, *a.* [L. *reptilis* — *repto*, creep.]

**republic** (rē-pub'lik), *n.* 1. Commonwealth. 2. Form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. [Fr. *république* — L. *res publica*, common weal.]

**republican** (rē-pub'lik-an), *i. a.* Belonging to a republic; agreeable to the principles of a republic. *II. n.* One who advocates a republican form of government. 2. Member of one of the two great American political parties. — **republicanism**, *n.*

**repudiate** (rē-pū'di-āt), *vt.* Reject; disclaim; disavow. Specifically, deny and refuse to pay a just debt. — **repudiation**, *repudiator*, *ns.* [L. *repudio* — *pudere*, be ashamed.]

**repugnance** (rē-pug'nāns), *n.* Aversion; reluctance.

**repugnant** (rē-pug'nant), *a.* Hostile; adverse; distasteful; offensive. — **repugnantly**, *adv.* [L. *repugno* — *re*, against, and *pugno*, fight.]

**repulse** (rē-puls'), *i. vt.* Drive back; repel; beat off. *II. n.* 1. State of being repulsed or driven back. 2. Act of repelling; refusal. [L. *repulsus*, *pa. p.* of *repello*, drive back.]

**repulsion** (rē-pul'shun), *n.* 1. Acts of repulsing or state of being repelled. 2. Repugnance; disgust. 3. Power by which bodies repel each other.

**repulsive** (rē-pul'siv), *a.* Repelling; disgusting; forbidding. — **repulsively**, *adv.* — **repulsiveness**, *n.*

**repurchase** (rē-pūr'chas), *i. vt.* Buy back or again. *II. n.* 1. Act of buying again. 2. That which is bought again.

**reputable** (rep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* In good repute or esteem; honorable. — **reputably**, *adv.* — **reputableness**, *n.*

**reputation** (rep'ū-tā'shun), *n.* Estimation; character as established in public opinion; credit; fame. [See **REPUTE**.]

**repute** (rē-pūt'), *i. vt.* Account; estimate; hold. *II. n.* Estimate; established opinion; character. [L. *reputo*, think over.]

**reputedly** (rē-pūt'ed-li), *adv.* In common repute or estimation.

**request** (rē-kwest'), *i. vt.* Ask for; entreat; desire. *II. n.* 1. Petition; prayer. 2. Desire; demand. 3. That which is requested. 4. State of being desired. [L. *requisitus*, *pa. p.* of *requiro* — *quaero*, seek.]

**requiem** (rē'kwī-em), *n.* 1. Hymn or mass sung for the repose of the dead. 2. Musical composition in honor of the dead. [L. *acc.* of *requies*, from the L. words *Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine*, "Give eternal rest to them, O Lord!"]

**require** (rē'kwir'), *vt.* 1. Ask; demand. 2. Need; exact. 3. Direct. [L. *requiro*.]

**requirement** (rē'kwir'ment), *n.* 1. Act of requiring. 2. That which is required; claim; demand.

**requisite** (rē'kwiz-it), *i. a.* Needful; indispensable. *II. n.* That which is required.

**requisition** (rē'kwizish'un), *n.* 1. Act of requiring; application; demand. 2. Written request or invitation. 3. Demand made by authority. [L. *requisitio*.]

**requit** (rē'kwīt'al), *n.* Act of requiting; payment in return; recompense.

**requite** (rē'kwīt'), *vt.* Give back so as to be quits; repay. [From **QUIT**.]

*Syn.* Recompense; reward; punish.

**reredos** (rēr'dos), *n.* Wall of a church or ornamental screen behind the altar. [Fr. *arrière*, behind, and *dos*, back.]

**reremouse** (rēr'mows), *n.* Bat. [A.S. *hreremais* — *hreran*, flutter, and *mus*, mouse.]

**rescind** (rē-sind'), *vt.* Cut off; annul; repeal. [L. — *scindo*, cut.]

**rescission** (rē-sizh'un), *n.* Act of rescinding. — **rescissory**, *a.*

**rescript** (rēs'kript), *n.* Official answer of a pope or an emperor to a legal question; edict; decree. [L. — *scriptum*, written.]

**rescue** (res'kū), *i. vt.* Free from danger or violence; deliver. *II. n.* Act of rescuing; deliverance. [O. Fr. *rescourre* — L. *excutere*, shake out.]

**research** (rē-sēr'ch), *n.* 1. Careful search; scrutiny. 2. Deep learning.

**resemblance** (rê-zem'blans), *n.* 1. Similitude; likeness; similarity. 2. That which is similar.

**resemble** (rê-zem'bl), *vt.* Be similar to; have the likeness of. [Fr. *ressembler*—*sembler*, seem.]

**resent** (rê-zent'), *vt. and vi.* 1. Take ill; be indignant at. 2. Express indignation.—**resent'ful**, *a.* Full of, or prone to, resentment.—**resent'fully**, *adv.*—**resent'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of resenting. 2. Anger. [Fr. *ressentir*, feel.]  
*Syn.* Displeasure; indignation.

**reservation** (rez-êr-vâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reserving or keeping back. 2. Something withheld. 3. Clause, proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved. 4. Public land reserved in the U. S. for certain purposes.

**reserve** (rê-zêrv'), *I. vt.* 1. Keep back. 2. Keep for future or other use. *II. n.* 1. That which is kept for future use. 2. Part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist in case of need. 3. That which is kept back in the mind; mental concealment. 4. Absence of freedom in words or actions; caution. [L.—*servo*, save, keep.]

**reserved** (rê-zêrv'd'), *a.* Characterized by reserve; not free or frank in words or behavior; shy; cold.—**reserv'edly**, *adv.*—**reserv'edness**, *n.*

**reservoir** (rez-êr-vwar), *n.* 1. Place where anything is reserved or kept in store. 2. Place where water is collected and stored for use. [Fr.]

**reset** (rê-set'), *vt.* Set again or anew.

**reside** (rê-zid'), *vi.* Dwell permanently; abide; live; inhere. [L. *sedeo*, sit.]

**residence** (rez'i-dens), *n.* 1. Act of residing or of dwelling in a place. 2. Place where one resides.

**residency** (rez'i-den-si), *n.* 1. Residence. 2. Official dwelling of a government officer in India.

**resident** (rez'i-dent), *I. a.* Dwelling in a place. *II. n.* 1. One who resides. 2. Public minister at a foreign court.—**residen'tial**, *a.*—**residen'tiary**, *a. and n.* [residue.]

**residual** (rê-zid'ü-al), *a.* Remaining as **residualry** (rê-zid'ü-âr-î), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the residue. 2. Receiving the remainder.

**residue** (rez'i-dü), *n.* That which is left behind after a part is taken away; remainder. [L. *residuum*—*resideo*, remain behind.]

**residuum** (rê-zid'ü-um), *n.* Residue; that which is left after any process of purification. [L.]

**resign** (rê-zîn'), *vt.* Yield up to another; submit.—**resignation** (rez-îg-nâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of resigning or

giving up. 2. State of being resigned or quietly submissive; acquiescence, patience. [L. *resigno*, unseal, annul, give back.]

**resilient** (rê-zil'i-ent), *a.* Springing back; rebounding.—**resil'ience**, **resil'ency**, *ns.* [L.—*salto*, leap.]

**resin** (rez'in), *n.* Inflammable substance, which exudes from trees.—**res'inous**, *a.*—**res'inousness**, *n.* [Fr. *résine*—L. *resina*.]

**resist** (rê-zist'), *vt. and vi.* Make opposition (to); strive against.—**resist'ance**, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.—**resist'ible**, *a.*—**resist'ibly**, *adv.*—**resist'ibility**, *n.* [L.—*sisto*, stand.]  
*Syn.* Withstand; obstruct; baffle.

**resistless** (rê-zist'les), *a.* Irresistible.

**resolute** (rez'ô-lôt), *a.* Constant in pursuing a purpose.—**resol'utely**, *adv.*—**res'oluteness**, *n.* [vering.]  
*Syn.* Determined; steadfast; perse-

**resolution** (rez'ô-lô'shun), *n.* 1. Act of resolving; analysis; solution. 2. State of being resolved. 3. Fixed determination; steadiness. 4. That which is resolved; formal proposal in a public assembly.

**resolvable** (rê-zolv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being resolved to its originalelements.

**resolve** (rê-zolv'), *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Separate into parts; analyze. 2. Free from doubt or difficulty; explain. 3. Decide. 4. Fix by resolution or formal declaration. 5. In *math.* Solve. 6. In *med.* Disperse, as a tumor. *II. n.* Anything resolved or determined; fixed purpose. [L. *resolvo*—*solvo*, loose.]

**resonant** (rez'o-nant), *a.* Returning sound; resounding.—**res'onance**, *n.* [L.—*sono*, sound.]

**resorcine** (re-zar'sin), *n.* A colorless, odorless crystalline compound (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) used in medicine, and as a base of certain purple-red coloring-matters.

**resort** (rê-zart'), *I. vi.* Go; betake one's self; have recourse; apply. *II. n.* 1. Act of resorting. 2. Place much frequented; haunt. 3. Resource. [Fr. *ressortir*—L. *sortiri*, cast lots, obtain.]

**resound** (rê-zownd'), *vt. and vi.* Echo; be echoed; ring. 2. Celebrate with sound. 3. Be much mentioned.

**resource** (rê-sôrs'), *n.* 1. Source of help; expedient. 2. *pl.* Means of raising money; means of any kind. [Fr. *ressource*—L. *resurgere*, rise again.]

**respect** (rê-spekt'). *I. vt.* 1. Esteem; honor. 2. Relate to. *II. n.* 1. Esteeming highly; regard; expression of esteem. 2. Deportment arising from esteem. 3. Relation; reference. (L. *respicio*, *respectum*, look back.)

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mō, met, hōr; mîte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oll, owl, then.



**respectable** (rè-spek'ta-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of respect or regard; not mean or despicable. 2. Moderate in excellence or number. — **respectably**, *adv.* — **respectability**, *n. **respectful** (rè-spekt'fəl), *a.* Full of respect; marked by civility. — **respectfully**, *adv.**

**respective** (rè-spek'tiv), *a.* 1. Having reference to; relative. 2. Relating to a particular person or thing; particular. — **respectively**, *adv.* Each his own; as relating to each.

**resperse** (rè-spèrs'), *vt.* Sprinkle; scatter. — **resper'sion**, *n.* [piration.]

**respirable** (rè-spi-rà-bl), *a.* Fit for respiration. **respiration** (rè-spi-rà'shun), *n.* Function or act of breathing.

**respirator** (rè-spi-rà-tūr), *n.* Network of fine wire for breathing through.

**respiratory** (rè-spi-rà-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, respiration.

**respire** (rè-spir'), *i. vi.* 1. Breathe. 2. Take rest. *II. vt.* Breathe out. [L. — *spiro*, breathe.]

**respite** (res'pit), *i. n.* 1. Temporary cessation; pause; interval of rest. 2. In law. Temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal. *II. vt.* Grant a respite to. [O. Fr. *respit*—L. *respectus*.]

**resplendent** (rè-splen'dent), *a.* Very splendid; very bright. — **resplendently**, *adv.* — **resplendence**, **resplendency**, *ns.* [L. — *splendeo*, shine.]

**respond** (rè-spond'), *vi.* 1. Answer; reply. 2. Correspond; suit. [L. — *spondeo*, promise.]

**respondent** (rè-spond'ent), *i. a.* Answering; corresponding to expectation. *II. n.* One who answers, esp. in a law suit; one who refutes objections.

**response** (rè-spons'), *n.* Reply; answer. [See *RESPOND*.]

**responsibility** (rè-spon-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being responsible. 2. What one is responsible for.

**responsible** (rè-spon-si-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to be called to account; answerable. 2. Capable of discharging duty. — **responsibly**, *adv.*

**responsive** (rè-spon'siv), *a.* 1. Inclined to respond. 2. Answering. 3. Correspondent. — **responsively**, *adv.*

**rest** (rest). *I. n.* 1. Cessation from motion, labor, or disturbance; peace; quiet. 2. Sleep; death. 3. Place of rest; that on which anything rests. 4. In music. Interval of silence; its mark. *II. vt.* 1. Cease from action or labor; be still. 2. Repose; be supported. 3. Stand firm; be fixed. 4. Sleep; be dead. 5. Lean; trust. *III. vt.* 1. Lay at rest. 2. Place on a support; lean. [A. S.]

**rest** (rest). *I. n.* That which remains after the separation of a part; remainder; others. *II. vi.* Remain. [Fr. *reste*—L. *resto*.]

**restaurant** (res'to-rant), *n.* Eating house. [Fr.—*restaurer*, restore.]

**restitution** (res-ti-tū'shun), *n.* Restoring what was lost or taken away; amends. [L.—*restituō*, set up again.]

**restive** (res'tiv), *a.* 1. Unwilling to go forward; obstinate; refractory. 2. Restless. — **restively**, *adv.* — **restiveness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *restif*.]

**restless** (rest'les), *a.* 1. In continual motion; uneasy. 2. Passed in unquietness. 3. Seeking change or action; unsettled; turbulent. — **restlessly**, *adv.* — **restlessness**, *n.* [From *REST*, cessation from motion.]

**restoration** (res-to-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Restoring; replacement; recovery; revival; reparation. 2. That which is restored.

**restorative** (rè-stōr'a-tiv), *i. a.* Tending to restore, esp. to strength and vigor. *II. n.* Medicine that restores. — **restoratively**, *adv.*

**restore** (rè-stōr'), *vt.* Store again.

**restore** (rè-stōr'), *vt.* 1. Repair; replace; return; bring back to its former state; revive; cure. — **restorer**, *n.* [Fr. *restaurer*—L. *restaurō*.]

**restrain** (rè-strān'), *vt.* 1. Hold back; check; hinder. 2. Limit. [O. Fr. *restrindre*—L. *stringo*, bind.]

**restraint** (rè-strānt'), *n.* 1. Act of restraining. 2. State of being restrained. 3. That which restrains.

**restrict** (rè-strikt'), *vt.* Limit; confine; repress. — **restriction** (rè-strik'shun), *n.* Limitation; confinement; restraint. — **restrictive**, *a.* [From root of *RESTRAIN*.]

**result** (rè-zult'), *i. vi.* 1. Issue (in). 2. Follow as a consequence. *II. n.* 1. Consequence; effect. 2. Decision; resolution. [Fr. See *RESILIENT*.]

*Syn.* Event; conclusion; issue.

**resultant** (rè-zult'ant), *i. a.* Resulting from combination. *II. n.* In physics. Force compounded of two or more forces.

**resumable** (rè-zū'ma-bl), *a.* Liable to be taken back again or taken up again.

**résumé** (rā-zō-mā'), *n.* Recapitulation. [Fr.]

**resume** (rè-zūm'), *vt.* 1. Take back. 2. Take up again. 3. Begin again after interruption. — **resumption**, *n.* [L. *resumo*.]

**resurgent** (rè-sūr'jent), *a.* Rising again, or from the dead. [L. *re*, again, and *surgo*, surrectum, rise.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**resurrect** (rez-ür-rekt'), *vt.* 1. Raise from the dead. 2. Bring again into public view or notice. [*Collog.* Formed from RESURRECTION.]

**resurrection** (rez-ür-rek'shun), *n.* 1. Rising again from the dead. 2. Life hereafter. 3. Exhumation of a body from the grave. [*Fr.* — *L. resurgere*. See RESURGENT.]

**resuscitate** (rè-sus'i-tāt), *vt.* and *vi.* Revive; revivify; come to life again. — **resuscitation**, *n.* — **resuscitative**, *a.* [*L.*]

**retail** (rè-tāl'), *vt.* 1. Sell in small parts; deal out in small portions. 2. Tell in broken parts, or at second-hand. — **retailer**, *n.* [*Fr. détailler*, out again.] [quantities.]

**retail** (rè-tāl'), *n.* Sale of goods in small

**retain** (rè-tān'), *vt.* 1. Keep in possession; continue to hold; detain. 2. Employ by a fee paid. — **retainable**, *a.* — **retainer** (rè-tān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who retains. 3. One who is retained or kept in service; dependant. 2. Fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause. [*Fr.* — *L. retineo*.]

**retaliate** (rè-tāl'i-āt), *vt.* and *vi.* Return like for like; repay. — **retaliation**, *n.* Return of like for like; retribution. — **retaliative**, **retaliatory**, *a.* Returning like for like. [*L. retaliatio* — *talis*, of such a kind.]

**retard** (rè-tārd'), *vt.* Keep back; hinder; delay. — **retardation**, *n.* [*L. retardo* — *tardus*, slow.]

**retch** (rech), *vi.* Try to vomit; strain. [*A. S. hræcan*, hawk — *hraca*, throat.]

**retention** (rè-ten'shun), *n.* Act or power of retaining.

**retentive** (rè-ten'tiv), *a.* Having power to retain. — **retentively**, *adv.* — **retentiveness**, *n.*

**retirary** (rè-shi-ār-i), *a.* 1. Netlike. 2. Constructing a web to catch prey. 3. Provided with a net. [*L. retiarius*, gladiator who fights with a net (*rete*).]

**reticent** (ret'i-sent), *a.* Concealing by silence; reserved in speech. — **reticence**, **reticency**, *n.* [*L.* — *taceo*, am silent.]

**reticular** (rè-tik'ū-lar), *a.* Having the form of network; formed with interstices.

**reticulate** (rè-tik'ū-lāt), **reticulated** (rè-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Netted; having the form or structure of a net; having veins crossing like network. — **reticulation**, *n.*

**reticule** (ret'i-kūl), **reticle** (ret'i-kl), *n.* Little network bag; lady's work-bag. [*L. reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, net.]

**retiform** (ret'i-farm), *a.* Having the form or structure of a net.

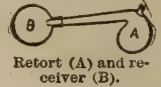
**retina** (ret'i-na), *a.* Innermost coating of the back part of the eye, consisting of a fine net work of optic nerves. — **retinal**, *a.* Pertaining to the retina. [*From L. rete*, net.]

**retinue** (ret'i-nū), *n.* Body of retainers who follow a person of rank; suite. [*From root of RETAIN*, hire.]

**retire** (rè-tir'), *i. vt.* Retreat; recede; draw back; go to bed. *II. vt.* 1. Withdraw; pay and withdraw, as a bond. 2. Cause to retire. [*Fr. retirer*.]

**retirement** (rè-tir'ment), *n.* 1. Withdrawal. 2. Solitude; privacy.

**retort** (rè-tart'), *i.*



*vt.* Throw back; return. *II. vi.* Make a sharp reply. *III. n.* 1. Ready and sharp reply; witty answer. 2. Vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube. [*L. retortum*, pa. p. of *retorqueo*, twist back.]

**retouch** (rè-tuch'), *i. vt.* Improve, as a picture, by new touches. *II. n.* 1. Reapplication of the artist's hand to a work. 2. Finish and correction.

**retrace** (rè-trās'), *vt.* 1. Trace back; go back by the same course. 2. Renew the outline of.

**retract** (rè-trakt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Draw or take back. — **retractile**, *a.* That may be retracted. — **retraction**, *n.* — **retractive**, *a.* Retracting. — **retractively**, *adv.* [*L.* — *traho*, tractum, draw.]

*Syn.* Recall; rescind; revoke.

**retreat** (rè-trèv'), *i. n.* 1. Drawing back or retracing one's steps. 2. Retirement; place of privacy. 3. Refuge; place of safety. 4. Act of retiring in order from the enemy, or from an advanced position. 5. Signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters. *II. vi.* 1. Draw back. 2. Retire, esp. to a place of shelter or security. [*O. Fr. retrait* (*Fr. retraite*) — *L. retractus*, pa. p. of *trahō*.]

**retrench** (rè-trench'), *vt.* and *vi.* Cut down; render less; curtail; live at less expense; economize. — **retrenchment**, *n.* 1. Cutting down. 2. In fort. Work within another for prolonging the defence. [*O. Fr. retrencher*.]

**retribution** (ret-ri-bū'shun), *n.* Repayment; suitable return; reward or punishment. [*L. re-*, and *tribuo*, give.]

**retributive** (rè-trib'ū-tiv), **retributory** (rè-trib'ū-tō-ri), *a.* Repaying; rewarding or punishing suitably.

**retrievable** (rè-trè-va-bl), *a.* That may be recovered. — **retrievably**, *adv.*

**retrieve** (rē-trēv'), *vt.* Recover; recall; bring back to a former state; repair.

—**retrieval**, *n.* —**retriever** (rē-trēvēr), *n.* Kind of dog trained to find and fetch game that has been shot. [Fr. *re-*, again, and *trouver*, find.]

**retro-**, *prefix.* Back; backward. [L.]

**retroactive** (rē-trō-akt'iv), *a.* Acting backward or in opposition.

**retrocession** (rē-trō-sesh'un), *n.* Going back; giving back. [L.—*cedo*, go.]

**retrograde** (ret'rō-grād or rē), *i. a. 1.* Going backward. *2.* Going from west to east. *3.* Falling from better to worse. *II. vt.* Go backward. —**retrogradation**, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *gradior*, gressus, go.]

**retrogression** (rē-trō-gresh'un), *n.* Going backward; decline in quality or merit. —**retrogressive**, *a.* —**retrogressively**, *adv.* [See RETROGRADE.]

**retrospect** (ret'rō-spekt or rē), *I. vt.* Look back. *II. n.* Looking back; contemplation of the past. —**retrospection**, *n.* — **retrospective**, *a.* — **retrospectively**, *adv.* [L. *retrospectus*, —*specio*, look.]

**return** (rē-tūrn'), *I. vt. 1.* Come back to the same place or state. *2.* Answer; retort. *II. vt. 1.* Bring or send back. *2.* Give back; repay; give back in reply. *3.* Report; give an account. *III. n. 1.* Act of going back. *2.* Revolution; periodic renewal. *3.* Act of bringing or sending back. *4.* Restitution; repayment. *5.* Profit on capital or labor. *6.* Reply. *7.* Report or account, esp. official. [Fr. *retourner*.]

**returnable** (rē-tūr'nā-bl), *a. 1.* That may be returned or restored. *2.* In law. To be returned or rendered.

**reunion** (rē-ū-ni-un), *n. 1.* Union after separation. *2.* Assembly. [Fr. *réunion*.]

**reunite** (rē-ū-nit'), *vt. and vi. 1.* Join after separation. *2.* Reconcile.

**reveal** (rē-vēl'), *vt.* Make known; disclose. [L. *revelo*, unveil.]

*Syn.* Manifest; divulge; unveil.

**reveille** (rev-e-lē or rā-vāl'yā), *n.* Sound of the drum or bugle at day-break to awaken soldiers. [Imperative of Fr. *réveiller*, awake, —root of *VIGIL*.]

**revel** (rev'el), *I. vt.* Feast in a riotous or noisy manner; carouse. *II. n.* Riotous or tumultuous feast; carousal. —**reveler**, *n.* [O. Fr. *reveler*—L. *rebellare*, rebel.]

**Revelation** (rev-e-lā'shun), *n. 1.* Act of making known. *2.* That which is revealed. *3.* That which is revealed by God to man; the Bible. *4.* [R] The Apocalypse or last book of the New Testament, [See REVEAL.]

**revelry** (rev'el-ri), *n.* Riotous or noisy festivity.

**revenge** (rē-venj'). *I. vt.* Punish or injure in return; avenge. *II. n. 1.* Act of revenging. *2.* Injury inflicted in return. *3.* Passion for retaliation. —

**revenger**, *n.* [O. Fr. *revenger*—L. *re-* in return, and *vindico*, lay claim to.]

**revengeful** (rē-venj'fōl), *a.* Full of a desire to inflict injury in return; vindictive. —**revengefully**, *adv.*

**revenue** (rev'en-ū), *n. 1.* Receipts or rents from any source; income. *2.* Income of a state. [Fr.—returned.]

**reverberate** (rē-vēr'bér-āt), *I. vt. 1.* Send back, as sound; echo; reflect. *2.* Drive from side to side, as flame. *II. vi.* Echo; resound; bound back; be repelled. — **reverberation**, *n.* — **reverberatory**, *a.* [L.—*verbero*, beat.]

**revere** (rē-vēr'), *vt.* Regard with respectful awe; venerate. [L. *revereor*.]

**reverence** (rev'ēr-ens), *I. n. 1.* Respectful awe; veneration. *2.* Act of revering or obeisance; bow or courtesy. *3.* Title of the clergy. *II. vt.* Regard with reverence; venerate.

**reverend** (rev'ēr-end), *a. 1.* Worthy of reverence. *2.* [R] Title of the clergy. [L. *reverendus*. See REVERE.]

**reverent** (rev'ēr-ent), *a.* Showing reverence; submissive; humble. — **reverently**, *adv.*

**reverential** (rev'ēr-en'shal), *a.* Proceeding from reverence; respectful. — **reverentially**, *adv.*

**reverie**, **revery** (rev'ēr-i), *n.* Irregular train of thoughts in meditation; day-dream. [Fr.—*réver*, dream.]

**reversal** (rē-vēr'sal), *n.* Act of reversing; overthrowing; annulling.

**reverse** (rē-vēr's'), *I. vt.* Place in the contrary order or position; change to the opposite. *II. n. 1.* That which is reserved; opposite. *2.* Back, esp. of a coin. *3.* Change; misfortune. *III. a.* Turned backward; contrary; having an opposite direction. [L. *reversus*, pa. p. of *revertō*, turn back.]

*Syn.* Turn; overturn; submit; overthrow; annul; repeal; undo; subvert.

**reversible** (rē-vēr'si-bl), *a.* That may be reversed; finished on both sides.

**reversion** (rē-vēr'shun), *n. 1.* Act of reverting or returning. *2.* That which reverts or returns. *3.* Return of future possession of any property after some particular event; right to future possession. *4.* Atavism. [L. *reversio*.]

**reversionary** (rē-vēr'shun-ār-i), *a.* Relating to a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.



**revert** (rê-vêrt'). I. *vt.* Turn or drive back; reverse. II. *vi.* 1. Return; fall back. 2. Return to the original owner or his heir. [L. *revertio*.]

**revertible** (rê-vêrt'i-bl), *a.* That may revert or be reverted.

**revery**. Same as REVERIE.

**revest** (rê-vêst'). I. *vt.* Return to a former owner. II. *vt.* 1. Reclothe. 2. Invest; re-invest. 3. Take possession of again.

**review** (rê-vû'). I. *vt.* Re-examine; revise; examine critically; inspect, as a body of troops. II. *n.* 1. Viewing again; reconsideration. 2. Examination of a cause in a higher court, which has already been adjudicated in a lower. 3. Careful or critical examination. 4. Critique. 5. Periodical with critiques of books, etc. 6. Inspection of a body of troops or a number of ships. — **reviewer**, *n.* 1. Inspector. 2. Writer in a Review. [Fr. *revue*, *pa. p.* of *revoir*—L. *re-*, again, and *video*, see.]

**revile** (rê-vîl'), *vt.* Reproach; calumniate.—**reviler**, *n.* [L. *re*, and root of *VILE*.] [*cate* again; reclaim.]

**revindicate** (rê-vîn'di-kât), *vt.* Vindicate. — **revival** (rê-vî'zál), **revision** (rê-vîz'h-un), *n.* Review; re-examination.

**revise** (rê-vîz'). I. *vt.* Review and amend; read and correct a second proof. II. *n.* 1. Review. 2. Second proof-sheet.—**reviser**, *n.* [Fr. *réviser*—L. *re-*, back, and *viso*, look at attentively.]

**revisit** (rê-vîz'it), *vt.* Visit again.

**revival** (rê-vî'vâl), *n.* 1. Recovery from languor, neglect, depression, etc. 2. Renewed performance, as of a play. 3. Renewed interest in or attention to. 4. Time of religious awakening. — **revivalist**, *n.* One who promotes religious revivals. — **revivalism**, *n.*

**revive** (rê-vîv'). I. *vi.* 1. Return to life, vigor, or fame. 2. Recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression. II. *vt.* 1. Restore to life again. 2. Reawaken in the mind. 3. Recover from neglect or depression. 4. Bring again into public notice, as a play.— **reviver**, *n.* [L. *re*, again, and *vivo*, live.]

**revivify** (rê-vîv'i-fi), *vt.* Restore to life; purify. — **revivification**, *n.*

**revocable** (rev'ô-ka-bl), *a.* That may be revoked. — **revocableness**, **revocability**, *n.* — **revocably**, *adv.* **revocation** (rev'ô-kâ'shun), *n.* Recalling; repeal; reversal.

**revoke** (rê-vôk'), *vt.* 1. Annul by recalling; repeal; reverse. 2. Neglect to follow suit (at cards). [L. *revoco*—*re*, back, and *voco*, call.]

**revolt** (rê-vôlt' or rê-volt'). I. *vi.* 1. Renounce allegiance. 2. Be grossly offended; feel nausea. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to rise in revolt. 2. Shock. III. *n.* Rebellion. — **revolter**, *n.* [Fr.—*It. rivolta*—*re*, against, and *volta*, turning.—L. *volvere*, turn.]

**revolving** (rê-vôl'ing), *a.* Causing a turning away from; shocking. — **revoltingly**, *adv.* [*ward*.]

**revolute** (rev'ô-lôt), *a.* Rolled back.—**revolution** (rev'ô-lô'shun), *n.* 1. Act of revolving; motion round a center. 2. Course which brings back to the same point or state; space measured by a revolving body. 3. Complete change. 4. Overthrow of one government, and founding of another. 5. Attempt at overthrowing the government; revolt.— **revolutionary**, *a.* — **revolutionist**, *n.*

**revolutionize** (rev'ô-lô'shun-iz), *vt.* Cause an entire change of.

**revolve** (rê-volv'). I. *vi.* 1. Roll round on an axis. 2. Move around a center. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to turn. 2. Consider. [L. *revolver*, *revolutum*—*volvo*, roll.]

**revolver** (rê-vol'vêr), *n.* 1. That which revolves. 2. Firearm which, by means of a revolving cylinder, fires more than once without reloading.

**revulsion** (rê-vul'shun), *n.* 1. Taking away. 2. Diverting of a disease from one part to another. 3. Sudden and complete change, esp. of feelings. [L. —*revello*, *revulsus*, tear away.]

**revulsive** (rê-vul'siv), *a.* Tending to revulsion.

**reward** (rê-ward'). I. *n.* That which is given in return for good or evil; recompense; retribution; fruit of labor. II. *vt.* Give in return; requite, whether good or evil; recompense. [Doublet of REGARD.] [*NARD*.]

**reynard** (râ'nârd), *n.* Fox. See **RHAPSODIST** (rap'so-dist), *n.* 1. One who recites or sings rhapsodies. 2. One who composes verses extempore. 3. One who speaks or writes disjointedly.

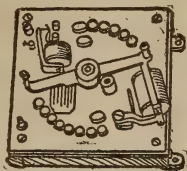
**rhapsody** (rap'so-di), *n.* 1. Any wild unconnected composition. 2. Part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.—**rhapsodic**, **rhapsodical**, *a.* — **rhapsodically**, *adv.* [Fr.—Gr. *rhapsodia*, stringing together of songs, — *rhapto*, sew, and *ode*, song.]

**rhea** (rê'a), *n.* So. American ostrich. [From Gr. *Rhea*, the wife of Saturn.] **rhea** (rê'a), *n.* Ramie-plant. [Assamese.]

**Rhenish** (ren'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine. [L. *Rhenus*.]

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâl, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

**rheostat** (rê'o-stat), *n.* Instrument for regulating the strength of an electric current; resistance coil. [Gr. *rein*, flow, and *statos*, stopping.]



Rheostat.

**rheotome** (rê-o-tôm), *n.* Instrument for interrupting an electric current periodically. [Gr. *rein*, flow, and *tomos*, cutting.]

**rhetoric** (ret'o-rik), *n.* 1. Art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; art of composition. 2. Artificial eloquence. — **rhetorical** (rê-tor'ik-al), *a.* **rhetorically**, *adv.* [Gr. *rhetorike* — *rheo*, speak.]

**rhetorician** (ret-o-rish'an), *n.* One who teaches the art of rhetoric; orator.

**rheum** (rôm), *n.* Mucous discharge as from the lungs or nostrils, caused by a cold. — **rheumy**, *a.* [Gr. *rheuma* — *rheo*, flow.]

**rheumatic** (rô-mat'ik), **rheumat'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.

**rheumatism** (rô-ma-tizm), *n.* Painful inflammatory affection of the joints or muscles, so named from a notion that the pain was caused by *rheum* or humor, flowing through the part affected.

**rhinoceros** (rî-nos'êr-os), *n.* Very large animal having a very thick skin, and one or two horns on the nose. [Gr. — *rhin*, nose, and *keras*, horn.]



Rhinoceros.

**rhinoplasty** (rî'nô-plas-tî), *n.* The forming of an artificial nose, generally from the skin of the forehead. [Gr.]

**rhodium** (rô'di-um), *n.* White metal of the platinum group.

**Rhododendron** (rô-do-den'drun), *n.* Genus of plants having evergreen leaves, and large beautiful flowers like roses. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose, and *dendron*, tree.]

**rhomb** (romb), **rhombus** (rom'bus), *ns.* Quadrilateral figure having its sides parallel and equal, but its angles not right angles. — **rhombic**, *a.* Shaped like a rhomb. — **rhomboid**, *n.* Quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal.

— **rhomboid'al**, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid. [Gr. *rhombôs* — *rhembo*, spin round.]

**rhubarb** (rô'bärb), *n.* Plant, the stalks of which are much used in cooking (pieplant), and the root in medicine. [From Fr. *reón* (— *Rha* or *Volga* river) *barbaron* (foreign).]

**rhumb-line** (rum'lin), *n.* Line which cuts all the meridians at the same angle. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it, being constantly directed toward the same point of the compass. On Mercator's projection it becomes a straight line.

**rhyme** (rim), *n.* 1. Correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses. 2. Poetry having such correspondence. II. *vt.* 1. Correspond in sound. 2. Make rhymes or verses. III. *vt.* Put into rhyme. — **rhym'er**, **rhyme'ster**, *ns.* [A. S. *rim*, number.]

**rhythm** (rithm), *n.* 1. Regular recurrence of accents. 2. Movement in musical time. 3. Harmony of proportion. — **rhythmic** (rith'mik), **rhythm'ical**, *a.* [Gr. *rhythmos* — *rheo*, flow.]

**rib** (rib), *n.* 1. One of the bones which encircle the chest. 2. Anything like a rib in form or use. II. *vt.* [ribb'ing; ribbed.] 1. Furnish or inclose with ribs. 2. Form with rising lines. [A. S.]

**ribald** (rib'ald), *I. n.* Loose, low character. II. *a.* Low; base; mean. — **ribaldry** (rib'ald-ri), *n.* Obscenity; low and vulgar scurrility. [O. Fr. — O. Ger. *ribe*, strumpet.]

**ribbon** (rib'un), *n.* Fillet or strip of silk; narrow strip. II. *vt.* Adorn with ribbons. [O. Fr. *riban* — Dut. *ringband*, necktie.]

**rice** (ris), *n.* Useful and extensively cultivated kind of grain. [Fr. *riz* — Gr. *oryza* — Ar. *rozz*, rice.]

**rice-paper** (ris'pā-pēr), *n.* 1. Paper made from the straw of rice. 2. Paper-like material, cut by the Chinese from the pith of a plant.

**rich** (rich), *a.* 1. Abounding in possessions; wealthy. 2. Valuable. 3. Sumptuous. 4. Fertile. 5. Full of agreeable or nutritive qualities. 6. Bright, as a color. 7. Full of harmonious sounds. 8. Full of beauty. — **rich'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *rice*, rule (as in *bishopric*).]

**riches** (rich'ez), *n. pl.* Wealth; plenty; opulence; abundance. [O. Fr. *richesse*.]

**rick** (rik), *n.* Stack, pile or heap, as of hay. [A. S. *hrice*.]

**rickets** (rik'ets), *n.* Disease of children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones; rachitis. [From Prov. E. (*w*)rick, twist.]

**rickety** (rik'et-i), *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. 2. Feeble; tottering.

**rickrack** (rik' rak), *n.* Openwork trimming of zigzag braid.

**ricochet**, *I. n.* (rik-o-shā' or -shet') Rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation; skipping of a flat stone on the surface of water. *II. vt.* (rik-o-shet'), [ricochett'ing; ricochetted.] Skip in rebounds along the ground. [Fr.]

**rid** (rid), *I. vt.* [rid'ding; rid.] Free; deliver; disencumber. *II. a. (pa. p.)* Free; relieved. [A. S. *hreddan*, snatch away. Ger. *retten*.]

**ridable, rideable** (ri'da-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being ridden, as a horse. 2. Passable on horseback, as a river.

**riddance** (rid'ans), *n.* Ridding; freeing; escape.

**ridden** (rid'n), *pa. p.* of **RIDE**.

**riddle** (rid'l), *I. n.* Obscure description of something which the hearer is asked to name; puzzling question; enigma. *II. vt.* Make riddles; speak obscurely. *III. vt.* Solve; unriddle. [A. S. *raedels*—*raedan*, guess, counsel. Ger. *raetsel*.]

**riddle** (rid'l), *I. n.* Large sieve for sand, gravel, etc. *II. vt. 1.* Separate with a riddle. 2. Make full of holes like a riddle. [A. S. *hriddel*—*hriddian*, sift. Ger. *reithern*.]

**ride** (rid), *I. vi.* [rid'ing; rode; rid'den.] 1. Be carried, as on horseback or in a carriage. 2. Practice riding. 3. Float, as a ship at anchor. *II. vt.* Rest on, so as to be carried. *III. n. 1.* Act of riding. 2. Excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. 3. Course passed over in riding. [A. S. *ridan*. Ger. *reiten*.]

**rider** (rid'ēr), *n. 1.* One who rides. 2. Addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; additional clause added to a bill before it is passed.

**ridge** (rij), *I. n. 1.* Back or top of the back. 2. Anything like a back, as a long range of hills; extended protuberance. 3. Earth thrown up by the plow between the furrows.—**ridge-pole**, *n.* Upper horizontal timber of a roof. *II. vt.* Form into ridges; wrinkle.—**rid'gy**, *a.* Having, or rising in ridges. [A. S. *hrycg*. Ger. *ruecken*.]

**ridicule** (rid'i-kūl), *I. n.* Good-natured wit exposing one to laughter. *II. vt.* Laugh at; expose to merriment. [L. *ridiculum*, jest.—*rideo*, laugh.]

*Syn.* Banter; mockery; derision; railery; satire; sarcasm; irony.

**ridiculous** (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* Deserving or exciting ridicule.—**ridiculous-ly**, *adv.*—**ridiculousness**, *n.*

**riding** (ri'ding), *I. a. 1.* Used for riding or traveling. 2. Suitable for riding on, as a horse. *II. n.* Road for riding on.—*Riding-habit, riding-skirt*, long upper garment worn by ladies when riding.

**rife** (rif), *a.* Abundant; abounding.—**rife'ly**, *adv.*—**rife'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *rif*. Low Ger. *riew*, liberal.]

**riff-raff** (rif'raf), *n. 1.* Sweepings; refuse. 2. Rabble; mob. [O. Fr. *rif et raf*, everything.]

**rifle** (rif'l), *vt.* Carry off by force; strip; rob.—**rif'ler**, *n.* [Fr. *rifler*, *rafter*, ransack. See **RAFFLE**.]

**rifle** (rif'l), *I. vt.* Groove spirally, as a gun-barrel. *II. n.* Musket with a barrel spirally grooved.—**rifleman** (rif'-man), *n.* Man armed with a rifle. [From Ger. *riefeln*, channel.]

**rift** (rift), *I. n.* Opening; cleft; fissure. *II. vt.* Rive; cleave. *III. vi.* Split; burst open. [From **RIVE**.]

**rig** (rig), *I. vt.* [rig'ging; rigged.] 1. Clothe; dress; put on. 2. Fit with sails and tackling. *II. n. 1.* Dress; odd style of clothing. 2. Style of masts and sails. [Norw. *rigga*, bind up.]

**rigging** (rig'ing), *n. 1.* Tackle; 2. System of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails.

**right** (rit), *I. a. 1.* Straight; most direct. 2. Upright; erect. 3. According to truth and justice; according to law; true; correct; just; fit; proper; exact. 4. Most convenient; well performed; most dexterous, as the hand. 5. On the right hand; on the right hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river. 6. In *math.* Upright from a base containing 90 degrees. *II. adv. 1.* In a straight or direct line. 2. In a right manner; according to truth and justice; correctly. 3. Very; in a great degree. *III. n. 1.* Right angle. That which is right or correct; truth; justice; virtue; freedom from error. 2. What one has a just claim to; privilege; property. 3. Right side, opposite to left. *IV. vt. 1.* Make right or straight. 2. Set upright. 3. Do justice to; relieve from wrong. *V. vt.* Recover the proper position.—**right'ly**, *adv.*—**right'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *riht*, *ryht*. Ger. *recht*. L. *rectus*—*rego*, guide.]

**righteous** (ri'chus or rit'yus), *a. 1.* Free from guilt or sin.—**righteous-ly**, *adv.* Justly.—**righteousness**, *n.* [A. S. *rihtwis*—*riht*, and *wis*, way.] *Syn.* Just; rightful; upright.

*fîte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fall, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.*



**rightful** (rit'fol), *a.* Having right; according to justice. — **rightfully**, *adv.* — **rightfulness**, *n.*

**rigid** (rij'id), *a.* 1. Not easily bent; stiff. 2. Severe; strict. — **rig'idly**, *adv.* — **rig'idness**, *n.* — **rig'idity**, *n.* [*L. rigidus*—*rigeo*, be stiff with cold.]

**rigmarole** (rig'ma-röl), *n.* 1. Repetition of foolish words. 2. Long story. [A corr. of *ragman-roll*, a document with a long list of names, or with numerous seals pendent.]

**rigor** (rig'ür), *n.* 1. Quality of being rigid or severe. 2. Stiffness of opinion or temper; strictness. 3. Severity, as of life or climate. 4. In *med.* Sense of chilliness attended by a shivering. — *Rigor mortis*, rigidity of the human body caused by death. [*L.*]

**rigorous** (rig'ür-us), *a.* 1. Exercising rigor; allowing no abatement; scrupulously accurate. 2. Severe. — **rig'orously**, *adv.* — **rig'orousness**, *n.*

**Rigsdag** (rigs'dog), *n.* Parliament of Denmark, consisting of two houses.

**Riksdag** (riks'dog), *n.* National Legislature of Sweden, comprising two houses. [*Anger.*]

**rile** (ril), *i. vt.* Roil; make muddy. 2. **rill** (ril), *i. n.* Small murmuring brook.

*II. vi.* Flow in small streams. [*Cf. Ger. rille*, small groove.]

**rily** (ri'li), *a.* Roily; turbid. [*Colloq.*]

**rim** (rim), *i. n.* Raised margin; border; brim. *II. vt.* [rim'ming; rim-med.] Put a rim to. [*A. S. rima.*]

**rime** (rim), *i. n.* Rhyme. *II. vt.* Make rhymes or into rhymes.

**rime** (rim), *n.* Hoar-frost; frozen dew. — **ri'my**, *a.* [*A. S. hrime. Ger. reif.*]

**rind** (rind), *n.* External covering as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees.

**rinderpest** (rin'dër-pest), *n.* Malignant and contagious disease of cattle. [*Ger.*=cattle-plague.]

**ring** (ring), *i. n.* 1. Circle. 2. Small hoop, usually of metal, worn as an ornament. 3. Circular area for races, etc.; arena. 4. Circular group of persons; clique for selfish purpose in politics. 5. Prize ring; occupation of the pugilist. *II. vt.* 1. Encircle. 2. Fit with a ring. 3. Cut off a strip of bark around, as a tree. [*A. S. hring.*]

**ring** (ring), *i. vi.* [rang, rung; rung.] 1. Sound as a bell when struck; tinkle. 2. Practice the art of ringing bells. 3. Continue to sound. 4. Be filled with report. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to sound, as a metal. 2. Produce by ringing. *III. n.* Sound, esp. of metals; sound of many voices; chime of many bells. [*A. S. hringan.*]

**ringdove** (ring'duv), *n.* European wood-pigeon, so called from two white crescents on the neck.

**ringleader** (ring-lë'dër), *n.* Head of a riotous body. [Orig. leader in the ring of a dance.]

**ringlet** (ring'let), *n.* 1. Small ring. 2. Curl, esp. of hair.



Ringdove.

**ringworm** (ring'würm), *n.* Skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings, caused by a vegetable parasite.

**rink** (ringk), *n.* Area where a race is run, or games are played. — **skating-rink**, *a.* Place artificially prepared for skating. [*From RING.*]

**rinse** (rins), *vt.* Cleanse with clean water. [*Eccl. hretusa. Ger. rein, pure.*]

**riot** (ri'ot), *i. n.* 1. Uproar; tumult; disturbance of the peace. 2. Excessive feasting; luxury. *II. vi.* 1. Brawl; raise an uproar. 2. Run to excess in feasting, behavior, etc. — **ri'oter**, *n.*

— **ri'otous**, *a.* Seditious; tumultuous; luxurious; wanton. — **ri'otously**, *adv.* — **ri'otousness**, *n.* [*Fr. riotte. Etymology doubtful.*]

**rip** (rip), *i. vt.* [rip'ping; ripped.] 1. Divide by cutting or tearing; cut open. 2. Take out by cutting or tearing. *II. n.* Tear; rent; place torn. — **rip-saw**, *n.* Saw in which the teeth are more inclined lengthwise (rake), and less laterally (set), than in a cross-cut saw. Used for sawing with the fiber. [*A. S. rypan.*]

**riparian** (ri-pä'ri-an), *a.* Belonging to a river-bank. [*L.*—*ripa*, river-bank.]

**ripe** (rip), *a.* Ready for harvest; arrived at perfection; fit for use; mature; finished. — **ripe'ly**, *adv.* — **ripe'ness**, *n.* [*A. S. ripe. Ger. reif.*]

*Syn.* See MATURE.

**ripen** (ri'pen), *i. vi.* Grow ripe; approach or reach perfection. *II. vt.* Make ripe; bring to perfection.

**ripple** (rip'l), *i. n.* Little waves on the surface of running water; little wave. *II. vt.* Cause a ripple in. *III. vi.* Curl on the surface, as running water. [*From RUMPLE.*]

**ripple** (rip'l), *i. vt.* Remove the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing them through an iron comb. *II. n.* Comb for rippling. [*From root of RAFFLE.*]

**riprap** (rip'rap), *n.* Broken or small stones used for a foundation on soft bottom. [*From RIFFRAFF.*]

**rise** (riz), *i. vi.* [rose; risen (riz'n).]

1. Move from a lower to a higher

**position**; ascend. 2. Grow upward; swell in quantity, extent, rank or value. 3. Take an upright position; leave the place of rest. 4. Tower up; appear above the horizon; appear; break forth; have its source. 5. Become excited or hostile; break forth into commotion or insurrection. 6. Close a session. 7. Ascend from the grave. II. *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Ascent. 3. Degree of elevation. 4. Steep. 5. Origin. 6. Increase; advance. 7. In *mus.* Elevation of the voice. [A. S. *risan*. Ger. *reisen*.]

**risible** (riz'i-bl), *a.* Laughable; amusing.—**risibly**, *adv.*—**risibility**, *n.* [L. *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risum*, laugh.]

**rising** (rī'zīng), *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Resurrection. 3. Tumor.

**risk** (risk), 1. *n.* Hazard; chance of loss or injury. II. *vt.* 1. Expose to hazard. 2. Venture. 3. Incur the peril of. [Fr. *risque*, Sp. *risco*, steep rock.—L. *reseco*, cut off.]

**rissole** (ris'öl), *n.* Fish or meat minced, mixed with bread crumbs and eggs, and fried in a thin puff paste in sausage form. [Fr.—*rissolet*, fry brown.]

**rite** (rit), *n.* Religious or solemn ceremony. [Fr. *rite*—L. *ritus*.]

**ritual** (rit'ü-al), 1. *a.* Consisting of, or prescribing, rites. II. *n.* 1. Manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it. 2. The body of rites employed.—**ritually**, *adv.*

**ritualism** (rit'ü-al-izm), *n.* 1. System of rituals. 2. The observance of them. 3. Tendency to increase ceremonial in religious worship.

**ritualist** (rit'ü-al-ist), *n.* 1. One skilled in or devoted to a ritual. 2. One in favor of ritualism.—**ritualistic**, *a.*

**rival** (ri'val), 1. *n.* One pursuing the same object as another. II. *a.* 1. Having the same claims. 2. Standing in competition. III. *vt.* Stand in competition with. [Fr.—L. *rivalis*, one whose land borders on the same brook.]

**rivalry** (ri'val-ri), *n.* Strife after the same object with another. [Intention.]

**rive** (riv), *vt.* and *vi.* [Rived; riven.] Tear asunder; split. [Icel. *rifa*.]

**river** (riv'ēr), *n.* Large running stream of water. [Fr. *rivière*—Low L. *riparia*, shore district.]

**rivet** (riv'et), 1. *n.* Bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends. II. *vt.* Fasten with a rivet; make firm or immovable. [O. F.]

**rivulet** (riv'ü-let), *n.* Small stream; brook. [It. *rioletto*.]

**roach** (röch), *n.* 1. European freshwater fish of a silvery color with red fins. 2. American chub. [Dut. *roch*. Ger. *roche*.]

**road** (röd), *n.* 1. Highway. 2. Open way for passengers and traffic. 3. Place where ships ride at anchor.—**roadstead** (röd'sted), *roads*, *na.* [A. S. *rad*, riding.]

**roadster** (röd'stēr), *n.* 1. Vessel riding at anchor in a road. 2. Horse fitted for traveling.

**roadway** (röd'wā), *n.* That part of a road or street which is traveled by carriages.

**roam** (röm), I. *vi.* Rove about; ramble. II. *vt.* Wander over.—**roamer**, *n.* Wanderer. [O. Fr. *romier*, one who makes a pilgrimage to Rome.]

**roan** (rön), 1. *a.* 1. Having a bay or dark color, with spots of gray and white. 2. Of a mixed color, with a decided shade of red. II. *n.* 1. Roan color. 2. Roan horse. 3. Sheepskin leather made in imitation of morocco. [O. Fr.—It. *rovano*—L. *rufus*, red.]

**roan-tree** (rön'trē), **rowan-tree** (rō'an-trē), *ns.* Mountain-ash.

**roar** (rör), I. *vi.* Cry, as a beast; cry aloud; bawl; bellow. II. *n.* 1. Full, loud sound. 2. Cry of a beast. 3. Outcry of mirth. [A. S. *rarian*, Ger. *roehren*, cry as a stag.]

**roast** (röst), I. *vt.* 1. Cook by dry heat. 2. Parch. 3. Heat to excess. 4. Expose one to scathing ridicule. II. *n.* That which is roasted. [O. Fr. *rostit*—O. Ger. *rostan*. Ger. *roesten*.]

**rob** (rob), *vt.* [rob'bing; robbed.] 1. Take away from by force. 2. Deprive.—**robber**, *n.* One who robs.—**robbery**, *n.* Theft aggravated by violence. [O. Fr. *rober*—Ger. *rauben*.]

*Syn.* Plunder; steal; thieve; poach; pillage; despoil; fleece.

**robe** (röb), I. *n.* 1. Gown or outer garment. 2. Dress of dignity or state; rich dress. 3. Wrap used outdoors as a lap-robe, steamer-robe. II. *vt.* Dress as with a robe; clothe. [Fr.]

**robin** (rob'in), **robin-redbreast** (rob'in-red'breast), *n.* 1. European small singing bird with a reddish breast. 2. American migratory thrush. [A familiar form of ROBERT.]

**robust** (rö-bust'), *a.* 1. Of great strength or vigor. 2. Requiring strength.—**robustly**, *adv.*—**robustness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *robustus*—*robur*, oak.] [sian folk tales. [Pers. *rukh*.]

**roc** (rok), *n.* Enormous bird in Per-rochet (roch'et), *n.* Surplice with narrow sleeves, worn by bishops. [Fr.]

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut. būru; oil, owl, then.

**rock** (rok), *n.* 1. Large mass of stone. 2. In *geol.* Natural deposit forming part of the earth's crust. 3. Striped bass. [Gael. *roc*.]

**rock** (rok), *n.* Distaff. [Ger. *rocken*.]

**rock** (rok), *vt.* and *vi.* Move backward and forward; totter. [A. S. *roccian*. Ger. *ruecken*, move.]

**rock** (rok'ér), *n.* Curved support on which a cradle or rocking chair rocks.

**rockery** (rok'ér-i), *n.* Same as ROCK-WORK.

**rocket** (rok'et), *n.* Firework which is projected through the air, used for making signals in war, and for saving life at sea by conveying a line over a stranded vessel. [It. *rochetta*, distaff.]

**rocksalt** (rok'salt), *n.* Salt found in rock-like masses in the earth.

**rockwork** (rok'wûrk), *n.* 1. Masonry in imitation of masses of rock. 2. Pile of earth covered with stones, with plants growing between.

**rocky** (rok'i), *a.* 1. Full of rocks. 2. Resembling a rock; hard; unfeeling. 3. Shaky; dizzy. — **rock'iness**, *n.*

**rococo** (rô-kô'kô), *n.* Term applied to a degenerated style of architecture prevailing in the 18th century, marked by a meaningless multiplication of fantastic scrolls. [Fr.]

**rod** (rod), *n.* 1. Long twig; slender stick; anything long and slender. 2. Instrument of correction; emblem of power or authority. 3. Pole or perch ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards). [A. S.]

**rode** (rôd'), *pa. t.* of RIDE.

**rodent** (rô'dent), *I. a.* Gnawing. *II. n.* Gnawing animal, as a rat or hare. [L. *rodens*, *rodentis*, *pr. p.* of *rodo*, gnaw.]

**rodomontade** (rod-ô-mon-tād'), *I. n.* Vain boasting, like that of *Rodomonte* in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. *II. vt.* Boast or bluster.

**roe** (rô), *n.* Eggs or spawn of fishes. [Icel. *hrogn*. Ger. *rogen*.]

**roe** (rô), *n.* 1. Species of

deer, smaller than the

fallow-deer. 2. Female

deer. — **roe-buck**, *n.*

Male of the roe, hav-

ing usually one front

prong to its antlers

and two hinder ones.

[A. S. *rah*. Ger. *reh*.]

**Roentgen rays** (rûnt-

gen rāz). Form of ra-

diant energy emanat-

ing from an electrically excited vac-

uum tube, possessing the power of

penetrating objects impervious to

sun-light and of affecting sensitized

plates similarly to light; X-rays.

[Discovered by Prof. Roentgen.]



Roe-buck.

**rogation** (rô-gā'shun), *n.* Asking; supplication. — **Rogation-Days**, the three days before the festival of Ascension. [L. — *rogo*, ask.]

**rogue** (rôg), *n.* 1. Dishonest person;

knave. 2. Mischievous person; wag. —

**rogue** (rôg'er-i), *n.* 1. Knavish

tricks; fraud. 2. Waggery. — **rogu-**

**ish** (rô'gish), *a.* 1. Knavish. 2. Wag-

gish. — **roguishly**, *adv.* — **roguish-**

**ness**, *n.* [Fr. — Bret, *rok*, arrogant.]

**roll** (rôl), *vt.* 1. Make turbid by stir-

ring. 2. Vex; rifle. — **roil'y**, *a.* Muddy;

turbid.

**roister** (rois'tër), *vi.* Bluster; swag-

ge; bully. — **rois'terer**, *n.* [Fr. *rus-*

*tre*, rude fellow. — L. *rusticus*, rustic.]

**role** (rôl), *n.* 1. Part performed by an

actor in a play. 2. Important part

played in public life. [Fr. *rôle*.]

**roll** (rôl), *I. vt.* 1. Turn like a wheel;

turn on an axis. 2. Be formed into a

roll or cylinder. 3. Move, as waves;

be tossed about; move tumultuously.

4. Wallow; rock. 5. Spread by press-

ure of a roller. 6. Sound as a drum

beaten rapidly. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to

roll. 2. Turn on an axis. 3. Wrap

round on itself; inwrap. 4. Drive

forward. 5. Move upon wheels. 6.

Press with a roller. 7. Beat rapidly,

as a drum. *III. n.* 1. Act of rolling.

2. That which rolls; roller. 3. That

which is rolled; paper, etc., wound

into a circular form. 4. Document.

5. Register; list of names. 6. Kind

of fancy bread. 7. Continued sound

of a drum. [O. F. *roeller* — L. *rotula*, lit-

*tle wheel* — *rota*, wheel.]

**roll-call** (rôl'kal), *n.* Calling of the

roll or list of names, as in the army.

**roller** (rô'lër), *n.* 1. That which rolls.

2. Cylinder used for rolling, grind-

ing, etc. 3. Long broad bandage. 4.

*pl.* Heavy, long wave.

**rollicking** (rol'ik-ing), *a.* Careless

swaggering.

**rolling** (rô'ling), *a.* 1. Moving on

wheels. 2. Used in rolling. — **roll'-**

**mill**, *n.* Establishment where metal

is rolled into bars,

sheets, etc. — **roll'-**

**ing-pin**, *n.* Cylin-

drical instrument

for spreading

paste. — **roll'-**

**press**, *n.* Press of

two cylinders for

rolling or calen-

dering cloth. —

**roll'-ing-stock**,

*n.* Engines, cars,

etc., of a railway. — **roll-top desk**,

*n.* Writing desk, the top of which



Roll-top desk.



slides in grooves for opening and closing; cylinder desk.

**Romaic** (rō-mā'ik), *n.* Modern Greek; language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. [Fr. *Romaïque* — modern Gr. *Romaïkos*.]

**Roman** (rō'man). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Rome or to the Romans. 2. In *print*. Noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to *Italics*. 3. Written in letters used by the Romans (as IV), not in figures (as 4). II. Native or citizen of Rome. [L. *Romanus* — *Roma*, Rome.]

**Roman Catholic** (rō'man kath'ol-ik). I. *a.* Denoting the Christians who recognize, and submit to the spiritual supremacy of the Pope of Rome. II. *n.* Member of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Romance** (rō-mans'). I. *n.* 1. Dialects in S. Europe which sprung from a corruption of the Roman or Latin language. 2. (l. c.) Tale written in these dialects. 3. Any fictitious and wonderful tale. II. *a.* Belonging to the dialects called Romance. III. [r] *vi.* Write or tell romances; talk extravagantly. — **roman'cer**, *n.* [O. Fr. *romans* — L. *Romanicus*, Roman.]

**Romanesque** (rō-man-esk'), *n.* Roman, romance: 1. In *arch.* Round-vaulted, inferior style adopted in the later Roman empire. 2. Dialect of Languedoc and other districts of the south of France. [Fr.]

**Romanism** (rō'man-izm), *n.* Doctrine, policy, and customs of the Roman Catholic Church.

**romantic** (rō-man'tic), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling romance; not formal or classical. — **romanti'cally**, *adv.* *Syn.* Sentimental; extravagant; imaginative; passionate; fantastic.

**romanticism** (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* In literature, the revolt from a classical to a medieval style, or to romance.

**Romany** (rom'a-ni). I. *a.* Pertaining to the gypsies. II. *n.* Gypsy. [From Gypsy *Romani*—*rom*, man.]

**romp** (romp). I. *vi.* 1. Play noisily. 2. Skip about in play. II. *n.* 1. Girl who romps. 2. Rude frolic. — **romp'ish**, *a.* Fond of romping or noisy play. — **romp'ishly**, *adv.* — **romp'ishness**, *n.* [From RAMP, leap.]

**rood** (rōd), *n.* 1. Fourth part of an acre. 2. Figure of Christ on the cross. [Same as ROD.]

**roof** (rōf). I. *n.* 1. Top covering of a house or building. 2. Vault or arch, or the inner side of it. II. *vt.* Cover with a roof; shelter. [A. S. *hrof*.]

**roofing** (rō'fing), *n.* 1. Covering with a roof. 2. Materials for a roof. 3. Roof.

**roofless** (rōf'les), *a.* Without a roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.

**rook** (rōk), *n.* 1. Small kind of crow. 2. Sharper; cheat. — **rookery** (rōk'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Group of trees in which rooks build their nests. 2. Group of dilapidated buildings. 3. Large, dilapidated building with many occupants. [A. S. *hroc*.]

**rook** (rōk), *n.* Castle (piece used in playing chess). [Fr. *roc* — Pers. *rokh*.]

**room** (rōm), *n.* 1. Unoccupied space. 2. Chamber. 3. Extent of place. 4. Freedom to act; fit occasion. 5. Place of another; stead. — **room'y**, *a.* Having ample room; wide; spacious. — **room'ily**, *adv.* — **room'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *rum*. Ger. *raum*.]

**roost** (rōst). I. *n.* 1. Pole or support on which a bird rests at night. 2. Number of fowls resting together. II. *vi.* Sit or sleep on a roost; perch. [A. S. *hroost*.] [domestic fowl; cock.]

**rooster** (rō'stēr), *n.* Male bird of the roost (rot or rōt). I. *n.* 1. Part of a plant which is in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil. 2. Edible root. 3. Anything like a root; bottom. 4. Word from which others are derived; radical. 5. Cause or occasion. 6. In *math.* Factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity. 7. Value of the unknown quantity in an equation. II. *vi.* Take root and begin to grow; be firmly established. III. *vt.* Plant in the earth; implant deeply. [A. S. *wrot*. Icel. *wrot*. Ger. *wurz*.]

**root** (rōt), *vt.* and *vi.* Turn up the earth with the snout, as swine do. [A. S. *wrotan* — *wrot*, snout (Ger. *ruesel*).] [root; radicle.]

**rootlet** (rōt'let or rōt'let), *n.* Little

**rope** (rōp). I. *n.* 1. Thick twisted cord. 2. String of things (as onions) formed by braiding them together. II. *vi.* Extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality. III. *vt.* Fasten, divide off, or draw in, entice, with a rope, or as with a rope. — **ro'py**, *a.* — **ro'pily**, *adv.* — **ro'piness**, *n.* [A. S. *rap*. Low Ger. *reep*. Ger. *reif*.]

**rope-dancer** (rōp'dan-sēr), *n.* Acrobat who performs on a rope.

**roper** (rō'pēr), *n.* Maker of ropes.

**ropery** (rō'pēr-i), *n.* Place where ropes are made.

**ropewalk** (rōp'wak), *n.* Long narrow shed used for the spinning of ropes.

**rorqual** (rōr'kwāl), *n.* Genus of whales of the largest size, having a long, sharp dorsal fin; razorback. [Norw.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**rosaceous** (rō-zā'shus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the rose family. 2. Having the petals arranged like those of the rose. [L. *rosaceus*.]

**rosary** (rō-zā-ri), *n.* 1. Chaplet; garland. 2. String of beads on which R. Catholics count their prayers. [L. *rosarium*.]

**rose** (rōz), *n.* 1. Plant of many species with a beautiful flower. 2. Rosette. 3. Perforated nozzle of a pipe, etc. 4. Pink, the color of the rose. —**roseal** (rō-ze-al), *a.* Like a rose in smell or color. —**roseate** (rō-ze-āt), *a.* Rosy; full of roses; blooming; red. [A. S. *rose*—L. *rosa*.]



Rose,  
American Beauty

**rose**, *pa. p.* of RISE.

**rosemary** (rōz'mār-i), **rosmarin** (rōz'ma-rēn), *ns.* Small fragrant evergreen shrub of a pungent taste. [L. *ros marinus*, sea-dew, sea-spray.]

**rosette** (rō-zet'), *n.* 1. Imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon. 2. In *arch.* Circular ornament arranged in concentric groups. [Fr. dim. of *rose*.]

**rose-water** (rōz-wā'tēr), *n.* Toilet water scented with roses. II. *a.* Affectedly delicate.

**rose-window** (rōz-win'dō), *n.* Circular window with much woody branching from the center.

**rosewood** (rōz'wōd), *n.* Wood of certain trees, having a faint fragrance like that of roses.

**rosin** (roz'in), *n.* 1. A solid left after distilling off the oil from crude turpentine; colophony. II. *vt.* Rub or cover with rosin. — **ros'iny**, *a.* Like or containing rosin. [Form of RESIN.]

**roster** (ros'tēr), *n.* 1. List of persons liable, in rotation, to a certain duty. 2. List of officers, as of a division. [Dut. *rooster*, gridiron, list. The connection is in the grate-like appearance of the network of lines on the paper.]

**rostral** (ros'tral), *a.* Like a rostrum or beak. [Beaked.]

**rostrate** (ros'trāt), **ros'trated**, *a.* **rostriform** (ros'tri-farm), *a.* Having the shape of a beak.

**rostrum** (ros'trum), *n.* In ancient Rome, platform for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war. [L.]

**rosy** (rō-zi), *a.* Like a rose; blooming; blushing; red. — **ro'siness**, *n.*

**rot** (rot). I. *vi.* [rot'ting; rot'ted.] Putrefy; become decomposed. II. *vt.* Cause to decay; bring to corruption. III. *n.* 1. Decay; putrefaction. 2. Disease of the potato. 3. Decay which attacks timber (DRY-ROT). 4. Fatal distemper in sheep; glanders. [A. S. *rotian*.]

**rotary** (rō'ta-ri), *a.* Turning like a wheel; rotatory. [L.—*rota*, wheel.]

**rotate** (rō'tat), *vt.* and *vi.* Turn round like a wheel, cause to turn. — **rotation**, *n.* 1. Turning round like a wheel. 2. Series or succession, as of crops. — **rotatory** (rō'ta-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Turning round like a wheel; going in a circle. 2. Following in succession. [L. *roto*, *rotatus*—*rota*, wheel.]

**rote** (rōt), *n.* Mechanical repetition of words without much attention to the meaning. [From root of ROUTE, road.]

**rotten** (rot'n), *a.* Putrefied; decomposed; unsound; treacherous; corrupt. — **rot'tenness**, *n.*

**rottenstone** (rot'n-stōn), *n.* Soft stone used in a state of powder to polish soft metals and glass; tripoli.

**rotund** (rō-tund'), *a.* Round; spherical. — **rotundness**, **rotund'ity**, *ns.* [L. *rotundus*—*rota*, wheel. See ROTARY.]

**rotunda** (rō-tun'da), **rotundo** (rō-tun'dō), *n.* 1. Round building. 2. Circular hall. [It.]

**rouble**. Same as RUBLE.

**roué** (rō-ā'), *n.* Fashionable profligate [Fr.=broken on the wheel.]

**rouge** (rōzh), *n.* Red paint used to color the cheeks or lips. II. *vt.* Color with rouge. [Fr.—L. *rubeus*, red.]

**rouge-et-noir** (rōzh'ā-nwār'), *n.* Game of chance at cards; trente-et-quarante. [Fr.=red and black.]

**rough** (ruf), *a.* 1. Not smooth; uneven; uncut; unpolished; boisterous; tempestuous; violent; harsh; severe. 2. Rude; coarse; disordered in appearance. — **rough'ly**, *adv.* — **roughness**, *n.* [A. S. *ruh*, rough. Ger. *rauh*, *rauh*.]

**rough** (ruf), *vt.* 1. Make rough. 2. Break in a horse. — *Rough it*, undergo hardship, and put up with inconveniences.

**roughen** (ruf'n), *I. vt.* Make rough. II. *vi.* Become rough.

**rough-rider** (ruf-ri-dēr), *n.* 1. One who rides rough or untrained horses; horse-breaker. 2. Name applied to members of 1st Regiment U. S. V. Cavalry, organized for the war with Spain, 1898.

**rough-shod** (ruf'shod), *a.* With shoes armed with calks or points. — *Ride rough-shod over*, disregard or violate recklessly.

**roulette** (rô-let'), *n.* 1. Little ball or roller. 2. Game of chance played with a small ball on a revolving disk with red and black spaces. [Fr.—rouler, roll.]

**round** (rownd). *I. a.* 1. Circular; globular; cylindrical. 2. Whole; complete; plump. 3. Large. 4. Uttered with a full sound. 5. Uttered with rounded lips. 6. Open; direct and plain.—*In round numbers*, in even tens, hundreds, etc. *II. adv.* 1. In a round manner. 2. On all sides. 3. From one side or party to another; circularly. *III. prep.* Around; on every side of; all over. *IV. n.* 1. That which is round; circle or globe. 2. Series of actions; time of such series; turn; routine; revolution; cycle; accustomed walk. 3. Step of a ladder. 4. Song or dance having a frequent return to the same point. 5. *Orig.* Volley or general discharge of firearms; *now*, single cartridge. 6. Part between rump and leg, as of beef. *V. vt.* 1. Make round. 2. Surround. 3. Go around. 4. Complete; make full and flowing. *VI. vi.* 1. Grow or become round or full. 2. Go round.—**roundly**, *adv.*—**roundness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *roond*—*L. rotundus*.]

**roundabout** (rownd'a-bowt). *I. a.* 1. Encircling. 2. Circuitous; indirect. *II. n.* 1. Horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride; merry-go-round. 2. Jacket which fits the body closely.

**roundel** (rownd'el), *n.* 1. Anything of a round form or figure; circle. 2. Roundelay. [O. Fr. *rondel* (Fr. *rondeau*), dim. of *ronde*, round.]

**roundelay** (rownd'e-lâ), *n.* Song or dance in which parts are repeated.

**roundhand** (rownd'hând), *n.* Hand-writing having well rounded letters.

**Roundhead** (rownd'hed), *n.* Member of the Puritan party during the English civil war, so called because they had their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs in long ringlets.

**roundhouse** (rownd'howz), *n.* 1. Cabin on the after-part of the quarter-deck. 2. Building for locomotives, constructed around a turntable.

**roundrobin** (rownd-rob'in), *n.* Petition with the signatures in the form of a circle or round ribbon, so as not to show who signed first.

**round-up** (rownd'up), *n.* Driving or herding together, as of cattle.

**rouse** (rowz), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Raise up; stir up; awaken. 2. Excite; become excited; put into action. 3. Startle, or start, as an animal. [Prob. from the root of RUSH.]

**rouse** (rowz), *n.* Carousal. [From Ger. *rausch*, drunkenness, or short for *CA-ROUSE*.]

**roust** (rowt). *I. n.* 1. Tumultuous crowd; confusion; large evening party. 2. Disorder of defeated troops. *II. vt.* Put to disorderly flight. [O. Fr. *route*—*L. ruptus*—*rumpo*, break.]

*Syn.* Discomfit. See CONQUER.

**route** (rôt), *n.* Course to be traversed; a line of march; road; track. [Fr.—*L. rupta* (*via*), beaten path.]

**routine** (rô-tên'), *n.* Course of duties; regular course of action. [Fr.]

**rove** (rôv), *vt.* and *vi.* Wander over; ramble; range.—**rover**, *n.* [Dut. *roven*, rob.]

**row** (rô), *n.* Line; persons or things in a line. [A. S. *rawa*, Ger. *reihe*.]

**row** (rô). *I. vt.* 1. Impel with an oar. 2. Transport by rowing. *II. vi.* 1. Work with the oar. 2. Be moved by oars. *III. n.* Excursion in a rowing-boat.—**rower**, *n.* [A. S. *rowan*.]

**row** (row), *vt.* and *vi.* Noisy squabble; uproar. [Prob.—*ROUT*, rattle.]

**rowdy** (row'di). *I. a.* Noisy; turbulent. *II. n.* Ruffian.—**row'dyism**, *n.*

**rowel** (row'el), *n.* 1. Little wheel in a spur, set with sharp points. 2. Little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits. [Fr. *rouelle*—Low *L. rotella*, dim of *L. rota*, wheel.] [Stubble-field.]

**rowen** (row'en), *n.* 1. Aftermath. 2.

**rowlock** (rô'lok or rul'uk), *n.* Contrivance on the gunwale of a boat, to hold the oar in rowing.

**royal** (roi'al). *I. a.* 1. Regal; kingly; magnificent. 2. Enjoying the favor or patronage of the sovereign. *II. n.* Large kind of paper. 2. Sail above the topgallant sail. 3. One of the soldiers of the 1st British regiment of foot. 4. One of the tines of a stag's antler.—**royally**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. regalis*. See REGAL.]

**royalism** (roi'al-izm), *n.* Attachment to kingly government. [royalism.]

**royalist** (roi'al-ist), *n.* Adherent of royalty.

**royalty** (roi'al-ti), *n.* 1. Kingship; character, state, or office of a king; majesty. 2. Person of the king or sovereign. 3. In England, the fixed sum paid to the crown or other proprietor, as on the produce of a mine, etc. 4. In U. S., a sum paid by the manufacturer to the owner of a patent, copyright or other property.

**roysterous** (roi'stér-us), *a.* Roistering; drunken; riotous.

**rub** (rub). *I. vt.* [rub'bing; rubbed.] 1. Move something over the surface of, with pressure or friction. 2. Clean; polish; wipe; scour; erase or beat



out. 3. Touch hard. II. *vt.* Move along with pressure; grate; fret. III. *n.* 1. Act of rubbing. 2. That which rubs. 3. Collision; obstruction; difficulty; pinch. [Gael.]

**rubadub** (rub'a-dub), *n.* Sound of a drum when beaten; rataplan. [Imitative.]

**rubarb.** Same as RHURARB.

**rubasse** (rô-bas'), *n.* Variety of rock-crystal with bright red specks. [Fr.—*L. rubeus*, red.] [tortured rhythm. [It.]]

**rubato** (rô-bâ'tô), *a.* In music, in dis-

**rubber** (rub'êr), *n.* 1. Caoutchouc. 2. One who or that which rubs; coarse file; eraser. 3. Decisive game of a series. 4. Overshoe made of India rubber (caoutchouc.)

**rubbish** (rub'ish), *n.* 1. Waste matter; debris. 2. Nonsense.

**rubble** (rub'l), *n.* 1. Upper fragmentary decomposed matter of a mass of rock. 2. Small, undressed stones, or broken bricks, used in coarse masonry.

**rubella** (rô-bel'a), *n.* Disease with rose-colored wandering eruption; German measles. [From *L. rubellus*, reddish.]

**rubescant** (rô-bes'ent), *a.* Tending to a red color. [*L. rubesco*, grow red—*ruber*, red.]

**rubicund** (rô'bi-kund), *a.* Inclining to redness; ruddy. — **rubicundity**, *n.*

**rubification** (rô-bi-fi-kâ'shun), *n.* Act of making red. [L.]

**rubigo** (rô-bi'gô), *n.* Reddish rust on plants, composed of a parasitic fungus; mildew. — **rubiginous** (rô-bij'i-nus), *a.* 1. Affected by rubigo. 2. Rusty. [L.=rust.]

**rub-iron** (rub'îr'n), *n.* Wheelguard; wheelguard-plate.

**ruble** (rô'bl), *n.* Russian monetary unit, divided in 100 copecks, worth about 73 cents, gold standard. Silver rubles are worth less, and paper rubles still less. [Russ. *rubl*, piece cut off.]

**rubric** (rô'brik), *n.* 1. Part of a document written in red color, as the title of a statute. 2. Directions for the service, in Prayer-books, formerly in red letters. 3. Ecclesiastical injunction. 4. Flourish after a signature. [*L. rubrica*, red chalk.]

**ruby** (rô'bi). I. *n.* 1. Redness. 2. Precious stone of a red color. II. *a.* Red. [Fr. *rubis*—*L. rubeus*—*ruber*, red.]

**ruche** (rôsh), *n.* Fluffy trimming. [Fr.]

**ruck** (ruk), *n.* 1. Common manner or run. 2. Rubbish. (Colloq.)

**ructation** (ruk-tâ'shun), *n.* Eructation; belching.

**rudas** (rô'das), *n.* Fowl-mouthed hag.

**rudder** (rud'êr), *n.* Instrument by which a ship is steered, which originally was an oar working at the stern. [A. S. *rother*. Ger. *rudder*, oar.]

**ruddy** (rud'i), *a.* (rud'dier; rud'diest.) Of the red color of the skin in high health. — **rud'dily**, *adv.* — **rud'diness**, *n.* [From root of RED.]

**rude** (rôd), *a.* Uncultivated; coarse; not in good taste. — **rude'ly**, *adv.* — **rude'ness**, *n.* [Fr.—*L. rudis*.]

*Syn.* Rough; raw; unpolished; vulgar; uncouth; harsh; severe; inclement; boisterous. See IMPERTINENT.

**rudiment** (rô'di-ment), *n.* Anything in its rude or first state; first principle; element. — **rudimental**, **rudimentary**, *a.* 1. Elementary; undeveloped. 2. Having no function.

**rue** (rô), *n.* Plant used in medicine, having a bitter taste and strong smell. [Fr. *rue*—*L. ruta*.]

**rue** (rô). I. *vt.* [rue'ing; rued.] Be sorry for; lament. II. *n.* Regret; bitterness. — **rue'ful**, *a.* — **rue'fully**, *adv.* — **rue'fulness**, *n.* [A. S. *hreowan*—*hreow*, sorrow. Ger. *reue*.]

**rue-bargain** (rô'bâr-gan), *n.* Forfeit on withdrawing from a bargain.

**Ruedesheimer** (rô'des-hi-mêr), *n.* Rhine wine, growing near Bingen, and considered as inferior to Johannisberger only.

**ruff** (ruf). I. *n.* 1. Ornament of frills, formerly worn round the neck. 2. Anything plaited. 3. Species of wading bird, the male of which has the neck surrounded in the breeding season with a ruff of long feathers. (*fem. reeve*.) II. *vt.* 1. Ruffle. 2. Trump at whist instead of following suit. [Form of ROUGH.]

**ruffian** (ruf'i-an), I. *n.* Brutal, boisterous fellow; robber; murderer. II. *a.* Brutal; boisterous. — **ruf'fianly**, *n.* Conduct of a ruffian. — **ruf'fianly**, *a.* [Fr. *ruffien*, pânderer.]

**ruffle** (ruf'l). I. *vt.* 1. Make like a ruff; wrinkle; form into plaits; form with ruffles. 2. Disorder; agitate. II. *vi.* 1. Grow rough. 2. Flutter. III. *n.* 1. Plaited edge or trimming on an article of dress; frill. 2. Agitation. 3. Low roll of the drum. [From RUFF.]

**ruffler** (ruf'lêr), *n.* Swaggerer; bully.

**rufous** (ruf'us), *a.* 1. Reddish; brownish-red. 2. Having reddish hair. [*L. rufus*.]

**rug** (rug), *n.* Coarse, rough woollen cloth or coverlet; soft, woolly mat. [Cf. Sw. *ugg*, shaggy hair.]

**ruga** (rô'ga), *n.* [*pl.* rugæ (rô'jê).] Crease; wrinkle; corrugation. — **ru'gate**, *a.* Corrugated; wrinkled. [L.]

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hêr; mits, mit; nôte, not, môve, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

**rugged** (rug'ed), *a.* 1. Uneven; shaggy. 2. Stormy. 3. Grating to the ear. 4. Vigorous.—**ruggedly**, *adv.*—**rug-gedness**, *n.* [See RUG.]

*Syn.* Robust; rough; austere.

**rugose** (rō'gōs), **rugous** (rō'gus), *a.* Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. [*L. rugosus*—*ru*ga, wrinkle.]

**Ruhmkorff coil** (rōm'karf coil), *n.* Induction coil, constructed by H. D. Ruhmkorff.

**ruin** (rō'in), *I. n.* 1. Destruction; overthrow. 2. That which destroys. 3. Remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in *pl.*) *II. vt.* 1. Demolish; defeat. 2. Impoverish.—**ruination**, *n.* Destruction.—**ruinous** (rō'in-us), *a.* 1. Fallen to ruins; decayed. 2. Pernicious; causing ruin.—**ruinously**, *adv.* [*L. ruina*—*ruo*, tumble down.]

**rulable** (rō'la-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being governed. 2. Allowable.

**rule** (rōl), *I. n.* 1. Government; control. 2. Principle; regulation; standard. 3. Determinate method for a mathematical operation. 4. Instrument used as guide in drawing lines. *II. vt.* 1. Govern; manage. 2. Settle or establish by decision. 3. Mark with straight lines. *III. vi.* 1. Exercise power; decide. 2. Stand or range, as prices. [*O. Fr. reule* (*Fr. règle*)—*L. regula*—*rego*, keep straight, rule.]

**ruler** (rō'lēr), *n.* 1. Sovereign; governor. 2. Instrument used as guide in drawing lines. [vailing.]

**ruling** (rō'ling), *a.* Predominant; pre-  
**rum** (rum), *n.* Spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses. [*W. Indian word.*]

**rum** (rum), *a.* Odd; queer. [*Slang.*]

**rumble** (rum'bl), *n.* Seat for servants behind a carriage. [*Ety. doubtful.*]

**rumble** (rum'bl), *I. vi.* Make a confused noise from rolling heavily. *II. n.* Low, heavy, continued sound. [From the sound.]

**rumen** (rō'men), *n.* 1. First stomach (paunch) of a ruminant. 2. Cud. [*L.* =gullet.]

**rumgumption** (rum-gump'shun), *n.* Rude common sense; rumblegumption. [*Prov. Engl. and Scot.*]

**ruminant** (rō'mi-nant), *I. a.* Chewing the cud. *II. n.* Animal that chews the cud, as the ox, sheep, etc. (See cut on this page.)

**ruminative** (rō'mi-nāt), *vt. and vi.* 1. Chew the cud. 2. Meditate.—**rumina-tion**, *n.* 1. Act or process of chewing the cud. (The food is brought back to the mouth by a kind of hiccup.) 2. Meditation. [*L.*—*rumen*, gullet.]

**rummage** (rum'aj), *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Search narrowly by turning things over. 2. Clear a ship's hold of goods. *II. n.* Careful search. [For *roomage*, making room.]



Paunch. Honeycomb. Maniples. Rennet-bag.  
THE STOMACHS OF A RUMINANT (sheep).

After passing through the first stomach, the paunch, into the second, the food is returned to the mouth to be chewed again. Then it is swallowed into the third stomach, the man-  
iples, and is finally digested in the fourth.

**rumor** (rō'mūr), *I. n.* Flying report; current talk. *II. vt.* Report; circulate by report. [*L.* = noise.]

**rump** (rump), *n.* 1. Hinder end of an animal; buttocks. 2. Fag-end. [*Icel. rumpr. Cf. Ger. rumpf, trunk.*]

**rumple** (rump'l), *I. vt.* Crush out of shape; wrinkle. *II. n.* Fold; wrinkle. [*A.S. hrympelle.*] [wrangle. [*Colloq.*]

**rumpus** (rum'pus), *n.* Disturbance;  
**run** (run), *I. vt.* run'ning; ran; run.]

1. Move swiftly; pass quickly on the ground. 2. Flee. 3. Go, as ships, etc.; have course in any direction. 4. Flow. 5. Dart. 6. Turn. 7. Extend. 8. Pierce. 9. Melt. 10. Be busied. 11. Become. 12. Be in force. 13. Discharge matter, as a sore. 14. Press, esp. for immediate payment. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to move swiftly. 2. Force forward; push. 3. Cause to pass. 4. Fuse. 5. Discharge, as a sore. 6. Pursue in thought. 7. Incur. *III. n.* 1. Act of running. 2. Course. 3. Flow. 4. Discharge from a sore. 5. Distance run or sailed. 6. Trip by trainmen from one division of a railroad to the next; voyage. 7. Continued series. 8. General reception. 9. Prevalence. 10. Popular clamor. 11. Unusual pressure, as on a bank, for withdrawing deposits. 12. Number of copies printed at one time. [*A. S. rennan.*]

**runagate** (run'a-gāt), *n.* Vagabond; runaway; renegade. [*A. CORR. OF RENEGADE.*]

**runaway** (run'a-wā), *I. n.* 1. One who runs away from danger or restraint; fugitive. 2. Truant. *II. a.* Fleeting from danger or restraint; done by or in flight.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**rundle, rundel** (run'dl), *n.* Round or rung of a ladder. [A variation of **ROUNDEL**.]

**rune** (rôn), *n.* One of the characters forming the earliest alphabet of the Teutonic nations. — **rune'craft**, *n.* Skill in deciphering runic characters. [A. S. *run*, secret.]

**rung** (rung), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **RING**.

**rung** (rung), *n.* Round or step of a ladder. [A. S. *hrung*, rod, bar.]

**runic** (rô'nik), *a.* Relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their language.

**runner** (run'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which runs; racer; messenger. 2. Rooting stem that runs along the ground. 3. Moving stone of a mill. 4. Rope to increase the power of a tackle. 5. Part on which a skate or sleigh glides.

**running-trap** (run'ing-trap), *n.* U-shaped depressed section of a pipe, which remains always full of liquid and prevents the passage of gases.

**runology** (rô-nô'lô-jî), *n.* Study of runes.

**runt** (runt), *n.* Dwarfed being. [Scot.]

**rupee** (rô-pé'), *n.* E. Indian silver coin, nominally worth about 50 cents. [Hind. *rupiyah*—Sans. *rupya*, silver.]

**Rupert's drop** (rô-pérts drop), *n.* Small glass bulb cooled quickly when made. The slightest jar will cause it to fly into pieces. [So called because Prince Rupert brought the first to England.]

**rupture** (ruptûr), *1. n.* 1. Act of breaking or state of being broken. 2. Breach of the peace. 3. Protrusion of any of the viscera; hernia. *II. vt.* Break; burst; part by violence. *III. vi.* Suffer a breach. [L. *ruptura*—*rumpo*, *ruptum*, break.]

*Syn.* Breach; disruption; fracture.

**rural** (rô'ral), *a.* Of or belonging to the country; suiting the country; rustic; pertaining to agriculture. —

**rurally**, *adv.*—**ruralize** (rô'ral-iz), *vt.* and *vi.* Render or become rural. [L. *ruralis*—*rus*, *ruris* country.]

**rasc** (rôz), *n.* 1. Turning or doubling, as of animals to get away from dogs. 2. Trick; fraud; artifice; stratagem. [Fr. *ruser*, turn.—L. *recusare*, decline.]

**rush** (rush). *I. vi.* 1. Move with rustling noise, as the wind. 2. Move forward violently. *II. n.* 1. Rushing or driving forward. 2. Great activity. [A. S. *hriscan*, make a noise. Ger. *rauschen*.]

**rush** (rush), *n.* Plant with a round stem and no leaves, common on wet ground, and used for bottoming

chairs, etc.—**rush-light**, *n.* Candle made by dipping a rush pith in tallow. [A. S. *risce*—L. *ruscum*.]

**rusk** (rusk), *n.* Kind of light soft cake or sweet biscuit. [Sp. *rosca*, screw.]

**russet** (rus'et), *I. a.* 1. Rusty; reddish-brown. 2. Coarse; rustic. *II. n.* 1. Coarse homespun dress. 2. Kind of apple; russetting.—**rus'sety**, *a.* [Dim. of Fr. *rousse*—L. *russus*, red.]

**russetting** (rus'et-ing), *n.* Apple of a russet color and rough skin.

**Russian** (rush'an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or their language. *II. n.* 1. Inhabitant of Russia. 2. Language of Russia.

**rust** (rust), *I. n.* 1. Reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture. 2. Disease of cereals and grasses, showing itself in brown or orange spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi. *II. vt.* 1. Become rusty. 2. Become dull by inaction. *III. vi.* 1. Make rusty. 2. Impair by time and inactivity. [A. S. Ger. *rost*.]

**rustic** (rus'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the country; rural. 2. Rude; awkward. 3. Simple; coarse; made of rough limbs and roots.—**rustically**, *adv.* [L. *rusticus*—*rus*, country.]

**rusticate** (rus'ti-kât), *I. vt.* 1. Send into the country. 2. Banish for a time from a town or college. *II. vi.* Live in the country.—**rustication**, *n.*

**rusticity** (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.* Rustic manners. [Fr. *rusticité*.]

**rustle** (rus'l), *I. vi.* 1. Make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, etc. 2. Move with a rustling sound. 3. Stir about or work with energy and perseverance; hustle. *II. n.* Quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves; rustling. [A. S. *hristlan*.]

**rustling** (rus'ling), *n.* Quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves.

**rusty** (rus'ti), *a.* 1. Covered with rust. 2. Impaired by inactivity; dull.—**rustily**, *adv.*—**rustiness**, *n.*

**rut** (rut), *I. n.* Track left by a wheel. *II. vt.* [rut'ting; rut'ted.] Form ruts in. [Fr. *route*. See **ROUTE**.] [*nip*.]

**rutabaga** (rô-ta-bâ'ga), *n.* Swedish turnip. **ruthless** (rôth'les), *a.* Without pity; insensible to misery; cruel.—**ruthlessly**, *adv.*—**ruthlessness**, *n.* [Obs. *ruth*, pity—*RUE*, *v.*]

**rye** (ri), *n.* Cereal grass allied to wheat. [A. S. *ryge*. Ger. *roggen*.]

**ryegrass** (ri'gräs), *n.* Variety of grass like rye, cultivated for pasture and fodder. [Ar. *raaya*, pasture.]

**ryot** (ri'ut), *n.* Hindu peasant. [From **rypeck** (ri'pek), *n.* Pole used to moor a punt while fishing.]



**S** (es), *n.* Nineteenth letter of the alphabet, having two sounds: hissing as in *miss*, and buzzing as in *rose* (rōz).

**Sabaoth** (sa-bā'oth), *n. pl.* Armies; hosts. [Heb. *tzabaoth*, *pl.* of *tzaba*, army, —*tzaba*, go forth.]

**Sabbatarian** (sab-a-tā'ri-an), *I. n. 1.* One who observes the seventh day of the week as the *Sabbath*. *2. Very strict observer of the Sabbath.* *II. a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarians. — **sabbatarianism**, *n.*

**Sabbath** (sab'ath), *n. 1.* Among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for rest from work. *2.* Among Christians, the first day of the week, made sacred in memory of the resurrection of Christ. *3.* Among the ancient Jews, the seventh year, when the land was left fallow. [Heb. *Shabbath*, rest.]

**Sabbatic** (sab-at'ik), **Sabbatical**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Sabbath*; enjoying, or bringing, rest.

**saber, sabre** (sā'bēr), *I. n.* Heavy one-edged sword, slightly curved towards the point, used by cavalry. *II. vt.* Wound or kill with a saber. — **sa'ber-tooth**, *n.* Fossil tiger with very long canine teeth. [Fr. *sabre*.]

**Sabianism** (sā'bi-an-izm), **Sabaism** (sā'ba-izm), *n.* Ancient Chaldean religion, consisting principally in star-worship. [Heb. *tzaba*, army, host.]

**sable** (sā'bl), *I. n. 1.* Animal of the weasel kind found in N. Europe and N. Asia, valuable for its glossy black fur. *2.* Its fur. *II. a. 1.* The color of the sable's fur; dark. *2.* Made of the fur of the sable. [O. Fr. — Russ. *sobol*.]

**sabre-tache** (sā'bēr-tash), *n.* Ornamental leather case worn by hussars, suspended from the sword-belt. [Fr. — *sabre*, and Ger. *tasche*, pouch.]

**sac** (sak), *n.* Sack or bag for a liquid. [Fr. form of *sack*, bag.]

**saccharine** (sak'a-rin), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the quality of, or producing, sugar. [Fr. *saccharin* — L. *saccharum*, sugar.]

**saccharometer** (sak-a-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid. [Gr. *sakcharon*, sugar, and *metron*, measure.]

**sacerdotal** (sas-ēr-dō'tal), *a.* Priestly. — **sacerdotally**, *adv.* — **sacerdotism** (sas-ēr-dō'tal-izm), *n.* Spirit of the priesthood; devotion to priestly interests. [L. — *sacerdos*, priest.]

**sachem** (sā'chem), *n.* Head in civil affairs of a N. American Indian tribe, the chief being leader in war; sagamore.

**sachet** (sa-shā'), *n.* Small ornamental bag containing perfume in the form of powder; scent-bag. [Fr., dim. of *sac*, bag.]

**sack** (sak), *I. n. 1.* Large bag of coarse cloth, for holding grain, flour, etc. *2.* Contents of a sack. *3.* Loose upper garment or cloak. *II. vt.* Put into a sack. [A. S. *sac*.]

**sack** (sak), *I. vt.* Plunder; ravage. *II. n.* Plunder or devastation of a town; ravage. [Fr. — *sac*, bag.]

**sack** (sak), *n.* Old name of dry Spanish wines, as sherry. [O. E. *seck* — Fr. *sec*, dry.]

**sackbut** (sak'but), *n.* Medieval kind of trombone. [Fr. *saquebute*, of uncertain origin.]

**sackcloth** (sak'klath), *n. 1.* Cloth for sacks. *2.* Coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or penance.

**sacking** (sak'ing), *n. 1.* Cloth of which sacks are made. *2.* Coarse cloth or canvas that supports a bed.

**sacking** (sak'ing), *n.* Storming and pillaging of a town.

**sacque** (sak), *n.* Woman's coat; sack.

**sacrament** (sak'ra-ment), *n. 1.* Solemn religious rite in the Christian Church; esp. the Lord's Supper. *2.* One of the seven "outward signs of inward grace" by which, in the R. Cath. Church, grace is conveyed to the soul — Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Matrimony, Extreme Unction, and Holy Orders. — **sacramental**, *a.* — **sacramentally**, *adv.* [L. *sacramentum*, sacred thing.]

**sacred** (sā'kred), *a. 1.* Dedicated to religion or God. *2.* Proceeding from God. *3.* Entitled to respect or veneration; inviolable. — **sa'credly**, *adv.* — **sa'credness**, *n.* [M. E. *pa. p. i-sacred* — *sacren*, make holy. — L. *sacer*, holy.]

*Syn.* Holy; hallowed; consecrated.

**sacrifice** (sak'ri-fiz-or-fis), *I. vt. 1.* Offer up, esp. on the altar of a divinity. *2.* Destroy or give up for something else. *3.* Kill. *II. vt. 1.* Make offerings to God. *III. n. 1.* Act of sacrificing. *2.* That which is sacrificed. *3.* Voluntary loss for some purpose. — **sac'rificer**, *n.* [L. *sacrifico* — *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, make.]

**sacrificial** (sak-ri-fish'al), *a.* Relating to or consisting in sacrifice; performing sacrifice. [L. *sacrificialis*.]

**sacrilege** (sak'ri-lej), *n.* Profanation of a sacred place or thing. — **sacrilegious** (sak-ri-lē'jus), *a.* Violating sacred things. — **sacrilegiously**, *adv.* — **sacrilegiousness**, *n.* [L. *sacrilegium* — *sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, steal.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not. mōve. wolf: mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, thet.

**sacristan** (sak'ris-tan), *n.* Officer in a church in charge of the sacred vessels, etc.; sexton. [Low L. *sacristanus*.]

**sacristy** (sak'ris-ti), *n.* Room in a church for sacred utensils, vestments, etc.; vestry. [Low L. *sacristis*.]

**sacrosanct** (sac'rō-sankt), *a.* Most sacred; inviolable. [L.]

**sacrum** (sāk'rum), *n.* [*pl.* sa'kra.] A triangular bone of the spine. [L.]

**sad** (sad), *a.* [*sad'der*; *sad'dest*.] 1. Cast down; gloomy. 2. Causing grief. —*sad'ly*, *adv.* —*sad'ness*, *n.* [A. S. *sad*, sated, weary. Ger. *satt*.] [ful.]

*Syn.* Calamitous; gloomy; sorrow. **sadden** (sad'n). I. *vt.* Make sad. II. *vi.* Grow sad.

**saddle** (sad'l). I. *n.* 1.

Seat or pad for a rider, generally of leather, for a horse's back. 2. Anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton (the two loins undivided).

II. *vt.* 1. Put a saddle on. 2. Load. [A. S. *sadel*.]

**saddler** (sad'lēr), *n.*

Maker of saddles. —

**sad'dlery**, *n.* 1. Occu-

pation of a saddler. 2. Materials for saddles. 3. Articles sold by a saddler.

**Sadducean** (sad'ū-sē'an), *a.* Of or relating to the Sadducees.

**Sadducee** (sad'ū-sē), *n.* One of a Jewish party who denied the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state. — **Sadduceism** (sad'ū-sē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *Saddoukaïos*. Heb. *Zedukim*.] [flat iron. | *SAD*, heavy.]

**sad-iron** (sad'urn), *n.* Smoothing or saengerfest (seng'ēr-fest), *n.* Singing festival. [Ger.]

**safe** (sāf). I. *a.* 1. Unharmed. 2. Free from danger or injury; secure; securing from danger or injury. 3. No longer dangerous. II. *n.* 1. Chest or closet for money, generally of iron. 2. Chest or cupboard for provisions. —*safely*, *adv.* —*safe'ness*, *n.* [Fr. *sauv* — L. *salvus*, whole.]

**safe-conduct** (sāf-kon'dukt), *n.* Passport, or guard, granted to a person, to enable him to travel with safety.

**safeguard** (sāf'gārd), *n.* He who or that which guards or renders safe; protection.

**safety** (sāf'ti), *n.* 1. Freedom from danger or loss. 2. Close custody. 3. Safety-bicycle. —**safety-bicycle**, *n.* Bicycle having low wheels of equal diameter. —**safety-fuse**, *n.* Waterproof woven tube inclosing an inflam-



Saddle.

mable substance which burns at a regular rate. —**safety-lamp**, *n.* Lamp surrounded by wire-gauze, to prevent explosion of gases. —**safety-match**, *n.* Match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared substance. — **safety-valve**, *n.* Valve in the top of a steam-boiler, which lets out the steam when the pressure becomes too great for safety.

**saffron** (sa'frun). I. *n.* 1. Bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep-yellow flowers. 2. Coloring substance prepared from its flowers. II. *a.* Having the color of saffron; deep yellow. [Fr. *safran* — Ar. *za'faran*.]

**sag** (sag). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [*sag'ging*; *sagged*.] 1. Sink or settle in the middle. 2. Give way from a vertical line. II. *n.* Dip; droop; bending.

**saga** (sā'ga), *n.* Scandinavian legend. [Icel. *saga*. Ger. *sage*. From root of *SAY*.]

**sagacious** (sa-gā'shus), *a.* Quick in perception or thought; discerning and judicious; wise. —**saga'ciously**, *adv.* —**saga'ciousness**, *n.* [L. *sagax*.]

*Syn.* Keen. See *SHREWD*.

**sagacity** (sa-gas'i-ti), *n.* Acute, practical judgment; shrewdness.

**sagamore** (sag'a-mōr), *n.* Indian chief; sachem.

**sage** (sāj), *n.* Aromatic garden herb, so called from its supposed healing virtue. [Fr. *sauge* — L. *salvia* — *salvus*, healing.]

**sage** (sāj). I. *a.* Discriminating; wise; well-judged. II. *n.* Wise man. — *sage'ly*, *adv.* — *sage'ness*, *n.* [Fr. — L. *sapius*, wise]

**sagittal** (saj'it-al), *a.* Of or like an arrow. [L. *sagitta*, arrow.]

**Sagittarius** (saj-i-tā-ri-us), *n.* Archer, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L. — *sagitta*, arrow.]

**sago** (sā'gō), *n.* Granulated starch produced from the pith of several palms in the E. India Islands, etc., used for food. [Papuan name for the sago-palm.]

**sahib** (sā'ib), *n.* Title of respect used by natives of India and Persia in addressing or alluding to Europeans. [Hind. and Ar. = master.]

**said** (sed). I. *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *SAY*. II. *a.* Aforesaid; above-mentioned.

**sail** (sāl). I. *n.* 1. Sheet of canvas, etc., spread to catch the wind, by



Sagittarius. †

which a ship is driven forward. 2. Ship or ships. 3. Trip in a vessel. **II. vt. 1.** Be moved by sails. 2. Go by water. 3. Begin a voyage. 4. Glide or float smoothly along. **III. vt. 1.** Navigate. 2. Pass in a ship. 3. Fly through. [A. S. *seghel*.] [for sails.]

**sailcloth** (sāl'klāth), *n.* Strong cloth

**sailer** (sāl'ēr), *n.* He who or that which sails.

**sailing** (sāl'ing), *n.* 1. Act of sailing. 2. Motion of a vessel on water. 3. Art of directing a ship's course.

**sailor** (sāl'ūr), *n.* One who sails in, or navigates, a ship; seaman.

**sainfoin** (sān'fōin), *n.* Leguminous fodder-plant; esparsette. [Fr. — *sain*, wholesome, and *fōin*, hay.]

**saint** (sānt), *n.* 1. Sanctified or holy person. 2. One eminent for goodness or piety. 3. One of the blessed in heaven. 4. One canonized by the R. Cath. Church. — **saintlike**, **saintly**, *a.* — **saintliness**, *n.* [Fr. — *L. sanctus*, holy.]

**sainted** (sānt'ed), *a.* 1. Made a saint. 2. Holy; sacred. 3. Gone to heaven.

**sake** (sāk), *n.* Cause; account; regard. [A. S. *sacu*, contention, affair—*sacan*, strive. Ger. *sache*, affair, thing.]

**sakieh** (sak'ie), **sakia** (sak'ia), *n.* Wheel used in Egypt for raising water for irrigation purposes.

**salaam**, **salam** (sa-lām'), *n.* Word of salutation in the Orient, among Mohammedans. [Ar. *salam*, peace.]

**saleable**, **saleable** (sāl'a-bl), *a.* That may be sold; in good demand. — **saleableness**, *n.* — **saleably**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Merchantable; marketable.

**salacious** (sal-ā'shus), *a.* Lustful; lecherous. [L. *salax*—*salio*, leap.]

**salad** (sal'ad), *n.* 1. Raw herbs cut up and seasoned with salt, vinegar, etc. 2. Any dish, as of chicken, similarly prepared. [Fr. *salade*—It. *salato*, salted.]

**salamander** (sal'a-man-dēr), *n.* Amphibious reptile allied to the lizard, once supposed able to live in fire. — **salamandrine**, *a.* [Gr. *salamandra*.]

**sal-ammoniac** (sal-am-mō'ni-ak), *n.* Chloride of ammonium, a salt of a sharp, acrid taste. [From L. *sal*, salt, and AMMONIAC.] [salary.]

**salaried** (sal'a-rid), *a.* Receiving a salary

**salary** (sal'a-ri), *n.* 1. Remuneration for services; wages. **II. vt.** Attach a salary to; pay a salary to. [L. *salarium*, money given to Roman soldiers for salt—*sal*, salt.]



Salamander.

**sale** (sāl), *n.* 1. Act of selling; exchange of anything for money. 2. Power or opportunity of selling; demand. 3. Public showing of goods to sell; offering of goods at a reduced price. 4. Auction. [Ice. and O. Ger. *salā*. See SELL.]

**salep** (sal'ep), *n.* Dried tubers of the *Orchis mascula*; drug prepared from them. [Ar.]

**saleratus** (sal-e-rā'tus), *n.* Carbonate of soda. [From L. *sal*, salt, and *aeratus*, aerated.] [goods.]

**salesman** (sāl'zman), *n.* Man who sells

**Salian** (sāl'i-an), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Salii (priests of Mars) in ancient Rome.

**Salie** (sal'ik), *a.* According or pertaining to a law of the Salii, a tribe of Franks, excluding women from inheritance, or succession to the throne.

**salicylle** (sal-i-sil'ik) **acid**, *n.* Antiseptic acid, made by carbonic acid acting on sodium carbonate. [From *salicin*, a substance obtained from willow bark. L. *salix*, willow.]

**salient** (sāl'i-ent), *a.* 1. Leaping or springing. 2. Projecting outwards, as an angle. 3. Conspicuous; striking; prominent. 4. In *geom.* Denoting any angle less than two right angles. — **saliently**, *adv.* [L. *saliens*.]

**saline** (sāl'in or sal'in'), *i. a.* Consisting of, or containing, salt; partaking of the qualities of salt. **II. n.** Salt-spring. — **salineness**, *n.* [L. *salinus*—*sal*, salt.]

**salinometer** (sal-i-nom'et-ēr), *n.* Apparatus for indicating the density of brine, in the boilers of marine steam-engines, etc. [SALINE, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

**saliva** (sa-lī'va), *n.* Fluid secreted by the salivary glands, and serving to moisten the mouth and tongue; it contains a digestive ferment. [L.]

**salival** (sa-lī'val), **salivary** (sal'ivār-i), *a.* Pertaining to, secreting, or containing, saliva.

**salivate** (sal'ivāt), *vt.* Produce an abnormal amount of saliva. — **salivation**, *n.* Abnormal flow of saliva.

**sallow** (sal'ō), *n.* Tree or low shrub of the willow kind. [A. S. *sealh*.]

**sallow** (sal'ō), *a.* Of a yellowish color, brownish-yellow, unhealthy-looking.

**sallowiness**, *n.* [A. S. *salu*.]

**sally** (sal'i). **I. n.** 1. Rushing or bursting forth. 2. Sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers. 3. Excursion. 4. Outburst of fancy, wit, etc. 5. Levity; wild gayety; escapade. **II. vt.** Rush out suddenly. [Fr. *sallie*—L. *salio*, leap.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrñ; oil, owl, then.



**sally-lunn** (sal'li-lun), *n.* Kind of sweet bun or tea-cake, larger than a muffin. It is toasted and eaten hot with butter. [From *Sally Lunn*, a young woman who sold such buns in the streets of Bath, England, at the end of the eighteenth century.]

**sally-port** (sal'i-pōrt), *n.* Port, gate, or passage by which a garrison may make a sally.

**salmagundi** (sal-ma-gun'di), *n.* 1. Mixture of chopped meat and other ingredients. 2. Medley; mixture. [Fr. *salmigondis*. Etymol. unknown.]

**salmon** (sam'un), *n.* 1. Well-known fish, living mostly in the sea, but ascending rivers to spawn. 2. Orange pink color. — **salm'on-trout**, *n.* Trout like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion. [L. *salmo*, perh.—*salio*, leap.]

**salon** (sa-lang'), *n.* 1. Apartment for the reception of company. 2. Fashionable assembly. 3. Exhibition of paintings. [Fr.]

**saloon** (sa-lōn'), *n.* 1. Spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, etc. 2. Main cabin. 3. Grog shop; barroom. [Fr. *salon*—*salle*—O. Ger. *sal*, dwelling.]

**saloop** (sa-lōp'), *n.* Sassafras tea, with sugar and milk.

**salsify** (sal'si-fi), *n.* Biennial plant with an edible root like the parsnip; oyster plant. [Fr. *salsifs*—It. *sasse-frica*, goat's beard.]

**salt** (salt). I. *n.* 1. Compound of chlorine and sodium, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea-water. 2. Anything like salt; seasoning; piquancy; flavor; savor; wit. 3. In *chem.* Combination of an acid with a base. 4. Old sailor. II. *a.* Containing salt; tasting of salt. 2. Overflowed with or growing in salt water. 3. Pungent. III. *vt.* Sprinkle, impregnate, preserve or season with salt, as, to salt fish, beef or pork.—*Salt an invoice, account*, etc., put on the extreme value.—*Salt a mine*, sprinkle a few grains of gold over an unproductive hole, to obtain a high price for it from an inexperienced person.—**salt'ish**, *a.* Somewhat salt.—*Attic salt*, piquancy; wit.—*Old salt*, experienced sailor.—**salt'ly**, *adv.*—**salt'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *sealt*, salt.]

**saltant** (salt'ant), *a.* Leaping; dancing. [L. *saltans*.]

**saltation** (sal-tā'shun), *n.* Leaping or jumping movement; palpitation. [L.]

**saltatory** (sal'ta-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Leaping; dancing. 2. Having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.

**saltcellar** (salt'sel-ar), *n.* Small vessel for holding salt. (Cellar from Fr. *salière*, vessel for salt.)

**saltpan** (salt'pan), *n.* 1. Pan in which salt is obtained by evaporation. 2. Salt works.

**saltpetre, saltpeter** (salt-pē'tēr), *n.* Salt consisting of nitric acid and potash; niter. [Eng. SALT, Gr. *petra*, rock.]

**salt-rheum** (salt-röm), *n.* Vague and indefinite popular name applied to many non-febrile cutaneous eruptions common among adults.

**salts** (salts), *n. pl.* Epsom-salt or other salt used as a medicine. — *Smelling salts*, preparation used as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

**salubrious** (sa-lō'bri-us), *a.* Healthful; favorable to health. — **salu'briously**, *adv.* — **salu'brity**, *n.* [L.—*salus*, health.]

**salutary** (sal'ū-tā-ri), *a.* Promoting health or safety; beneficial.—**salu'tariness**, *n.* [L. *salus*, health.]

*Syn.* Advantageous; wholesome.

**salutation** (sal'ū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of saluting. 2. That which is said in saluting.

**salute** (sal-lōt'). I. *vt.* 1. Address with kind wishes. 2. Greet with a kiss, bow, etc. 3. Honor by a discharge of cannon, striking colors, etc. II. *n.* 1. Act of saluting or greeting. 2. Salutation. [L. *saluto*.]

**salvage** (sal'vāj), *n.* 1. Saving a ship or goods from danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or the like. 2. Compensation to those by whom ships or goods have been saved. 3. That portion of the property which is saved. [Low L. *salvagium*, from L. *salvus*, safe.]

**salvation** (sal-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of saving; preservation. 2. Saving of man from eternal misery.

**salve** (sal'vō), *int.* Hail. [L.]

**salve** (sāv), *n.* Ointment; anything to cure sores; palliative. [A. S. *sealf*.]

**salver** (sal'vēr), *n.* Tray on which anything is presented. [Sp. *salvalla*.]

**salvo** (sal'vō), *n.* Exception; reservation. [L. *salvo jure*, the right being reserved.]

**salvo** (sal'vō), *n.* [*pl.* salvos (sal'vōz).] Military or naval salute with guns. 2. Simultaneous discharge of artillery. [Fr. *salve*.]

**sal-volatile** (sal-vol'a-til), *n.* Solution of carbonate of ammonia. [L.—*volatile* salt.]

**Samaritan** (sa-mar'i-tan), *n.* 1. Native or inhabitant of Samaria. 2. Language of Samaria, a dialect of the

Chaldean. 3. Charitable or benevolent person, in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable. — **Samaritanism**, *n.* Charitableness; philanthropy.

**same** (sām), *a.* 1. Identical. 2. Of the like kind or degree; similar. 3. Mentioned before. — **same'ness**, *n.* [A.S.]

**samite** (sām'it or sam'it), *n.* Kind of silk stuff. [O. Fr. — Low L. *examitum*, — Gr. *hex*, six, and *mitos*, thread.]

**samovar** (sam'o-vār), *n.* Copper urn in which water is kept boiling for making tea, used in Russia, Siberia, etc. [Russ. *samovaru*, tea-urn.]

**samp** (sāmp), *n.* 1. Hominy. 2. Porridge made of hominy. [N. Am. Ind.]

**sapphire** (sam'fir or sam'fēr), *n.* Herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [From Fr. *l'herbe de Saint Pierre* (Péter).]

**sample** (sam'pl). I. *n.* Specimen; part to show the quality of the whole. II. *vt.* 1. Make up samples of. 2. Try or test. [O. Fr. *essample* — L. *exemplum*. Doublet EXAMPLE.]

**sampler** (sam'plēr), *n.* 1. One who makes up samples. 2. One who tests by samples. 3. Pattern of work; ornamental piece of needle-work.

**sample-room** (sam'pl-rōm), *n.* 1. Room where samples are kept and shown. 2. Place where liquor is sold by the glass; bar room; saloon.

**sanable** (san'a-bl), *a.* Curable. — **sana-bility**, *n.* [L. *sanabilis* — *sano*, heal.]

**sanative** (san'a-tiv), *n.* Tending to heal; healing. — **san'ativeness**, *n.*

**sanatorium** (san-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* Place for restoring to health; health-station; hospital. Also: sanatorium.

**sanatory** (san'a-tō-ri), *a.* Healing; conducive to health.

**sanctanimity** (sang'k-ta-nim'i-ti), *n.* Holiness of mind. [L. *sanctus*, holy, and *animus*, mind.]

**sanctify** (sang'k'ti-fi), *vt.* [sanct'ifying; sanct'ified.] 1. Make sacred or holy. 2. Set apart to sacred use. 3. Purify and exalt, as by God's grace; free from sin or evil. 4. Make the means of holiness. — **sanctification**, *n.* — **sanctifier**, *n.* [L. *sanctifico* — *sanctus*, sacred, and *facio*, make.]

**sanctimonious** (sang'k-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* Pretending sanctity; hypocritically devout; affecting holiness. — **sanctimony**, *n.* — **sanctimo'niously**, *adv.* — **sanctimo'niousness**, *n.* [L.]

**sanction** (sang'k'shun). I. *n.* Act of ratifying; confirmation; support. II. *vt.* Give validity to; authorize; countenance; approve. [L.]

**sanctity** (sang'k'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Purity; godliness. 2. Inviolability.

**sanctuary** (sang'k'tū-ār-i), *n.* Sacred place. 2. Inviolable asylum; refuge.

**sanctum** (sang'k'tum), *n.* 1. Sacred place. 2. Private room. [L. = holy.]

**sand** (sand). I. *n.* 1. Fine grains of crushed or worn rock. 2. *pl.* Land covered with sand; sandy beach. 3. Grit; endurance. II. *vt.* Sprinkle with sand. [A.S.]

**sandal** (san'dal),

*n.* 1. Sole bound to the foot by straps. 2. Loose slipper. [Gr. *sandalon*, prob. from Pers. *sandal*, kind of shoe.]



Sandals.

**sandalwood** (san'dal-wōd), *n.* Wood remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the E. Indies and islands of the Pacific. [Ar. *sandal*.]

**sand-bag** (sand'bag). I. *n.* Bag filled with sand. II. *vt.* Attack and beat with a sand-bag. — **sand-bagger**, *n.*

**sandpaper** (sand'pā-pēr).

I. *n.* Paper covered with a kind of sand. II. *vt.* Rub with sandpaper.

**sandpiper** (sand'pi-pēr),

*n.* Wading bird of the snipe family, distinguished by its clear, piping note. [Starfish.]

**sandstar** (sand'stār), *n.*

**sandstone** (sand'stōn), *n.* Stone composed of consolidated sand.

**sandwich** (sand'wich), *n.*

Two slices of bread with ham, etc., between, said to be named after an Earl of Sandwich. II. *vt.* Arrange in the form of a sandwich; insert (between).



Sandstar.

**sandy** (sand'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or covered with, sand. 2. Resembling sand; loose. 3. Of the color of sand. — **sand'iness**, *n.*

**sane** (sān), *a.* 1. Sound in mind. 2. Not disordered in intellect; rational. — **sane'ness**, *n.* [L. *sanus*.]

**sang**, *pa. t.* of SING.

**sangaree** (sang-ga-rē), *n.* Diluted wine, spiced and sweetened. [W. Ind.]

**sang-froid** (sang'frwā), *n.* Indifference. [Fr. = cold blood.]

**sanguinary** (sang'gwin-ār-i), *a.* 1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed. 2. Bloodthirsty.

**sanguine** (sang'gwin), *a.* 1. Abounding with blood; ardent. 2. Hopeful confident. — **sanguinely**, *adv.* —

**sanguineness**, *n.* [L. *sanguineus* — *sanguis*, blood.]

**sanguineous** (sang-gwin'e-us), *a.* 1. Abounding with blood. 2. Resembling, or constituting, blood.

**Sanhedrim** (san'he-drim), *n.* Highest council of the Jews, consisting of seventy members with the high-priest. [Heb. *sanhedrin* — Gr. *synedrion* — *syn*, together, and *hedra*, seat.]

**sanitarium** (san-i-târ'i-um), *n.* Health station; hospital.

**sanitary** (san'i-târ-i), *a.* Pertaining to health; tending or designed to promote health. [From SANITY.]

**sanitation** (san-i-tâ'shun), *n.* 1. Making sanitary. 2. Science of rendering sanitary.

**sanity** (san'i-ti), *n.* State of being sane; soundness of mind or body. [L. *sanitas*.]

**Sanscrit.** See SANSKRIT.

**sank** (sank), *pa. t.* of SINK.

**sansculotte** (sans-kû-lot'), *n.* 1. In the first French revolution, a member of the extreme party. 2. Ragged fellow. 3. Communist; anarchist.

**Sanskrit** (sans'krit), *n.* Ancient language of the Hindus in which the literature of India is written. (As in Europe Latin was used as a learned tongue). [Sans. = perfect, — *sam*, with, and *krita*, done.]

**sap** (sap), *n.* 1. Vital juice of plants. 2. Vital fluid of animals; blood. 3. Sapwood. [A. S. *saep*. Ger. *saft*.]

**sap** (sap). *I. vt.* [sap'ping; sapped.] Destroy by digging underneath; undermine. *II. n.* Approach to a fortification, dug under cover. — **sapper**, *n.* One who saps. [Fr. *saper*, from Low L. *sappa*, pick.]

**sapid** (sap'id), *a.* Savory. — **sapid'ity**, *n.* [L. *sapidus* — *sapio*, taste.]

**sapient** (sâ'pi-ent), *a.* Wise; discerning. — **sa'pience**, *n.* — **sa'piently**, *adv.* [L. — *sapio*, taste; know.]

*Syn* Sagacious; sage; knowing.

**sapless** (sap'les), *a.* Dry; not juicy.

**sapling** (sap'ling), *n.* Young tree, so called from being full of sap.

**saponaceous** (sap-o-nâ'shus), *a.* Soapy; soap-like. [Fr. *saponace* — L. *sapo*, soap.]

**sapphire** (saff'ir or saff'ir), *n.* Blue precious stone, next in hardness to the diamond. [Ar. *saffir*.]

**sappy** (sap'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with sap; juicy. 2. Immature; silly. — **sappiness**, *n.*

**Sap-wood** (sap-wod), *n.* External part of wood, newly formed under the bark; alburnum.

**Saraband** (sar'à-band), *n.* Slow Spanish dance. [Pers. *serband*, song.]

**Saracen** (sar'a-sen), *n.* Name applied in the Middle Ages to the Mohammedans. — **Saracen'ic**, *a.* [L. *Saracenus* — Ar. *sharkeyn*, eastern people.]

**sarcasm** (sâr'kazm), *n.* Satirical remark in scorn or contempt; cutting wit. [Gr. *sarkazo*, tear flesh.]

**sarcastic** (sâr-kas'tik), **sarcas'tical**, *a.* Containing sarcasm. — **sarcas'tically**, *adv.*

**saracenet** (sârs'net), *n.* Very thin silk fabric. [O. Fr. from Low L. *saracenus*, Saracen cloth.]

**sarcocarp** (sâr'kô-kârp), *n.* Fleishy part of a drupe; mesocarp.

**sarcology** (sâr-kol'o-ji), *n.* Branch of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body. [Gr. — *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] [Feeding on flesh.]

**sarcophagous** (sâr-kof'a-gus), *a.*

**sarcophagus** (sâr-kof'a-gus), [*pl.* sarcophagi.] *n.* 1. Kind of lime-stone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to consume the flesh of corpses. 2. Stone receptacle for a corpse. [Gr. *sarx*, flesh, and *phago*, eat.]



White marble sarcophagus of Queen Louise of Prussia.

**sardine** (sâr-dên'), *n.* Small fish of the herring family, boiled and packed in oil. [From the island of Sardinia.]

**sardine** (sâr'din), **sardinus** (sâr'di-us). *I. n.* Name of the cornelian stone. *II. adv.* Relating to the sardinus. [Fr. *sardoine*.]

**sardonie** (sâr-don'ik), *a.* 1. Forced, heartless. 2. Bitter, sarcastic. [From Gr. *sardonios*, a plant of Sardinia said to screw up the face of the eater.]

**sardonyx** (sâr'don-iks), *n.* Reddish-yellow variety of chalcedony. [Gr.]

**sarment** (sâr'ment), *n.* Runner, as of the strawberry plant. [L.]

**sarsaparilla** (sâr-sa-pa-ril'a), *n.* Twinning shrub like the bramble, found



chiefly in Mexico, used in medicine. [Sp. *zarzaparrilla*—*zarza*, bramble, and *parilla*, vine.]

**Sash** (sash), *n.* Band or scarf worn over the shoulder, or as a belt. [Pers. *shash*.]

**sash** (sash), *n.* Case or frame for panes of glass. [Fr. *châsse*, chase,—*L. capsâ*.]

**sassafras** (sas'a-fras), *n.* Kind of laurel, the root of which, esp. its bark, is much used in medicine. So called because formerly believed to break or dissolve stone in the bladder. [Fr.—*L. saxifraga*—*saxum*, stone, and *frango*, break.]

**sat**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SMT**.

**Satan** (sā'tan), *n.* Devil; chief of the fallen angels. — **Satanic** (sā-tan'ik), **satan'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like Satan; devilish. [Heb. *satān*, enemy.]

**satchel** (sach'el), *n.* Hand-bag. [Dim. of **SACK**.] [glut. [A. S. *sæd*.]

**sate** (sāt), *vt.* Satisfy or give enough;

**sateen** (sa-tēn'), *n.* Woolen or cotton fabric with a glossy surface. [Fr.]

**satellite** (sat'el-it), *n.* 1. Obsequious follower. 2. Body which revolves round a planet. [L. *satelles*.]

**satiable** (sā'shi-a-bl), *a.* That may be satiated.

**satiare** (sā'shi-āt), *I. vt.* Satisfy; gratify. *II. a.* Glutted; sated. — **sati-ation**, *n.* [L. *satio*—*satis*, enough.]

*Syn.* Glut; gorge; surfeit.

**satiety** (sā-tie-ti), *n.* State of being satiated; surfeit.

**satin** (sat'in), *n.* Closely woven glossy silk cloth. — **satin'ity**, *n.* Quality of being smooth and glossy. — **sat'in-wood**, *n.* Ornamental wood from E. and W. Indies, having a texture like satin. — **sat'iny**, *a.* Like, or composed of, satin. [Fr.—*L. seta*, hair.]

**satinet** (sat'i-net), *n.* 1. Thin species of satin. 2. Cloth with a cotton warp and woolen weft.

**satire** (sat'ir or sat'ēr), *n.* 1. Species of poetry, exposing and turning to ridicule, vice or folly. 2. Severity of remark; ridicule; sarcasm. [L. *satira*—*satura* (*lanx*), dish full of various kind of fruit; medley.]

**satiric** (sa-tir'ik), **satir'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or conveying, satire; sarcastic; abusive. — **satir'ically**, *adv.*

**satirist** (sat'ir-ist), *n.* Writer of satire.

**satirize** (sat'ir-iz), *vt.* Make the object of satire; expose to ridicule.

**satisfaction** (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* 1. State of being satisfied; gratification; comfort. 2. That which satisfies; amends; atonement; payment; conviction.

**satisfactory** (sat-is-fak'tūr-i), *a.* 1. Satisfying; sufficient; giving content. 2. Making amends or payment; atoning. — **satisfac'torily**, *adv.* — **satisfac'toriness**, *n.*

**satisfy** (sat'is-fi), *vi.* 1. Give enough to; supply fully; please fully. 2. Discharge. 3. Free from doubt; convince. [O. Fr. *satisfier*—*L. satis*, enough, and *facio*, make.]

**satrap** (sā'trap or sat'rap), *n.* Persian viceroy, or ruler of one of the greater provinces. — **sat'rapy**, *n.* Government or district of a satrap. [Pers.]

**saturable** (sat'ūr-a-bl), *a.* That may be saturated.

**saturate** (sat'ūr-rāt), *vt.* 1. Soak fully; fill to excess. 2. Unite with till no more can be received. — **satura'tion**, *n.* [L.—*satur*, full.]

**Saturday** (sat'ūr-dā), *n.* Seventh or last day of the week. [A. S. *Sæter-dæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, day of Saturn,—*L. Saturnus*.]

**Saturn** (sat'ūr'n), *n.* 1. Ancient Roman god of agriculture (father of Jupiter), who ruled during the golden age. 2. One of the planets. — **Saturnian** (sā'tūr-ni-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Saturn, or the golden age; happy; pure; peaceful. — **Saturnine** (sat'ūr-nin), *a.* Grave; gloomy; phlegmatic, (because born under the planet Saturn). [L. *Saturnus*—*sero*, *satum*, sow.]

**Saturna-**

**lia** (sat-

ūr-nā-li-

a), *n. pl.*

Annual

ancient

Roman

festival

in honor

of Sat-

urn, a

time of

license

and en-

joyment;

noisy

revelry. — **Saturna'lian**, *a.*

**satyr** (sat'ēr or sāt'ēr), *n.* Silvan deity,

represented as part man and part

goat. — **satyr'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *satyros*.]

**sauce** (sas), *n.* 1. Liquid seasoning

for food; relish. 2. Dish of garden

vegetable or cooked fruit eaten with

other food. *II. vt.* 1. Put sauce in as a

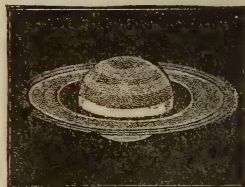
relish; make poignant. 2. Treat with

bitter or pert language. — **sauce'box**,

*n.* Saucy child. — **sauce'pan**, *n.*

Cooking pot with a long handle and a

cover. [Fr.—*L. salsum*, salted.]



The planet Saturn.

**saucer** (sə'sēr), *n.* Shallow dish to hold a tea or coffee cup.

**saucy** (sə'si), *a.* [sau'cier, sau'ciest.] Insolent; impudent.—**saucily**, *adv.*—**sauciness**, *n.* [From SAUCE.]

**Sauer-kraut** (sow'r-krowt'), *n.* Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment. [Ger.—*sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.]

**sault** (sō or sò), *n.* Rapid in some rivers in N. America. [O. Fr. (Fr. *saut*),—L. *saltus*, leap.]

**saunter** (san'tēr or sän'tēr), *I. vi.* Wander about idly; loiter. *II. n. 1.* Sauntering. 2. Place for sauntering.—**saunterer**, *n.* [Ety. doubtful.]

**saurian** (sə'ri-an), *I. n.* Reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard. *II. a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a saurian. [Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

**sausage** (sə'saj), *n.* Minced meat, enclosed in a skin. [O. Fr. *saucisse*—root of SAUCE.]

**Sauterne** (sō-tern'), *n.* White wine produced at Sauterne, in France.

**savage** (sav'aj), *I. a.* Untamed; uncivilized; fierce. *II. n. 1.* Human being in a wild state. 2. Brutal person.—**savagely**, *adv.*—**savageness**, **savagery**, *ns.* [Fr. *sauvage*—O. Fr. *salvage*—L. *silvaticus*—*silva*, wood.] *Syn.* Wild; rude; brutal; brutish.

**savanna, savannah** (sa-van'a), *n.* Prairie. [American Indian.]

**savant** (sə-vāng'), *n.* Man of science or of learning. [Fr.]

**save** (sāv), *I. vt. 1.* Bring safe out of evil or danger; rescue. 2. Keep from being spent or lost; reserve. 3. Deliver from sin; bring into a state of spiritual life. 4. Spare.—(*God*) *save the mark!* Ironical exclamation, meaning that an idea or word is wide off the mark, but expressing the opposite. *II. vi.* Be economical. *III. prep.* Except.—**sa-ver**, *n.* [Fr. *sauver*—L. *salvo*. See SAFE.]

**saveloy** (sav'e-loi), *n.* Sausage made of meat, orig. of brains. [Fr. *cervelas*—*cervelle*, brains.]

**saving** (sā'ving), *I. a. 1.* Disposed to save or be economical. 2. Incurring no loss. 3. Preserving from wrong. 4. Securing salvation. *II. prep. 1.* Except. 2. With due respect to.—**savingly**, *adv.*—**sa-vingness**, *n.*

**saving** (sā'ving), *n. 1.* That which is saved. 2. Economy in expenditure.—**sa-vings-bank**, *n.* Bank in which savings are deposited at interest.

**Savior, saviour** (sā'vi-ūr), *n.* One who saves from evil.—*The Saviour*, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men.

**savor** (sā'vūr), *I. n. 1.* Flavor; taste. 2. Odor; scent. 3. Reputation. *II. vt.* Have a particular taste or smell; partake of the nature (of).—**sa'vory**, *a.*—**sa'vorily**, *adv.*—**sa'voriness**, *n.* [Fr. *saveur*—L. *sapor*—*sapio*, taste].

**savory** (sā'vūr-i), *n.* Aromatic kitchen herb. [O. Fr. *savoree*—*sadree*—L. *satureia*, savory.]

**savoy** (sa-voi'), *n.* Cabbage with curled leaves, orig. from Savoy, in France.

**savvy** (sav'i), *I. vt.* Understand; know. *II. n.* Knowledge. [*Slang.* From the Spanish *sabe* (sā-vā').]

**saw** (sa), *pa. t.* of SEE.

**saw** (sə), *n.* Instrument for cutting, formed of a thin blade, band, or disc of steel, with a toothed edge. *II. vt.* and *vi.* [sawed; sawed or sawn.] Cut with a saw; use a saw; be cut with a saw. [A. S. *saga*. Ger. *säge*.]

**saw** (sə), *n.* Saying; proverb. [A. S. *sagu*—*sagtan*, *seegan*, say.]

**sawdust** (sə'dust), *n.* Dust, or small pieces of wood, etc., made in sawing.

**sawfish** (sə'fish), *n.* Fish allied to the shark, so called from the saw-like form of its snout.

**sawmill** (sə'mil), *n.* Mill for sawing timber, stone, etc. [sawed.]

**sawpit** (sə'pit), *n.* Pit where wood is

**sawyer** (sə'yēr), *n.* One who saws.

**saxifrage** (saks'i-frāj), *n.* Genus of alpine plants formerly believed to dissolve stone in the bladder. [Fr.—L. *saxum*, stone, and *frango*, break.]

**Saxon** (saks'un), *I. n. 1.* One of a people of N. Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries. 2. Language of the Saxons. 3. One of the present people of Saxony, in Germany. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, their language, country, or architecture. [A. S. *Seaxe*—*seax*, O. Ger. *sahs*, knife, short sword.] [*Idem.*]

**Saxonism** (saks'un-izm), *n.* Saxon

**say** (sā), *I. vt. and vi.* [say'ing; said (sed).] 1. Utter in words; speak. 2. Declare; assert; state. 3. Recite; repeat. 4. Assume; suppose. *II. n.* Something said; remark; speech. [A. S. *sagian*, *seegan*. Ger. *sagen*.]

**saying** (sā'ing), *n. 1.* Something said; expression; maxim; phrase.

**sbirro** (zbēr'ro), *n.* (*pl.* sbirri, (zbēr'rē) Italian police-officer. [It.]

**scab** (skab), *n. 1.* Crust over a sore. 2. Disease of sheep, resembling the mange. 3. One who takes up the work abandoned by a striker.—**scab'by**, *a.* [A. S. *scæb*.]

**scabbard** (skab'ard), *n.* Case in which the blade of a sword is kept. [O. Fr. *escauber*.]

**scabbed** (skabd or skab'ed), *a.* 1. Affected or covered with scabs; diseased with the scab. 2. Mean; vile; paltry.—**scab'bedness**, *n.*

**scabies** (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* The itch, contagious skin disease, due to parasitic mites.—**scab'ious**, *a.* 1. Itchy. 2. Consisting of scabs or scurf.

**scaffold** (skaf'old), *n.* 1. Temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something. 2. Platform for the execution of a criminal. *II. vt.* Furnish with a scaffold. [O. Fr. *escha-fault*—root of *CATAFALQUE*.]

**scaffolding** (skaf'old-ing), *n.* 1. Scaffold. 2. Material for scaffolds.

**scalable** (skā'la-bl), *a.* That may be scaled or climbed.

**scalawag** (skal'a-wag), *n.* 1. Valueless domestic animal. 2. Worthless fellow; scamp. [From *Scalloway*, in Shetland.]

**scald** (skald), *I. vt.* 1. Burn or clean with steam or hot liquid. 2. Cook slightly by boiling a very short time. *II. n.* Burn caused by hot liquid. [O. Fr. *eschalder*—L. *escaldo*—*calidus*, hot.]

**skald, skald** (skald or skald), *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavian poets or bards. [Icel. and Sw. *skald*, poet.]

**scale** (skāl), *I. n.* 1. Ladder; series of steps. 2. Graduated measure. 3. In music. Series of all the tones. 4. Order of a numeral system. 5. Gradation. 6. Proportion. *II. vt.* Mount, as by a ladder; ascend. [L. *scala*, ladder.]

**scale** (skāl), *I. n.* 1. One of the small, thin plates on a fish or reptile. 2. Thin layer. *II. vt.* 1. Clear of scales. 2. Peel off in thin layers. 3. Cut down; reduce, as wages. *III. vi.* Come off in thin layers. [A. S. *scalu*, scale of a fish. Ger. *schale*, shell.]

**scale** (skāl), *n.* 1. Dish of a balance; balance (instrument for weighing) — chiefly in *pl.* 2. *pl.* Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac. [A. S. *scalu*, balance.]

**scaled** (skāld), *a.* Having scales.

**scalene** (ska-lēn'), *a.* Having three unequal sides. *II. n.* Scalene triangle. [Gr. *skalenos*, uneven.]

**scall** (skal), *n.* Scab; scaly eruption. [A. S. *scāl*, scale.]

**scallop** (skol'up), *I. n.* 1. Bivalvular shell-fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves. 2. One of a series of curves in the edge of anything. 3. Lace band or collar, scalloped round the edges. *II. vt.* Cut the edge or border into scallops or curves. [O. Fr. *escalope*—Ger. *schale*, shell.]

**scalp** (skalp), *I. n.* Skin of the head on which the hair grows. *II. vt.* 1. Cut the scalp from. 2. Sell at less than regular rates. [M. E. *scalp*, top of the head,—root of *SKULL*.]

**scalpel** (skalp'el), *n.* Small surgical knife. [L. *scalpellum*—*scalpo*, cut.]

**scaly** (skā'li), *a.* Covered with scales; like scales; formed of scales.—**scaliness**, *n.*

**scammony** (skam'o-ni), *n.* Cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus. [Gr. *skamonia*.]

**scamp** (skamp), *I. n.* Rogue; rascal; mean fellow. *II. vt.* Do dishonestly, without thoroughness. [From O. Fr. *escamper*, run away.]

**scamper** (skamp'er), *vi.* Run away. [O. Fr. *escamper*—L. *ex*, out of, and *campus*, field.]

**scan** (skan), *vt.* [scan'ing; scanned.] 1. Count the feet or measures in a verse. 2. Examine carefully; scrutinize. [Fr. *scander*—L. *scando*, climb.]

**scandal** (skan'dal), *n.* 1. Something said which is false and injurious to reputation; opprobrious censure. 2. Disgrace; offense.—**scan'dalize**, *vt.* Give offense to.—**scan'dalous**, *a.* 1. Giving offense. 2. Openly vile. 3. Defamatory.—**scan'dalously**, *adv.*—**scan'dalousness**, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*—Gr. *skandalon*, snare.]

**Scandinavian** (skan-di-nā'-vi-an), *I. a.* 1. Of Scandinavia, comprising Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and adjacent islands. 2. Inhabitant of Scandinavia. [Latinized form.]

**scansion** (skan'shun), *n.* Scanning.

**scansorial** (skan-sō'-ri-al), *a.* Climbing; formed for climbing. [From L. *scando*, *scansum*. See *SCAN*.]

**scant** (skant), *a.* 1. Not full or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; deficient. 2. Parsimonious. [Icel. *skammt*, short.] *Syn.* Short; slender; meager; insufficient; sparing; niggardly.

**scantling** (skant'ling), *n.* 1. Pattern. 2. Measurement. 3. Piece of timber less than five inches sq. in section. [Fr. *échantillon*, sample.]

**scanty** (skant'i), *a.* Scant.—**scant'ily**, *adv.*—**scantiness**, *n.*

**scapegoat** (skāp'gōt), *n.* 1. Goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest confessed the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness. 2. One made to suffer for another's offense. [ESCAPE and GOAT.]

**scapegrace** (skāp'grās), *n.* Graceless, reckless fellow. [Lit. one who has escaped grace.]

**scapement**. Same as ESCAPEMENT.



**scapula** (skap'ū-lā), *n.* Shoulder blade.

— **scapular**, *a.* [L.]

**scapular** (skap'ū-lār),

**scapulary** (skap'ū-lār-ī), *n.* Ornament worn by some R. Cath. orders, consisting of two woolen bands, one of which crosses the shoulders, and the other the breast.

**scar** (skär). I. *n.* 1. Mark left by a wound or sore; cicatrix. 2. Any mark or blemish. II. *vt.* [scar'ring; scarred.] Mark with a scar. [Fr. *escarre* — L. *eschara*, scab.] [Icel. *sker*, rock in the sea.]

**scar** (skär), *n.* Precipitous bank or rock.

**scaramouch** (skar'a-mowch), *n.* Buffoon; bragging, cowardly fellow. [From *Scaramuccia*, a certain Italian clown.]

**scarce** (skärs), *a.* Not plentiful; not equal to the demand; rare; not common. — **scarcely**, **scarce**, *advs.* — **scarce'ness**, **scar'city**, *ns.* [O. Fr. *escars* — L. *excerpere*, pick out.]

**scare** (skär). I. *vt.* Strike with sudden terror. II. *n.* Fright, esp. from slight cause. [Icel. *skjarr*, shy, timid.]

*Syn.* Alarm; affright; appall; terrify; daunt; frighten; startle.

**scarecrow** (skär'krö), *n.* 1. Anything set up to scare away birds; vain cause of terror. 2. Person in rags.

**scarf** (skärf), *n.* [*pl.* scarfs.] Light piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or about the neck; light kerchief for the neck. [Fr. *écharpe*.]

**scarf** (skärf). I. *n.* Joint to unite two pieces of timber. II. *vt.* Join two pieces of timber endwise, so that they may be used as one. — **scarf'ing**, *n.* [Sw. *skarv*, seam, joint.]

**scarfskin** (skärf'skin), *n.* Scurf or surface skin; outer skin.

**scarify** (skar'ī-fi), *vt.* [scar'ifying; scar'ified.] Scratch or slightly cut the skin; make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood. — **scarifica'tion**, *n.* [Gr. *skariphos*, etching tool.]

**scarlatina** (skär-lā-tē'nā), **scarlet-fever** (skär-let-fē'vēr), *n.* Contagious fever, known by a scarlet rash.

**scarlet** (skär'let). I. *n.* 1. Bright-red color. 2. Scarlet cloth. II. *a.* Of the color called scarlet. [O. Fr. *escarlāte* (Fr. *écarlate*), through Low L. *scarlatum* — Pers. *sakirāt*.]

**scarp** (skärp), *n.* 1. Interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet; escarpe. 2. Steep slope. [Fr. *escarpe* — It. *scarpa* — O. Ger. *scarp*, sharp. Ger. *scharf*.]



a. Scapula.

**scarpines** (skär'pinz), *n. pl.* Instrument of torture resembling the boot. [Fr. *escarpins*, pumps.]

**scary** (skär'i), *a.* Subject to a scare; easily frightened.

**scat** (skät). I. *interj.* Begone! II. *vt.* Scare away; drive away. [From *cs* (a hiss) and CAT.]

**scathe** (skäth). I. *n.* Damage; injury. II. *vt.* Injure. [A. S. *sceatha*, injure. Ger. *schaden*.] [age or injury.]

**scathless** (skäth'les), *a.* Without damage.

**scatter** (skät'ēr). I. *vt.* 1. Disperse in all directions. 2. Throw loosely about; strew; sprinkle. II. *vi.* Be dispersed or dissipated. [A. S. *scateran*. See SHATTER.]

**scavenger** (skav'en-jēr), *n.* One who cleans the streets, removes filth, etc. [O. F. *scavageour*, inspector.]

**scenario** (she-när'i-ō), *n.* Skeleton libretto, outlining the plot and the several appearances of the characters. [It.]

**scene** (sēn), *n.* 1. (*orig.*) Stage. 2. Place of action, occurrence, or exhibition. 3. Separate part of a play, smaller than an act. 4. Number of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; view. 5. Landscape; scenery; large picture. 6. Display of strong feeling between two or more persons; feeling exhibited for effect. [L. *scena* — Gr. *skene*, booth, stage.]

**scenery** (sē'nēr-i), *n.* 1. Painted representation on a stage. 2. General aspect of a landscape.

**scenic** (sen'ik or sē'n'ik), *a.* Pertaining to scenery; theatrical.

**scenography** (sē-nog'ra-fī), *n.* Art of perspective; representation in perspective. — **scenographic** (sē-nog'ra-fik), *a.* Drawn in perspective. — **scenographically**, *adv.*

**scent** (sent). I. *vt.* 1. Discern by the sense of smell. 2. Perfume. II. *n.* 1. Odor. 2. Sense of smell. 3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit. [Fr. *sentir*, smell.]



Scepter of Charlemagne.

**scepter, sceptre** (sep'tēr), *n.* 1. Staff or baton borne by sovereigns as an emblem of authority. 2. Royal power. — **sceptered, sceptred** (sep'trēd), *a.* Bearing a scepter. [Gr. *skeptron*, staff.]

**sceptic**. See SKEPTIC.

**schedule** (sked'ül). I. *n.* Paper containing writing; list; inventory. II. *vt.* Place in a schedule or list. [O. Fr. *schedule* — L. *schedula*, strip of papyrus. Same as SHEIK. [rus.]

**scheme** (skēm). I. *n.* 1. Something contrived to be done. 2. Combination of things by design. 3. Illustrative diagram. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Plan; contrive.—**schemer**, *n.*—**scheming**, *a.* Intriguing. [Gr. *schema*, form]

*Syn.* Device; design; plan; system; plot; contrivance; purpose; outline.

**scherzando** (sker-tsän'dō), *adv.* Playful, sportive. [It. — Ger. *scherz*, jest.]

**Schiedam** (skē-dam'), *n.* Holland gin. [Schiedam, city of Holland.]

**schism** (sizm), *n.* Separation in a church, from diversity of opinion; division.—**schismatic**, **schismatical**, *a.* [Gr. *schisma* — *schizo*, split.]

**schist** (shist), *n.* Kind of rock, splitting into thin layers; slate-rock.—**schist'ic**, **schist'ous**, **schistose** (shist-ōs'), *a.* Like schist; having a slaty structure. [Gr. *schistos* — *schizo*, split.]

**schmelze** (shmel'tse), *n.* Term for several kinds of colored glass, used in windows. [Ger. = enamel. See SMELT.]

**schnapps** (shnäps), *n.* 1. Schiedam, or Holland gin. 2. Any kind of spirituous liquor. [Ger. = dram; gin; liquor.]

**scholar** (skol'ar), *n.* 1. Pupil; student. 2. Man of learning.—**scholarly**, *a.* [L. *scholaris* — *schola*, school.]

**scholarship** (skol'ar-ship), *n.* 1. Character of a scholar. 2. Learning. 3. Maintenance of a scholar.

**scholastic** (sko-las'tik). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a scholar or to schools. 2. Pertaining to the schoolmen of the Middle Ages. 3. Pedantic; formal; excessively subtle. II. *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages. [Fr.]

**scholiast** (skō'li-ast), *n.* Writer of *scholia*.—**scholiast'ic**, *a.* [See SCHOLIUM.]

**scholium** (skō'li-um), *n.* [pl. *scholia*, *scholiums*.] 1. Marginal note of the old critics on the ancient classics. 2. In *math.* Explanation added to a problem. [Gr. *scholion*, short note.]

**school** (sköl). I. *n.* 1. Place for instruction: institution of learning, esp. for children. 2. Pupils of a school. 3. Exercises for instruction. 4. Disciples of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine. II. *vt.* 1. Educate in a school; instruct. 2. Admonish. [L. *schola* — Gr. *scholē*, leisure, lecture, school.]

**schoolmaster** (sköl'mās-tēr), *n.* Master or teacher of a school; pedagogue.—*fem.* schoolmistress.

**schooner** (skö'nēr), *n.* Sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, rigged with fore-and-aft sails. [Properly *scooner* — A. S. *scunian*, skip.]



Schooner.

**schottische** (shot'-esh), *n.* Dance similar to polka. [Ger. = Scotch.]

**sciatic** (si-at'ik), **sciatical**, *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the hip. [Low L. *sciaticus* — Gr. *ischion*, hip-joint.]

**sciatica** (si-at'i-ka), *n.* Neuritis or neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve.

**science** (si'ens), *n.* 1. Systematized knowledge. 2. Pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake. 3. That which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from art. [Fr. — L. *scientia* — *scio*, know.]

**scientific** (si-en-tif'ik), **scientific**, *a.* 1. According to, or versed in, science. 2. Having systematic knowledge.—**scientifically**, *adv.*

**scientist** (si'en-tist), *n.* Person who studies science, esp. natural science; scientific investigator.

**scilicet** (sil'i-set), *adv.* To wit (abbrev. *scil.* or *ss.*). [L. — *scire licet*, you may know.]

**scimitar** (sim'i-tar), *n.* Curved sword, sometimes broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians. [Etymology doubtful.]

**scintilla** (sin-til'a), *n.* 1. Spark. 2. Least particle. [L.]

**scintillate** (sin'til-lāt), *vi.* 1. Throw out sparks. 2. Sparkle; twinkle.—**scintilla'tion**, *n.*

**sciolism** (si'ol-izm), *n.* Superficial knowledge. [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing, — *scio*, know.]

**sciolist** (si'ol-ist), *n.* One who knows many things superficially; pretender to science.

**scion** (si'un), *n.* 1. Cutting or twig for grafting. 2. Young member of a family; descendant. [Fr. — L. *sectio*, cutting — *seco*, cut.]

**scioptic** (si-op'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the camera obscura.—**scioptics**, *n.* Art of exhibiting images of objects, received through a lense, in a darkened room. [Gr. *skia*, shadow, and *OPTIC*.]

**scire facias** (si'rē fā'shi-as), *n.* Writ to enforce either execution or annulment of a judgment or the like. [L. = make to know!]

**scirrhus** (skir'us or sir'), *a.* Hardened; proceeding from scirrhus.

**scirrhus** (skir'rus or sir'), *n.* 1. Hardened gland, forming a tumor. 2. Hardening, esp. that preceding cancer. [Gr. *skiros*, hard.]

**scissors** (siz'ürz), *n. pl.* Cutting instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle. Often called a *pair of scissors*. [O. Fr. *cisoirs* — L. *cædo*, *cæsum*, cut.] [SLAVONIC.]

**Slav, Slavonian**, etc. See SLAV.

**sclerosis** (sklê-rô'sis), *n.* Hardening of a tissue. [Gr.]

**sclerotal** (sklê-rot'al), *I. n.* An ossification in the eyeball of the owl. *II. a.* Like, or pertaining to, a sclerotal. [From Gr. *skleros*, hard.]

**sclerotica** (sklê-rot'i-ka), *n.* Opaque, white, inelastic front coat of the eye.

**scoff** (skaf), *I. vt.* Mock; treat with scorn. *II. vi.* Show contempt or scorn. *III. n.* 1. Expression of scorn or contempt. 2. Object of derision. — **scoffer**, *n.* [Dan. *skuffe*, delude. Low Ger. *beschuppen*, cheat.]

**scold** (sköld), *I. vt. and vi.* Chide in a loud and violent manner. *II. n.* Rude, clamorous woman. — **scolder**, *n.* [Low Ger. *schelden*. Ger. *schelten*.] *Syn.* Vituperate; censure; blame.

**scollop**. Same as SCALLOP.

**sconce** (skons), *n.* 1. Bulwark; small fort. 2. Shelter; hut; chimney seat. 3. Helmet. 4. Head; skull. [Dut. *schans*. Ger. *schanze*.]

**sconce** (skons), *n.* 1. Socket for the candle. 2. Ornamental hanging or wall candle-stick. [O. Fr. *escense* — L. *abscensa*, *sconsa*, dark-lantern.]

**scoop** (sköp), *I. vt. 1.* Lift up, as water, with something hollow; empty with a ladle. 2. Make hollow; dig out. 3. Secure and publish a piece of news in advance of rivals. *II. n. 1.* Large hollow shovel or ladle. 2. Place hollowed out. 3. Sweeping stroke. 4. Publication of a piece of news by a newspaper in advance of rival papers. [Dan. *skuffe*. Ger. *schueppe*. See SHOVEL.]

**scot** (sköt), *vi.* Run. [Colloq.]

**scope** (sköp), *n.* 1. Space. 2. Room or opportunity. 3. End before the mind; intention. [Gr. *skopos* — *skopeo*, look.]

**scopolamine** (sko-pol'a-min), *n.* New alkaloid from a plant similar to the *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, used as an anesthetic.

**scorbutic** (skär-büt'ik), **scorbutical**, *a.* Pertaining to scurvy.

**scorch** (skarch), *vt. and vi. 1.* Burn slightly. 2. Affect painfully with heat. 3. Ride recklessly fast, as on a bicycle. [O. Fr. *escorchier*, flay, skin.]

**score** (skör), *I. n. 1.* Mark or notch for keeping count; line drawn; furrow. 2. Number twenty, once represented by a larger notch. 3. Reckoning; account; reason. 4. Draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript. 5. Number of points gained in a game. *II. vt. 1.* Mark with notches or lines. 2. Furrow; cut into but not through. 3. Charge. 4. Succeed in making or winning, as a victory. — **scorer**, *n.* 1. One who or that which scores or notches. 2. One who keeps the score. [A. S. *scor*, notch.]

**scoria** (skö'ri-a), *n.* Dross or slag left from metal or ores after being under fire. — **scoriæ** (skö'ri-ë), *n. pl.* Volcanic ashes. [Gr. *skoria*, refuse, offal.]

**scorn** (skarn), *I. n. 1.* Lofty contempt. 2. Object of contempt. *II. vt.* Hold in contempt; refuse. — *Laugh to scorn*, deride. — *Think scorn*, despise. — **scorn'er**, *n.* 1. One who scorns. 2. One who scoffs at religion. — **scorn'ful**, *a.* Contemptuous. — **scorn'fully**, *adv.* [O. Fr. *escarner* — O. H. G. *skirnon*, mock.]

*Syn.* Contemn; disdain; slight; insult; mock; spurn.

**scorpion** (skar-pi-un), *n. 1.* Insect with claws like the lobster, and armed with a poisonous sting in its jointed tail. 2.



Scorpio. m

One of the signs of the zodiac (*scorpio*). 3. Whip with points like a scorpion's tail. [Gr. *skorpios*.]

**scot** (skot), *n.* Contribution; payment; tax. — **scot-free** (skot'frë), *a.* Free from scot or payment; untaxed; unhurt; safe. — *Scot and lot*, parish tax assessed according to the lot or ability of the payer. [A. S. *scot* — *scotan*, shoot, or throw in, as contribution. Ger. *schosz*.] [A. S. *Scotta*.]

**Scot** (skot), *n.* Native of Scotland. **Scotch** (skoçh), **Scottish** (skot'ish), **Scots** (skots), *a.* Relating to Scotland, its people, or language. — **Scotchman**, **Scotsman**, *ns.* Native of Scotland. [ly. [Etym. doubtful.]]

**scotch** (skoçh), *vt.* Cut or wound slightly. **scotch** (skoçh), *I. vt.* Prop up; block; put on the brake; scote. *II. n.* Wedge, prop or bar to keep a log or the like from rolling or moving. [O. Fr. *ascoter*.]

**scoter** (sköt'ër), *n.* Species of marine duck with dark plumage, also called the scurf duck. [idiom.]

**Scotticism** (skot'i-sizm), *n.* Scotch

fäte, fat, tåk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wôlf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



**scoundrel** (skown'drel), *n.* Worthless, low fellow; rascal; man without principle. — **scoun'drelism**, *n.* [From A. S. *scunian*, shun, disgust.]

**scour** (skowr), *vt.* 1. Clean by rubbing with something rough. 2. Cleanse from grease, dirt, etc. 3. Purge. 4. Pass quickly over. — **scour'er**, *n.* [O. F. *escurer*. L. Ger. *schueern*. Low L. *scurare*, sweep.]

**scourge** (skūrj), *I. n.* 1. Whip made of leather thongs. 2. Instrument of punishment. 3. Punishment; means of punishment. *II. vt.* Whip severely; punish in order to correct. — **scourg'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *escourgée*—L. (*scutica*) *eccoriata*, (whip) made of strips of leather.]

**scout** (skowt), *I. n.* One sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, etc. *II. vi. and vt.* Reconnoiter; explore; observe. [O. Fr. *escouter*—L. *auscultare*, listen.]

**scout** (skowt), *vt.* Sneer at; reject with disdain. [Icel. *skuti*, taunt.]

**scow** (skow), *n.* Large flat-bottomed boat; pram. [Dut. *schouw*, punt.]

**scowl** (skowl), *I. vt.* Wrinkle the brows in displeasure; look sour, angry, or gloomy. *II. n.* Wrinkling of the brows when displeased; look of sullenness, or anger. [A. S. *secol*, squint. Dut. *schuilen*. Low Ger. *schulen*.]

**scrabble** (skrabl), *vt.* 1. Scrawl. 2. Scramble; struggle. [Freq. of SCRAPE.]

**scrag** (skrag), *n.* 1. Anything thin or lean and rough. 2. Bony part of the neck. — **scragged** (skrag'ed), **scraggy** (skrag'i), *a.* Lean and rough; uneven; rugged. — **scrag'gedness**, **scrag'giness**, *ns.* — **scrag'gily**, *adv.* [Cf. Sw. *skrukka*, shrink.]

**scramble** (skram'bl), *I. vi.* 1. Struggle with hand and feet to seize something before others. 2. Move on all-fours. *II. n.* Struggle; clambering. — **Scrambled eggs**, eggs beaten, mixed with milk and cooked in a pan under constant scraping. — **scram'bler**, *n.* [Prov. E. *scramb*, rake together with the hands.]

**scrap** (skrap), *n.* 1. Small piece. 2. Unconnected extract. — **scrap-book**, *n.* Blank book for pasting in extracts, prints, etc. [From SCRAPE.]

**scrape** (skrāp), *I. vt.* 1. Rub with something sharp. 2. Collect by drawing a sharp edge over. 3. Collect by laborious effort and save penuriously. 4. Move a foot backward. — *Scrape an acquaintance*, manage by strategy to become acquainted. *II. n.* Perplexing situation; difficulty. [Icel. *skrapa*. From the sound.]

**scraper** (skrā'pēr), *n.* Instrument or fixture used for scraping, as the soles of shoes. [scraped off.]

**scrapping** (skrā'ping), *n.* That which is

**scratch** (skrach), *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Rub or mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails; tear or dig with the claws. 2. Draw or write hastily. 3. Erase; efface; withdraw, as the name of a horse at a race. 4. Score accidentally, in any game. *II. n.* 1. Mark or tear made by scratching. 2. Slight wound. 3. Line in a prize-ring up to which boxers are led. — *Come up to the scratch*, meet the opponent. 4. Lucky shot at billiards. — **scratcher**, *n.* 1. One who or that which scratches. 2. Bird which scratches for food, as a hen. [Cf. Ger. *kratzen*.]

**scrawl** (skrāl), *I. vt. and vi.* Write irregularly, or hastily. *II. n.* Irregular or hasty writing. — **scrawl'er**, *n.* [From SCRABBLE.]

**scrawny** (skrā'ni), *a.* Lean; raw-boned; wasted. [Corr. of SBAGGY.]

**scream** (skrēk), *I. vi.* 1. Scream; screech. 2. Creak. *II. n.* 1. Screech. 2. Creaking. [From the sound.]

**scream** (skrēm), *I. vt.* Cry out with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain; shriek. *II. n.* Shrill, sudden cry. [Cf. Dan. *skrieger*. Imitative.]

**screech** (skrēch), *I. vi.* Shriek; utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. *II. n.* Harsh, shrill cry. [From the sound.]

**screech-owl** (skrēch'-owl), *n.* Kind of owl, so called from its screeching cry.

**screed** (skrēd), *n.* 1. Shred; strip, esp. of mortar, serving as a gauge for the plasterer. 2. Harangue; tirade. [Var. of SHRED.]

**screen** (skrēn), *I. n.* 1. That which shelters from danger or observation. 2. Partition in churches. 3. Coarse riddle for sifting coal, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Shelter or conceal. 2. Pass through a coarse riddle. [O. Fr. *escrēn*.]

**screw** (skrō), *I. n.* 1. Cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power. 2. Screw-propeller. 3. Extortioner. 4. Worn-out horse. *II. vt.* Apply a screw to; turn, as a screw; press with a screw. 2. Twist. 3. Oppress by ex-



Screech-owl.

tortion. 4. Force; squeeze. [O. Fr. *escrou* — L. *scrobus*, ditch, internal screw. Low Ger. *schruve*, screw.]

**screw-driver** (skrō'-dri-vēr), *n.* Instrument for turning screws.

**screw-propeller** (skrō'-pro-pel'ēr), *n.* 1. Spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it. 2. Steamer so propelled.

**scribble** (skrib'l), *vt.* and *vi.* Write carelessly; fill with worthless writing. — **scribbler**, *n.* [O. Fr. *escrivailleur*.]

**scribe** (skrib), *n.* 1. Writer. 2. Public writer. 3. Clerk; amanuensis; secretary. 4. Among the ancient Jews, expounder of the Mosaic law. II. *vt.* 1. Write; mark; score. 2. Fit closely, as in joinery. [L. *scriba*—*scribo*, write.]

**scrimmage** (skrim'aj), *n.* Skirmish; general fight; tussle; confused close contest, as in football. [Corr. of SKIRMISH.]

**scrimp** (skrimp), *I. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make too small or short; pinch; be sparing. II. *a.* Short; scanty. [A. S. *scrimpan*, shrink. Ger. *krimpen*; *schrumpfen*.]

**scrip** (skrip), *n.* 1. That which is written. 2. Piece of paper containing writing. 3. Certificate of shares in a joint-stock company, subscribed or allotted. [L. *scriptum*, pa. p. of *scribo*.]

**scrip** (skrip), *n.* Small bag or wallet. [Icel. *skreppa*. Akin to SCARF.]

**script** (skript), *n.* 1. Written letters; handwriting. 2. Type like written letters. [L. *scriptum*—*scribo*, write.]

**scriptural** (skript'ūr-al), *a.* Contained in, or according to, Scripture; biblical. — **scripturally**, *adv.* — **scripturalness**, *n.*

**scripture** (skript'ūr), *n.* 1. Sacred writing. 2. (Scripture, or the Scriptures,) the Bible. 3. A text from the Bible. [L. *scriptura*—*scribo*, write.]

**scrivener** (skriv'en-ēr), *n.* 1. Scribe; writer; copyist. 2. One who draws up contracts; notary. 3. Money-broker. [O. Fr. *escrivain* — L. *scriba*, scribe.]

**scrofula** (skrof'ū-lā), *n.* Constitutional tubercular disease of the glandular and bony tissues; struma; king's evil. [L. *scrofulae*, swellings.]

**scrofulous** (skrof'ū-lus), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, scrofula.

**scroll** (skrōl), *n.* 1. Roll of paper or parchment; writing in the form of a roll. 2. Schedule; list. 3. Spiral ornament; volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. [O. Fr. *escrol*.]

**scrub** (skrūb), *I. vt.* and *vi.* [scrubbing; scrubbed.] Rub hard, esp. with something rough. II. *n.* 1. One who works hard and lives meanly. 2. Worn-

out brush. 3. Low underwood. III. *a.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; lacking proper training, as a crew. — **scrubber**, *n.* — **scrubby**, *a.* 1. Laborious; penurious; mean. 2. Small; stunted in growth. [Dan. *skrubbe*.]

**scruff** (skruf), *n.* Nape of the neck. [Formerly *scuft*. Cf. Ger. *schoopf*.]

**scrumptious** (skrump'shus), *a.* Fine; delightful; particular. [Slang.]

**scrunch** (skrunch), *vt.* and *vi.* Crunch.

**scruple** (skrō'pl), *I. n.* 1. Small weight (20 grains, or  $\frac{1}{3}$  drachm). 2. Very small quantity. 3. Reluctance to decide or act, as from motives of conscience. II. *vi.* Hesitate from conscientious doubt. [L. *scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, sharp stone, anxiety.]

**scrupulous** (skrō'pū-lus), *a.* 1. Having doubts. 2. Conscientious. — **scrupulously**, *adv.* — **scrupulousness**, *n.*

**scrupulosity**, *ns.* [L. *scrupulosus*.] *Syn.* Hesitating; exact; precise.

**scrutin de liste** (skrō-tang' de list), *n.* Voting for all the representatives of a large district, instead of only for one representative of a subdivision. [Fr.] [minutely or closely.]

**scrutinize** (skrō'ti-niz), *vt.* Examine

**scrutiny** (skrō'ti-ni), *n.* Careful or minute inquiry; critical examination. [L. *scrutor*, search even to the rags—

**scud** (skud), *I. vt.* [scud'ding; scud'ded.] 1. Run quickly. 2. Run before the wind in a gale. II. *n.* 1. Act of moving quickly. 2. Loose clouds driven swiftly along. [Dan. *skyde*, shoot.]

**scuffle** (skuf'l), *I. vi.* Struggle closely; fight confusedly. II. *n.* Struggle at close quarters; confused contest. [A. S. *scufan*, shove.]

**sculduggery** (skul-dug'ēr-i), *n.* Contemptible, underhanded rascality.

**scull** (skul), *I. n.* 1. Short, light oar. 2. Small boat; cock-boat. II. *vt.* 1. Impel by sculls. 2. Propel by working an oar diagonally at the stern, without raising the blade from the water. — **sculling**, *n.* — **sculler**, *n.* 1. One who sculls. 2. Small boat rowed with two sculls by one man. [See SKULL.]

**scullery** (skul'ēr-i), *n.* Place for washing dishes. [O. Fr. *esculier* — L. *scutella*, salver, dish.] [ant.]

**scullion** (skul'yun), *n.* Kitchen serv-

**sculpin**, **skulpin** (skul'pin), *n.* 1. Salt water fish with spines. 2. Mean fellow. [figures.—

**sculptress**, *fem.*

**sculptor** (skulp'tūr), *n.* One who carves

**sculpture** (skulp'tūr), *I. n.* 1. Art of carving figures in wood, stone, etc. 2. Carved-work. II. *vt.* Carve; form, as a piece of sculpture. — **sculptural**, *a.* [L. *sculptura*—*sculpo*, carve.]

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäil, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wølf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**scum** (skum), *I. n.* 1. Foam; froth; extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids, esp. when boiled or fermented. 2. Refuse. *II. vt.* [scumm'ing; scummed.] Take the scum from; skim. *III. vt.* Form a scum.—**scummer**, *n.* [Dan. *skum*. Ger. *schaum*.]

**scunner** (skun'ēr), *vt.* and *vi.* Affect with nausea; become nauseated. [A. S. *scunian*, shun.]

**scup** (skup), *n.* Food fish of the Atlantic coast, U. S.; porgy. [From Indian name.] *vt.* Swing. [Dut. *schop*.]

**scup** (skup), *I. n.* Swing. *II. vt.* and **scupper** (skup'ēr), *n.* 1. Opening in the side of a ship for carrying off water from the deck. 2. Gutter leading to the opening. [O. Fr. *escupir*—L. *ex-spuere*, spit out.]

**scuppernong** (skup'ēr-nong), *n.* Cultivated fox-grape of the southern U. S. and of Mexico. [Am. Indian.]

**scurf** (skūrf), *n.* Crust or flaky matter formed on the skin; dandruff; anything adhering to the surface.—**scurfy**, *a.*—**scurfiness**, *n.*

**scurril** (skū'ril), *a.* Clownish; grossly opprobrious; low.—**scurril'ity**, *n.* Vulgar abuse; indecent language.—**scurrilous**, *a.* Using, or containing, low, indecent language.

**scurry** (skū'ri), *I. vi.* Move hastily; scamper. *II. n.* 1. Hurry; bustle; flurry. 2. Scrub race.

**scurvily** (skū'vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; meanly; basely.

**scurviness** (skū'vi-ness), *n.* State of being scurvy; meanness.

**scurvy** (skū'vi), *I. n.* Disease of sailors and others deprived of fresh provisions and vegetable food. Bleeding gums and prostration are among the symptoms. *II. a.* Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; offensive; mean or malicious, as a trick. [Prob. corr. from SCORBUTE.]

**scurvy-grass** (skū'vi-grās), *n.* Northern and Arctic plant, antiscorbutic and eaten as a salad. [From SCURVY-CRESS.] [Wel. CWT.]

**scut** (skut), *n.* Short tail, as of a rabbit.

**scutate** (skū'tāt), *a.* 1. Shaped like a round shield. 2. Protected by large scales. [L. *scutum*, shield.]

**scutch** (skuch), *vt.* Dress by beating; swingle, as flax, to remove the woody parts of the stalks.

**scutcheon**. Same as ESCUTCHEON.

**scutellated** (skū'te-lā-ted), *a.* Divided into surfaces like little plates. [L. *scutellum*, dim. of *scutum*, shield.]

**scutiform** (skū'ti-farm), *a.* Having the form of a shield. [L. *scutum*, shield.]

**scuttle** (skut'l), *n.* Hod; vessel for holding coal. [A. S. *scutel*—L. *scutella*, salver.]

**scuttle** (skut'l), *I. n.* 1. Opening or hatchway of a ship. 2. Hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship. 3. Square hole in the roof of a house; lid covering the hole. *II. vt.* Cut holes through any part of a ship; sink a ship by cutting holes in it. [O. Fr. *escoutille*, hatchway.—O. Ger. *scoz*. Ger. *schoosz*, bosom, lap.]

**scuttle** (skut'l), *I. vi.* Run with haste; hurry. *II. n.* Quick run. [From SCUD.]

**scutum** (skū'tum), *n.* 1. Oblong shield of the heavy-armed Roman legionaries. 2. Knee-pan. 3. Second and largest section of the upper surface of the thoracic segment of an insect; any shield-like plate. [L.]

**seye** (si), *n.* Hole in a garment to which the sleeve is sewed.

**scythe** (sith), *I. n.* Kind of sickle; instrument with a curved blade for mowing. *II. vt.* Cut with a scythe; mow. [A. S. *sithe*. Low Ger. *seis*.]

**se-**, *prefix*. Apart; away. [L.]

**sea** (sē), *n.* 1. Great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface. 2. Any great expanse of water less than an ocean. 3. The ocean. 4. Swell of the sea in a tempest; wave.—*At sea*. 1. Away from land; on the ocean. 2. Uncertain; in error; wrong.—*Half-seas over*, half-drunk.—*High seas*, open ocean.—*Go to sea*, become a sailor. [A. S. *sae*.]

**sea-anemone** (sē-a-nem'o-nē), *n.* Polyp, found on rocks on theseacoast.

**seaboard** (sē'bōrd), *n.* Border or shore of the sea.

**seacoast** (sē'kōst), *n.* Coast or shore of the sea; land adjacent to the sea.

**sea-elephant** (sē-el'e-fant), *n.* Animal of the seal family, with a proboscis like an elephant.

**seafaring** (sē'fār-ing), *a.* Following the life of, or belonging to, a seaman.

**sea-gage** (sē'gāj), *n.* 1. Depth a vessel sinks in the water. 2. Instrument for measuring the depth of the sea.

**sea-girt** (sē'gért), *a.* Girt or surrounded by the sea.

**sea-going** (sē'gō-ing), *a.* Sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to *coast* or *river* (vessels). [See.]

**sea-green** (sē'grēn), *a.* Green like the **sea-horse** (sē'hars), *n.* 1. Walrus. 2. Hippopotamus or river-horse. 3. Hippocampus.

**sea-island** (sē'ī-land), *a.* Term applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.



**seakale** (sē'kāl), *n.* Kind of cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea.

**sea-king** (sē'king), *n.* Leader of early Scandinavian piratical expeditions.

**seal** (sēl), *I. n.* 1. Engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, etc. 2. Wax or other substance so impressed. 3. That which makes fast or secure; that which authenticates or ratifies; assurance. 4. Drain trap. *II. vt.* 1. Fasten with a seal; mark with a stamp; set a seal to. 2. Make fast; confirm; keep secure. [A. S. *sigle*.—*L. sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, mark.]

**seal** (sēl), *n.* Marine animal valuable for its skin, fur and oil. [A. S. *seolh*.]

**sealing-wax** (sē'ling-waks), *n.* Resinous compound for sealing letters, etc.

**sea-lion** (sē'-li-un), *n.* Large seal, the male having a mane.

**seam** (sēm), *I. n.* 1. Line formed by the sewing together of two pieces. 2. Line of union; joint; suture. 3. Vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, etc. 4. Thin layer between thicker strata. *II. vt.* 1. Unite by a seam; make a seam in. 2. Scar; line. [A. S. *seam*—*seowian*, sew.]

**seaman** (sē'man), *n.* Man who assists in the navigation of ships at sea; sailor; mariner.—**sea'manship**, *n.* Art of navigating ships at sea.

**seamark** (sē'märk), *n.* Object on land serving as a guide to those at sea; beacon.

**seamew** (sē'mū), *n.* Species of gull.

**seamless** (sēm'les), *a.* Without a seam; woven throughout.

**seamstress** (sēm'stres), *n.* Woman who sews. [From SEAM; doublet SEMPTRESS.]

**seamy** (sē'mī), *a.* 1. Having a seam or seams. 2. Less presentable; less pleasing.

**sean** (sēn), *n.* Drag-net. [See SEINE.]

**séance** (sā'ängs), *n.* 1. Sitting, as of some public body. 2. Meeting of Spiritualists for purposes of alleged "communication" through mediums. [Fr.—*L. sedeo*, sit.]

**seapiece** (sē'pēs), *n.* Picture representing a scene at sea.

**seaport** (sē'pōrt), *n.* 1. Harbor on the seashore. 2. Town near such a harbor.

**sear, seer** (sēr), *I. vt.* Dry up; burn to dryness on the surface; scorch; cauterize; render callous or insensible. *II. a.* Dry; withered. [A. S. *searian*. Cf. Ger. *versehren*, injure.]

**search** (sērč), *I. vt.* Look round to find; seek; examine; inspect; explore; put to the test. *II. vi.* Seek; hunt; make inquiry. *III. n.* Act of seeking

or looking for; pursuit.—**search'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *cercher*—*L. circare*, go about.] *Syn.* Examination; investigation; inquiry; scrutiny; quest.

**search-light** (sērč'lit), *n.* Powerful light fitted with reflectors.

**search-warrant** (sērč'-wor'ant), *n.* Warrant authorizing a constable, etc., to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods.

**seared** (sērd), *a.* Dried up; burned.

**searoom** (sē'rōm), *n.* Space at sea for a ship to maneuver or drive about without running aground or ashore.

**seasalt** (sē'salt), *n.* Common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

**sea-serpent** (sē'-sēr-pent), *n.* Fabulous sea-monster. [to the sea.]

**seashore** (sē'shōr), *n.* Land adjacent

**sea-sick** (sē'-sik), *a.* Affected with seasickness.—**sea-sickness**, *n.* Nervous affection attended with nausea and convulsive vomiting, produced by the motion of a vessel at sea. [sea.]

**seaside** (sē'sid), *n.* Land beside the

**season** (sē'zn), *I. n.* 1. One of the four periods of the year. 2. Usual or proper time; any particular time. *II. vt.* 1.

Mature. 2. Prepare for use; accustom. 3. Fit for the taste; give relish to. 4.

Mingle. 5. Moderate. *III. vi.* 1. Be-

come seasoned or matured; grow fit for use; become inured. 2. Become

dry and hard.—**seasoner**, *n.* [Fr. *saison*—*L. satio*, seedtime.]

**seasonable** (sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Happening in due season; occurring in good, suitable, or proper time; timely; opportune.—**seasonably**, *adv.*—**seasonableness**, *n.*

**seasoning** (sē'zn-ing), *n.* 1. That which is added to food to give it greater relish. 2. Act or process by which anything is seasoned.

**seat** (sēt), *I. n.* 1. That on which one sits; chair, bench, etc. 2. Place where one sits; site; station; location. 3.

Post of authority. 4. Right to sit. *II. vt.* 1. Place on a seat; cause to sit

down. 2. Place in any situation, site, etc.; establish; fix; assign or furnish

a seat to. 3. Put a seat or bottom in, as a chair. [A. S. *sæte*—*sitan*, sit.]

**sea-urchin** (sē'-ūr'čhin), *n.* Sea-hedgehog. [So called from its spines.]

**seaward** (sē'wārd), *I. a.* Being near or looking towards the sea. *II. adv.*

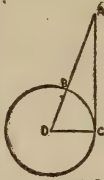
Towards or in the direction of the sea.

**seaweed** (sē'wēd), *n.* Plant of the sea.

**seaworthy** (sē'wūr-thī), *a.* Fit for sailing on the sea.—**sea'worthiness**, *n.*

**sebaceous** (sē-bā'shus), *a.* Resembling, secreting, or pertaining to, fat. [*L. sebum*, tallow.]

**secant** (sē'kant). I. *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts. II. *n.* 1. Line that cuts another. 2. (See cut) Straight line from the center of a circle (D) to one extremity (B) of an arc (BC), produced till it meets the tangent (CA) to the other extremity (C). [*L. secans—seco, cut.*]



**secede** (sē-sēd'), *vt.* Separate one's self; withdraw from fellowship or association.—**secede**, *n.* [*L.—se, away, and Secant.* (II, 2) *cedo, go.*]

**secession** (sē-sesh'un), *n.* Act of seceding; withdrawal; departure.

**seckel** (sek'l), *n.* Small juicy pear.

**seclude** (sē-klōd'), *vt.* 1. Keep apart; withdraw into solitude. 2. Exclude. [*L. se, apart, and claudo, shut.*]

**seclusion** (sē-klōzhun), *n.* 1. Shutting out; being secluded. 2. Secluded place.

*Syn.* Separation; retirement; privacy; solitude; solitariness.

**second** (sek'und). I. *a.* 1. Immediately following the first; next in position; another; other. 2. Inferior. II. *n.* 1. One who or that which follows or is second. 2. One who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight; supporter. 3. 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree. III. *vt.* 1. Follow; act as second. 2. Assist; encourage. 3. Support the mover of a question or resolution.—**second** (sek'un-dēr), *n.* One who seconds or supports. [*Fr.—L. secundus—sequor, follow.*]

**secondary** (sek'un-dār-ī). I. *a.* 1. Coming after the first; second in position; inferior; subordinate. 2. Deputed. 3. Dependent. II. *n.* Subordinate; delegate; deputy.—**sec'ondarily**, *adv.*

**second-hand** (sek'und-hand), *a.* Received from another; not new; used by another. [*second place.*]

**secondly** (sek'und-li), *adv.* In the second-sight (sek'und-sit), *n.* Power of seeing things future or distant.

**secrecy** (sē'kre-si), *n.* 1. State of being secret. 2. Retirement; privacy. 3. Ability to keep a secret. 4. Secretiveness. 5. Secret; article concealed.

**secret** (sē'kret). I. *a.* 1. Concealed from notice; removed from sight; unrevealed. 2. Secluded. 3. Keeping secrets. II. *n.* 1. That which is concealed or unknown. 2. Privacy.—**se'cretly**, *adv.*—**se'cretness**, *n.* [*L. secretus—se, apart, and cerno, separate.*]

*Syn.* Concealed; private; unseen; obscure; recondite; latent; clandestine; retired; reserved. See **HIDDEN**.

**secretary** (sek're-tār-i), *n.* 1. One employed to write for another. 2. Public officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government. 3. Writing-desk.—**secre'tarial**, *a.*—**secre'taryship**, *n.*

[From **SECRET**.]

**secretary-bird**, *n.* So. African bird with long legs, and a crest of feathers resembling pens stuck over the ears.



Secretary-bird.

**secrete** (sē-krēt'), *vt.* 1. Hide; conceal. 2. Produce from the circulating fluids, as from the blood in animals, or the sap in vegetables. [*L. secerno.*]

**secretion** (sē-krē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid. 2. That which is secreted.

**secretive** (sē-krē'tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to or causing secretion. 2. Given to secrecy or to having secrets.—**se'cretively**, *adv.*—**se'creteness**, *n.*

**secretory** (sē-krē'tō-ri), *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

**sect** (sekt), *n.* 1. Body of people who unite in holding some particular views, esp. in religion and philosophy. 2. Those who dissent from an established church. [*Fr. secte — L. secta, way (cut through),—seco, cut.*]

**sectarian** (sek-tār-i-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining, or peculiar to, a sect. II. *n.* One of a sect.—**secta'rianism**, *n.* Quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to a sect.

**sectary** (sek'tar-i), *n.* One of a sect.

**sectile** (sek'til), *a.* That may be cut with a knife. [*L.—seco, cut.*]

**section** (sek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of cutting. 2. Division; portion. 3. Plan of any object cut through, as it were, to show its interior. 4. Line formed by the intersection of two surfaces. 5. Surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane. 6. Square mile or 640 acres of land; 1-36th of a township. (U. S.)

**sectional** (sek'shun-al), *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part.—**sec'tionalism**, *n.* Local patriotism; provincialism.—**sec'tionally**, *adv.*

**sector** (sek'tūr), *n.* 1. That which cuts. 2. That which is cut off. 3. Portion of a circle between two radii and the intercepted arc. 4. Mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlī; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**secular** (sek'ū-lar). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to an age or generation. 2. Coming only once in a century. 3. Pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual. 4. Not bound by monastic rules. II. *n.* 1. Layman. 2. Ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules.—**sec'ularly**, *adv.* [*L. secularis—seculum*, age, generation.]

**secularist** (sek'ū-lar-ist), *n.* One who discards religious belief and worship, esp. in education and civil affairs.—**sec'ularism**, *n.*

**secularity** (sek'ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* State of being secular or worldly; worldliness.

**secularize** (sek'ū-lar-iz), *vt.* Make secular; convert from spiritual to common use.—**secularization**, *n.*

**securable** (sē-kūr'a-bl), *a.* That may be secured.

**secure** (sē-kūr'). I. *a.* Free from fear, care or danger. II. *vt.* 1. Make safe, certain, or fast. 2. Get possession of; obtain.—**securely**, *adv.*—**secure-**ness, *n.* [*L. se*, without, and *cura*, care.] *Syn.* Safe; confident; incautious.

**security** (sē-kūr'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being secure. 2. That which secures; protection. 3. *pl.* Bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property. *Syn.* Safety; shelter; pledge.

**sedan** (sē'dan), *n.* 1. Covered chair for one, carried by two men. 2. Two-seated automobile with inclosed compartment for passengers.

**sedate** (sē-dāt'), *a.* Quiet; serene; serious.—**sedately**, *adv.*—**sedateness**, *n.* [*L. sedatus—sedeo*, seat, compose.]

**sedative** (sēd'a-tiv), *I. a.* Tending to make sedate or composed; moderating; assuaging pain. II. *n.* Medicine that allays irritation or pain.

**sedentary** (sed'en-tār-i), *a.* 1. Sitting much; remaining in one place. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Inactive.—**sed'entarily**, *adv.*—**sed'entari-**ness, *n.* [*L. sedentarius—sedeo*, sit.]

**sedge** (sej), *n.* Kind of coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers.—**sedgy** (sej'i), *a.* Overgrown with sedge. [*A. S. secg*, flag—root of *saw*, cut.]

**sediment** (sed'i-ment), *n.* That which settles at bottom of a liquid; dregs.—**sedimentary**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by, sediment. [*L. sedimentum—sedeo*, sit, settle.]

**sédition** (sē-dish'un), *n.* Insurrection; stirring up of a factious commotion.—**seditious** (sē-dish'us), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition; turbulent.—**seditiously**, *adv.*—**seditionness**, *n.* [*L.—se*, apart, and *eo*, itum, go.]

**seduce** (sē-dūs'), *vt.* Draw aside from rectitude; entice; corrupt.—**seduc'er**, **seducement**, *ns.* [*L. seduco—se*, aside, and *duco*, lead.]

**seduction** (sē-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of enticing from virtue. 2. Art of flattery and deception.

**seductive** (sē-duk'tiv), *a.* Alluring; tempting.—**seductively**, *adv.*

**sedulity** (sē-dū'li-ti), *n.* Diligent application; unremitting attention.

**sedulous** (sed'ū-lus), *a.* Diligent; constant; assiduous.—**sed'ulously**, *adv.*—**sed'ulousness**, *n.* [*L. sedulus*, sitting fast, persistent,—*sedeo*, sit.]

**see** (sē), *n.* Seat, court, or jurisdiction of a bishop, archbishop, or the pope. [*O. Fr. se—L. sedes—sedeo*, sit.]

**see** (sē). I. *vt.* [saw; seen.] 1. Perceive by the eye. 2. Observe. 3. Discover; experience. 4. Visit. 5. Escort; look after. II. *vi.* 1. Use the eyes; have vision. 2. Discern; understand; notice. 3. Give attention. III. *interj.* Look! behold!—**se'er**, *n.*—*See to*, look after. [*A. S. seon*, *sehvan*. Ger. *sehen*.]

**seed** (sēd). I. *n.* 1. Thing sown. 2. Substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated. 3. First principle; original. 4. Descendants. II. *vt.* 1. Produce seed. 2. Shed seed. 3. Sow seed. III. *vt.* Sow. [*A. S. sēad—sawan*, sow.] [*seed*, ovule.]

**seedbud** (sēd'bud), *n.* Germ in the seedcake (sēd'kāk), *n.* Sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

**seedling** (sēd'ling), *n.* Plant reared from the seed.

**seedlobe** (sēd'lōb), *n.* Lobe or leaf of a plant which nourishes the growing point or seed.

**seedsman** (sēds'man), *n.* [*pl.* seeds-men.] 1. One who deals in seeds. 2. Sower. [*ing*.]

**seedtime** (sēd'tim), *n.* Season for sowing.

**seedy** (sē'di), *a.* 1. Abounding with seed; run to seed. 2. Having the flavor of seeds (said of brandy). 3. Worn out; shabby.—**seed'ily**, *adv.*—**seed'-**iness, *n.* [*conj.* Since.]

**seeing** (sē'ing). I. *n.* Sight; vision. II. **seek** (sēk), *vt.* and *vi.* [seek'ing; sought.]

Go in search of; look for; try to find or gain; ask for; solicit.—**seek'er**, *n.* [*A. S. sēcan*. Ger. *suchen*. See **SAKE**.]

**seem** (sēm). I. *vi.* Appear; look. II. *vt.* Befit.—**seem'er**, *n.* [*Icel. saema*, befit. Ger. *ziemen*. From root of **SAME**.]

**seeming** (sē'ming). I. *a.* Apparent; specious. II. *n.* Appearance; semblance.—**seem'ingly**, *adv.*—**seem'-**ingness, *n.*



**seemly** (sēm'li). I. *a.* Becoming; suitable; decent. II. *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner. — **seemliness**, *n.*

**seen** (sēn), *pa. p.* of SEE.

**seep** (sēp), *vi.* Percolate; trickle. — **seepage**, *n.* Water which slowly drains away, esp. the water which in irrigated land returns to the main channel through the ground.

**seer** (sēr), *n.* One who foresees events; prophet.

**seesaw** (sē'sa). I. *n.* 1. Motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing. 2. Play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the center move alternately up and down. II. *a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro. III. *vi.* Move backwards and forwards. [Prob. a reduplication of SAW.]

**seersucker** (sēr'suk-ēr), *n.* Thin linen or silk fabric, having a craped or puckered appearance. [East Ind.]

**seethe** (sēth). I. *vt.* Boil; cook in hot liquid. II. *vi.* Be boiling; be hot. [A. S. *seothan*, steam. Ger. *sieden*.]

**segment** (seg'mēt). I. *n.* 1. Part cut off; portion. 2. Part of a circle cut off by a straight line. 3. Part of a sphere cut off by a plane. II. *vt. and vi.* Separate or divide into segments. [L.—*seco*, cut.]

**segregate** (seg're-gāt), *vt. and vi.* Separate from others. — **segregation**, *n.* [L. *segrego* — *se*, apart, and *grex*, gregis, flock.]

**Sedlitz** (sid'lits), *n.* 1. Saline water from Sedlitz in Bohemia. 2. Saline aperient powder. Also, *Sedlitz*.

**seignior** (sēn'yūr), *n.* 1. Title of honor in Southern Europe to superiors. 2. Lord of a manor. — **Grand seignior**, the Sultan of Turkey. — **seigniorial** (sēnyō'ri-al). [Fr. *seigneur* — L. *senior*, *senex*, old. Doublet SIRE.]

**seigniorage** (sēn'yūr-aj), *n.* 1. Percentage taken from bullion to pay for the minting of the coins from it. 2. Royalty on patents, copyright, etc.

**seine** (sān or sēn), *n.* Large net for catching fish. [Fr. — L. *sagena* — Gr. *sagene*.]

**seismal** (sis'mal), **seismic** (sis'mik), *a.* Belonging to, or caused by, an earthquake.

**seismology** (sis-mol'o-ji), *n.* Science of earthquakes. [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, and *logos*.]

**seismometer** (sis-mom'et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for obtaining data for the study of earthquakes; seismograph.

**seize** (sez), *vt.* 1. Take possession of forcibly; take hold of; grasp; apprehend. 2. Take by legal authority. 3.

Invade suddenly. — **seizer**, *n.* — **seizable**, *a.* [Fr. *saisir*.]

**seizin** (sē'zin), *n.* 1. Legal possession. 2. Act of taking possession. 3. Thing possessed. [Fr. *saisine*—*saisir*, seize.]

**seizure** (sē'shūr), *n.* 1. Act of seizing; capture; grasp. 2. Thing seized.

**selah** (sē'la), *n.* In the Psalms, a word denoting a pause in the musical performance of the song. [Heb.]

**seldom** (sē'dum), *adv.* Rarely; not often. [A. S. *seldum*. Ger. *selten*.]

**select** (sē-lekt'). I. *vt.* Pick out from a number by preference; choose; cull. II. *a.* Picked out; nicely chosen; choice. III. *n.* That which is selected (usually in the plural). — **selectness**, *n.* [L. *seligo* — *se*, apart, and *lego*, gather.]

**selection** (sē-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of selecting. 2. Things selected. — *Natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed, survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest.

**selective** (sē-lek'tiv), *a.* Selecting; tending to select.

**selectman** (sē-lekt'man), *n.* In New England, one of a board of town officers who manage some affairs of the town.

**selenium** (sel-ē'ni-um), *n.* Elementary substance allied to sulphur. [From Gr. *selene*, moon.]

**selenography** (sel-en-og'ra-fī), *n.* Description of the moon. [Gr. *selene*, moon, and *grapho*, write.]

**self** (self), *n.* [*pl.* selves (selvz)] 1. One's own person. 2. One's personal interest; selfishness. — **self-acting**, *a.* Automatic; acting without human aid. — **self-denial**, *n.* Neglect of one's own appetites or desires. — **self-evident**, *a.* Evident of itself, without proof. — **self-existent**, *a.* Independent of any cause or other being. — **self-existence**, *n.* — **self-possession**, *n.* Calmness; composure. — **self-righteous**, *a.* Righteous in one's own estimation; pharisaic. — **selfsame**, *a.* Very same; identical. — **self-sufficient**, *a.* Confident in one's own sufficiency; overbearing; haughty. — **self-sufficiency**, *n.* — **self-willed** (self-wild'), *a.* Obstinate.

**selfish** (self'ish), *a.* Regarding one's own self; void of regard to others. — **selfishly**, *adv.* — **selfishness**, *n.*

**sell** (sel). I. *vt.* [selling; sold.] 1. Transfer (property) to another for an equivalent. 2. Betray for money. 3. Cheat; impose upon. II. *vi.* 1. Have com-

merce, 2. Be sold. III. *n.* Imposition; cheat; hoax. [Colloq.]—**sell'er**, *n.* [A. S. *sellan*, give. Cf. Low Ger. *seller*, dealer.]

**seltzer** (selt'zēr), *n.* Mineral water brought from *Nieder Selters*, a village of Nassau, in Germany.

**selvage** (sel'vaj), **selvedge** (sel'vej), *n.* Edge of a fabric, so woven that it does not ravel. [SELF and EDGE.]

**selves** (selvz), *pl.* of SELF.

**semaphore** (sem'a-för),

*n.* Apparatus for signaling at a distance, by oscillating arms or flags by day-light and lanterns by night. — **semaphoric**, **semaphoric**, *adj.* [Gr. *sema*, sign, and *phero*, bear.]

**semblance** (sem'blans),

*n.* Resemblance; likeness; appearance; figure. [Fr.—*sembler*, seem.]

**semen** (sē'men), *n.* [*pl.*

*sperma* (sem'i-nā).] Seed; sperm. [L.]

**semester** (sē-mes'tēr), *n.*

Term of half a year. [L.—*sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.]

**semi-**, *prefix*. Half. [L.]

**semiannual** (sem-i-an'ū-al), *a.* Half-

yearly. — **semiannually**, *adv.* Once every six months. [note.]

**semibreve** (sem'i-brēv), *n.* Whole

**semicircle** (sem'i-sēr-kl), *n.* Half a circle. — **semicircular**, *a.*

**semicolon** (sem'i-kō-lon), *n.* Punctuation

mark (;) showing a division greater than the comma. [fluid.]

**semifluid** (sem-i-flō'id), *a.* Imperfectly

**semimonthly** (sem-i-munth'li), *a.* Occurring or issued twice a month.

**seminal** (sem'in-al), *a.* Pertaining to seed; germinal; original; radical.

**seminar** (sem'in-ar), *n.* 1. A semin-

ary course. 2. Advanced students studying by means of real research, writing of theses, etc. Gr. *seminar*.

**seminary** (sem'in-ār-i), *n.* 1. Seed-

plot. 2. Place of higher education, esp. for the ministry or pedagogy.

**semination** (sem-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1.

Act of sowing. 2. Dispersion of seed.

**semiquaver** (sem'i-kwā-vēr), *n.* Mus-

ical note, half the length of a quaver.

**Semitic** (sem-it'ik), *a.* Pertaining to

the family of languages that includes Hebrew and Arabic. [S*hem*, Gen. x, 21.]

**semitone** (sem'i-tōn), *n.* Half a tone.

**semivowel** (sem-i-vow'el), *n.* Half-

vowel; sound partaking of the nature of both a consonant and a vowel, as *l*, *r*, or *w*, *y*, and *m*, *n*.



Semaphore.

**semolina** (sem-o-lē'na), *n.* Particles of fine hard wheat which do not pass into flour in milling. [From It. *semola* — *L. simila*, finest wheat flour.]

**sempiternal** (sem-pi-tēr'nal), *a.* Ever-

lasting; endless. [L. *sempiternus* — *sem-*

*per*, ever, and *eternus*, eternal.]

**sempster** (sem'stēr), **sempstress**

(sem'stres), *n.* Woman who sews. [See

SEAMSTRESS.]

**senary** (sen'ar-i), *a.* Containing six or

belonging to six. [L.—*seni*, six each.]

**senate** (sen'at), *n.* Legislative or de-

liberative body; esp. the upper house

of a national or state legislature. [L. *senatus* — *senex*, *senis*, old man.]

**senator** (sen'a-tūr), *n.* Member of a

senate. — **senatorial**, *a.* — **senato-**

**rially**, *adv.* — **senatorship**, *n.*

**send** (send), *I. vt.* [sending; sent.] 1.

Cause to go; cause to be conveyed;

despatch; commission. 2. Throw;

emit. 3. Diffuse. 4. Bestow; inflict. II.

*vi.* Despatch a message or messenger.

III. *n.* 1. That which is sent or given,

as in 'Godsend'. 2. Large broad wave;

impulse of a large wave. — **sender**, *n.*

[A. S. *sendan*.] [fabric. [O. Fr.]

**sendal** (sen'dal), *n.* Thin silk or linen

**senescent** (sē-nēs'ent), *a.* Growing

old, aging. [L.]

**seneschal** (sen'esh-al), *n.* Steward;

major-domo. — **sen'eschalship**, *n.* [L. *siniscalcus* — Goth. *sini*, old, and *skalk*,

servant.]

**senile** (sē'nīl or nīl), *a.* Pertaining to

old age; infirm. — **senility**, *n.* [L. *senilis* — *senex*, old man.]

**senior** (sē'nī-ūr), *a.* 1. Older. 2. Older

in office. II. *n.* 1. One older than an-

other. 2. One older in office. 3. Aged

person. 4. Student in last year of his

college course. — **seniority** (sē-nī-or'-

i-ti), *n.* [L., comp. of *senex*.]

**senna** (sen'a), *n.* Dried, purgative

leaves of several species of cassia.

— [Ar. *senā*.] [ed from *sevensnight*.]

**sennight** (sen'it), *n.* Week. [Contract-

**señor** (se-nyō'r), *n.* Gentleman; Mr.;

Sir. — **señora** (se-nyō'rā), *n.* fem.

Madam; lady; Mrs. — **señorita** (se-

nyo-rē'tā), *n.* fem. Young lady; Miss.

[Sp.—L. *senior*, older.]

**sensation** (sen-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Percep-

tion by the senses. 2. State of excited

feeling. 3. That which causes general

excitement. — **sensational**, *a.*

**sensationalism** (sen-sā'shun-al-izm),

*n.* 1. Doctrine that our ideas originate

solely in sensation, and that there are

no innate ideas. 2. Practice of excit-

ing the reader or hearer, or of grati-

fying vulgar curiosity. — **sensational-**

**alist**, *n.* Believer in sensationalism.

**sense** (sens), *n.* 1. Faculty by which impressions are perceived, as *sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch*. 2. Perception through the intellect. 3. Power or soundness of judgment. 4. Opinion. 5. Meaning. [*L. — sentio, perceive.*] *Syn.* Feeling; sensation; reason; discernment; understanding; conviction; signification; import.

**senseless** (sens'les), *a.* 1. Without sense. 2. Incapable of feeling; foolish. — **sense'lessly**, *adv.* — **sense'lessness**, *n.*

**sensibility** (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State or quality of being sensible. 2. Capacity or acuteness of feeling; susceptibility; delicacy. 3. Actual feeling.

**sensible** (sen-si-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind. 2. Capable of being affected; easily affected; delicate. 3. Intelligent; judicious. 4. Cognizant; aware. — **sen'sibleness**, *n.* — **sen'sibly**, *adv.*

**sensitive** (sen'si-tiv), *a.* 1. Having sense or feeling; pertaining to sensation. 2. Very susceptible to sensations; easily affected. — **sen'sitively**, *adv.* — **sen'sitiveness**, **sensitiv'ity**, *ns.* — *Sensitive plant*, species of plant, the leaves of which close when touched.

**sensorial** (sen-sō'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium.

**sensorium** (sen-sō'ri-um), **sensory** (sen'sūr-i), *n.* Organ which receives the impressions made on the senses; seat of sensation; nervous system.

**sensual** (sen'shō-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, affecting, or derived from, the senses, as distinct from the mind; not intellectual or spiritual. 2. Given to the pleasures of sense; voluptuous; lewd. 3. Worldly; carnal. — **sen'sually**, *adv.* — **sen'sualness**, *n.* [*L. sensualis.*]

**sensualism** (sen'shō-al-izm), *n.* 1. Sensual appetite or indulgence. 2. Doctrine that all ideas are derived originally, and merely transformed, from the senses.

**sensualist** (sen'shō-al-ist), *n.* 1. One given to sensualism or sensual indulgence. 2. Believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

**sensuality** (sen'shō-al'i-ti), *n.* Indulgence in sensual pleasure; luxury.

**sensualize** (sen'shō-al-iz), *vt.* Make sensual; debase by carnal gratification.

**sensuous** (sen'shō-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the senses. 2. Connected with sensible objects. 3. Full of passion.

**sent.** *Imp. and pa. p. of SEND.*

**sentence** (sen'tens), *I. n.* 1. Opinion; 2. Judgment, esp. one pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge. 3.

Maxim; axiom. 4. Group of words containing a complete thought. II *vt.* Pronounce judgment on; condemn. [*Fr. L. sententia — sentio, feel, think.*]

**sentential** (sen-ten'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a sentence. 2. Comprising sentences. — **sententially**, *adv.*

**sententious** (sen-ten'shus), *a.* 1. Abounding with sentences or maxims. 2. Short and pithy in expression; bombastic; affected in speech. — **sententiously**, *adv.* — **sententiousness**, *n.*

**sentient** (sen'shi-ent), *a.* 1. Having the faculty of perception and sensation. 2. Very sensitive. — **sentience**, *n.*

**sentiment** (sen'ti-ment), *n.* 1. Thought occasioned by feeling. 2. Opinion; judgment. 3. Sensibility; feeling. 4. Thought expressed in words; maxim; toast. [*Fr. sentiment — L. sentio, feel.*]

**sentimental** (sen-ti-men'tal), *a.* 1. Abounding in reflections or emotions. 2. Having an excess of sentiment or feeling; affectively tender. — **sentimentally**, *adv.*

**sentimentalism** (sen-ti-men'tal-izm), **sentimentality** (sen-ti-men'tal'i-ti), *ns.* 1. Quality of being sentimental. 2. Affectation of fine feeling.

**sentimentalist** (sen-ti-men'tal-ist), *n.* One who affects fine feeling.

**sentinel** (sen'ti-nel), *n.* One who keeps watch, pacing to and fro; sentry. [*Fr. sentinelle.*] [*of SENTINEL.*]

**sentry** (sen'tri), *n.* Sentinel. [*A corr.*]

**sepal** (sē'pal or sep'al), *n.* Calyx-leaf. [*From L. root of SEPARATE.*]

**separable** (sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* That may be separated or disjoined. — **separably**, *adv.* — **separability**, *n.*

**separate** (sep'a-rāt), *I. vt. and vi.* Divide; part; withdraw. II. *a.* 1. Separated; divided. 2. Apart from another; distinct. — **separately**, *adv.* [*L. separo, separatus — se, aside, and paro, put.*]

**separation** (sep-a-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of separating or disjoining. 2. State of being separate. 3. Disunion. 4. Limited divorce.

**separatism** (sep'a-rā-tizm), *n.* Act of withdrawing from an established church.

**separatist** (sep'a-rā-tist), *n.* One who withdraws, esp. from an established church; dissenter.

**separator** (sep'a-rā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who separates. 2. Machine or implement that separates, as cream from milk, chaff from wheat, etc.

**sepia** (sē'pi-a), *n.* Fine brown pigment prepared from the "ink" of the cuttlefish; Indian or China ink. [*Gr. = cuttle-fish.*]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nāte, not, möve, wōlf  
müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**sepoi** (sē'poi), *n.* Native soldier, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, in the British army in India.

[From Hind. *sipahi*, soldier. — Pers. *sipah*, army. Cf. Fr. *spahi*.]

**seppuku** (sep-ok'ō), *n.* Hari-kari. [Jap. = cut the abdomen.]

**sepsis** (sep'sis), *n.* Putrefaction; decomposition; septicemia. [Gr.]

**September** (sep-tem'bēr), *n.* Ninth month of the year. [L. — *septem*, seven. September was the seventh month of the old Roman year, which began in March.]

**septenary** (sep'ten-ār-i).

I. *a.* 1. Consisting of seven. 2. Lasting seven years. II. *n.* Group of seven things. [L. *septenarius* — *septem*, seven.]

**septennial** (sep'ten-i-āl), *a.* 1. Lasting seven years. 2. Happening every seven years. — **septennially**, *adv.* [L. — *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.]

**Septentrion** (sep'ten'tri-un), *n.* 1. Great Bear. 2. (s) Northern regions. [L. — *septem*, seven, and *trio*, plow oxen.]

**septic** (sep'tik). I. *a.* Promoting putrefaction. II. *n.* Substance that promotes putrefaction. [Gr. *septikos* — *sepo*, make putrid.]

**septicemia** (sep-ti-sē-mi-a), *n.* Bacterial sepsis. [SEPTIC and Gr. *aima*, blood.]

[MERATION.]

**septillion** (sep-till'-yun), *n.* See **NU-SEPTUAGENARIAN** (sep-tū-a-jen-ār-i-an), *n.* Person seventy years old.

**septuagenary** (sep-tū-a-jen-ār-i). I. *a.* Consisting of seventy. II. *n.* One 70 years old. [L. *septuagenarius* — *septuageni*, seventy each.]

**septuagesima** (sep-tū-a-jes'i-ma), *n.* Third Sunday before Lent (seventieth day before Easter). [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth.]

**septuagesimal** (sep-tū-a-jes'i-mal), *a.* Consisting of seventy; counted by seventies.

**Septuagint** (sep-tū-a-jint), *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by seventy translators at Alexandria about 300 years B. C. [L. *septuaginta*, seventy.]

**septum** (sep'tum), *n.* Partition wall separating two cavities or cells. [L. — *sepire*, hedge in.] [Fr.]

**septuple** (sep'tū-pl), *a.* Sevenfold.

**sepulcher**, **sepulchre** (sep'ul-kēr), *n.* Tomb. — **sepulchral**, *a.* 1. Per-



Sepoy.

taining to graves, or monuments erected for the dead. 2. Deep, hollow, as tone. [burial.]

**sepulture** (sep'ul-tūr), *n.* Interment; **sequel** (sē'kwel), *n.* That which follows; continuation; succeeding part; result; consequence. [L. *sequela*.]

**sequence** (sē'kwens), *n.* 1. State of being sequent or following. 2. Order of succession. 3. That which follows; consequence; result. [ceeding.]

**sequent** (sē'kwent), *a.* Following; **sequester** (sē-kwes'tēr). I. *vt.* 1. Separate. 2. Withdraw from society. 3. Set apart. 4. Place anything contested into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled. 5. Seize and confiscate. II. *vi.* Renounce any interest in the estate of a husband. [L. — *sequester*, trustee.]

**sequester** (sē-kwes'trāt), *vt.* Sequester. — **sequestration**, **sequestrator**, *ns.*

**sequin** (sē'kwīn), *n.* Gold Venetian coin of the 13th century, worth about \$2.25. [Fr. — It. *zuchino* — *zecca*, mint, — Ar. *sekkah*, die.]

**sequoia** (sē-kwo'i-a), *n.* Gigantic tree of California; redwood. [Am. Ind.]

**seraglio** (sēr-āl'yō), *n.* 1. Palace of the Turkish Sultan. 2. Harem. [It. *serraglio*, inclosure, — *serrare*, lock up, shut in.]

**seraph** (ser'af), *n.* [*pl.* seraphs (ser'af), seraphim (ser'a-fim).] Angel of the highest rank. — **seraphic** (sēr-af'ik), **seraphical**, *a.* Angelic; pure; sublime. — **seraphically**, *adv.*

**serre**. Same as **SEAR**.

**serenade** (ser-enād'). I. *n.* 1. Evening music in the open air. 2. Music performed by a gentleman under a lady's window at night. II. *vt.* Entertain with a serenade. [Fr.]

**serene** (sēr-rēn'), *a.* Calm; unclouded. — **serenely**, *adv.* — **serenity** (sēr-rēn'i-ti), *n.* Clearness. [L. *serenus*, clear.] *Syn.* Bright; clear; undisturbed.

**serf** (sēr'), *n.* Slave attached to the soil and sold with it. — **serfdom**, *n.* Condition of a serf. [L. *servus*.]

**serge** (sērj), *n.* Cloth of twilled worsted or silk. [Fr. — L. *serica*, silk, — *Seres*, Latin name of the people of China.]

**sergeant** (sār'jent), *n.* 1. Non-commissioned officer next above a corporal. 2. In England, lawyer of high rank.

— **sergeant-at-arms**, *n.* Officer of a legislative body for keeping order, etc. — **sergeant-major**, *n.* Highest non-commissioned officer. — **sergeancy**, **sergeantship**, *ns.* [Fr. *sergent* — L. *serviens*. Doublet of **SERVANT**.]

**serial** (sē'ri-al). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series. 2. Appearing periodically. II. *n.* Composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical. — **serially**, *adv.* In a series or in regular order.

**seriate** (sē'ri-āt), *a.* Arranged in a series; serial. — **seriately**, *adv.*

**seriatim** (sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* Seriately; one after another.

[*L.*]

**series** (sēr'ēz), *n.*

[*pl. series.*] 1. Succession of things connected by some likeness; sequence; order. 2. Progression of quantities according to a certain law. [*L.*—*sero*, join.]

**serio-comic** (sē-ri-ō-kom'ik), *a.* Both serious and comical.

— **serio-comic-ally**, *adv.*

**serious** (sēr'i-us), *a.* 1.

Solemn; grave. 2. In earnest. 3. Important. 4. Dangerous. — **seriously**, *adv.* — **seriousness**, *n.* [*L. serius.*]

**sermon** (sēr'mun), *n.* Discourse on a text of Scripture. — **sermonette** (sēr-mun-et'), *n.* Short sermon. — **sermonize**, *vi.* Preach. [*L. sermo*—*sero*, compose.]

**serous** (sēr'us), *a.* Resembling serum; thin; watery. — **serosity**, *n.*

**serpent** (sēr'pent), *n.* 1. Reptile which moves by means of its ribs and scales. 2. Person subtle or malicious. 3. [*S.*] One of the constellations. 4. Bass wind-instrument, so-called from its form. [*L. serpens*—*serpo*, creep.]

**serpentine** (sēr'pen-tin), *n.* I. *a.* Resembling a serpent; winding; spiral; crooked. II. *n.* Mineral of a green, black, or red color, sometimes spotted like a serpent's skin.

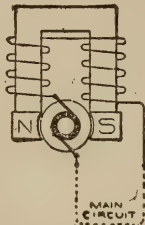
**serrate** (ser'āt), **serrated**, *a.* Notched like a saw. — **serration**, *n.* [*L. serratus*—*serra*, saw.]

**serried** (ser'id), *a.* Crowded; pressed together. [*From* obsolete *serry*—*Fr. serrer.*]

**serum** (sēr'um), *n.* 1. Watery part, as of curdled milk, blood, etc. 2. Chyle; lymph. [*L.* = *WHEY.*]

**servant** (sēr'vant), *n.* One who is in the service of another; domestic; slave. [*Fr., pr. p. of servir*, serve.]

**serve** (sēr'v), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Be a servant (to); work for and obey. 2. Discharge the duties of an office. 3. Attend; wait. 4. Bring forward; distribute.



Series winding of dynamo.

5. Be sufficient. 6. Operate; take the place. 7. Deliver; bring to notice. — **server**, *n.* 1. One who serves. 2. Salver. [*L. servio.*]

*Syn.* Minister to; benefit; satisfy; suit; arrange; answer. See **AID**.

**service** (sēr'vis), *n.* 1. Condition or occupation of a servant; performance of work for another. 2. Duty required in any office; military or naval duty. 3. Office of devotion; worship. 4. Labor, assistance, or kindness to another; benefit. 5. Profession of respect. 6. Set of dishes at table. [*Fr.*—*L. servitium.*]

**serviceable** (sēr'vis-a-bl), *a.* 1. Able or willing to serve; diligent. 2. Advantageous; useful. 3. Durable; strong; wearing well. — **serviceably**, *adv.* — **serviceableness**, *n.*

**serviette** (sēr-viet'), *n.* Napkin. [*Fr.*]

**servile** (sēr-vil), *a.* Pertaining to a slave or servant; meanly submissive. — **servilely**, *adv.* — **servility**, *n.*

**servitor** (sēr'vi-tūr), *n.* One who serves; servant; follower or adherent. — **servitude** (sēr'vi-tūd), *n.* Slavery; bondage; state of slavish dependence. [*L.*]

**sesame** (ses'a-me), **sesamum** (ses'a-mum), *n.* Annual herb of Southern Asia, whose seed yields a valuable oil. — *Open sesame*, charm that gives ready admittance.

**sesamoid** (ses'a-moid), *a.* Like a sesame seed. (Used of nodular ossification, as the *kneapan*, or in the joints of the great toe, the thumb, etc.)

**sessile** (ses'il), *a.* Without a stalk.

**session** (sesh'un), *n.* 1. Sitting of a court or public body. 2. Period of time between first meeting and last adjournment. [*L. sessio*—*sedeo*, sit.]

**sesspool**. Same as **CESSPOOL**.

**set** (set). I. *vt.* [set'ting; set.] 1. Make to sit; place; fix. 2. Put in a condition. 3. Render motionless. 4. Determine beforehand. 5. Obstruct. 6. Plant. 7. Arrange, as the teeth of a saw so as to cut narrow or wide. 8. Assign, as a price. 9. Put in order for use; compose, as type. 10. Sharpen. 11. Spread, as sails. 12. Pitch, as a tune. 13. Adapt music to. 14. Adorn with something fixed; stud. II. *vi.* 1. Sink below the horizon; decline. 2. Plant. 3. Become fixed; strike root. 4. Congeal. 5. Have a certain direction in motion; flow; tend. 6. Point out game. 7. Apply (one's self). 8. Fit. — *Set aside*, put away; omit; reject. — *Set at naught*, despise. — *Set by*, value. — *Set forth*. 1. Exhibit; publish. 2. Set off to

advantage. 3. Set out on a journey. — *Set in*, put in the way; begin. — *Set off*. 1. Adorn. 2. Place against, as an equivalent. — *Set to*, affix. [A.S. *setlan*.]

**set** (set). I. *a*. 1. Fixed; rigid; firm. 2. Determined. 3. Regular; established. II. *n*. 1. Setting; descent; end. 2. Number of things used together as of books, dishes, etc. 3. Number of persons associated; group; clique.

**setaceous** (sê-tă'shus), *a*. Bristly; bristlelike. [L. — *seta*, bristle.]

**set-off** (set'ăf), *n*. 1. Claim set up against another; counterbalance. 2. Contrast; ornament.

**seton** (sê'tun), *n*. 1. Twist of silk or the like, introduced under the skin, to maintain an artificial discharge. 2. The discharge itself. [Fr. *seton* — L. *seta*, bristle.]

**setose** (sê'tôz), **setous** (sê'tus), *a*. Bristly. [L. *setosus*.] [back.]

**settee** (set-tê), *n*. Long seat with a

**setter** (set'êr), *n*. 1. One who sets, as words to music. 2. Dog which crouches when it scents the game.

**setting** (set'ing), *n*. 1. Act of setting. 2. Direction of a current of wind. 3. Hardening of plaster. 4. That which holds, as the mounting of a jewel.

**settle** (set'l). I. *vt*. 1. Place in a fixed state; fix; establish in a situation or business. 2. Render quiet, clear, etc.; compose. 3. Decide; free from uncertainty. 4. Fix by gift or legal act. 5. Adjust; liquidate; pay. 6. Colonize. II. *vi*. 1. Become fixed or stationary. 2. Fix one's residence. 3. Grow calm or clear. 4. Sink by its own weight. 5. Adjust differences or accounts. [A.S. *setlan*.]

*Syn.* Regulate. See ADJUST.

**settle** (set'l), *n*. Long bench with a high back; settee. [A.S. *setl*. Ger. *sessel*.]

**settlement** (set'l-ment), *n*. Act of settling; state of being settled; payment; arrangement; colony newly settled; sum settled on a woman at her marriage. [colonist.]

**settler** (set'lêr), *n*. One who settles;

**set-to** (set-tô), *n*. Fight; contest.

**seven** (sev'n), *a*. and *n*. Six and one. — **sevenfold**, *a*. Folded seven times; multiplied seven times. [A.S. *seofon*.]

**sever** (sev'êr), *vt*. and *vi*. Separate with violence; cut apart; divide. [Fr. *sever* — L. *separo*. Doublet SEPARATE.]

**several** (sev'êr-al), *a*. 1. Distinct; particular. 2. Different; various; divers. 3. Consisting of a number; more than two; sundry. — **severally**, *adv*. [O. Fr. — L. *separalis*.]

**severalty** (sev'êr-al-ti), *n*. State of separation from others. — *Estate in severalty*, estate which the tenant holds in his own right without being joined in interest with any other person. [separation.]

**severance** (sev'êr-ans), *n*. Severing;

**severe** (sê-vêr'), *a*. 1. Serious; grave. 2. Searching; hard to bear. — **severely**, *adv*. — **severeness**, **severity** (sê-ver'i-ti), *ns*. [Fr. *sévère* — L. *severus*.]

*Syn.* Rigid; exact; tart; cutting; cruel. See AUSTERE and STRICT.

**Sèvres ware** (sâvr wâr), *n*. Porcelain ware, unsurpassed for artistic design and brilliancy of coloring, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France.

**sew** (sô). I. *vt*. Join or fasten together with a needle and thread. II. *vi*. Practice sewing. — **sewer**, *n*. [A. S. *seowian*.] [by sewers.]

**sewage** (sū'aj), *n*. Refuse carried off

**sewer** (sū'êr), *n*. Underground passage for draining of water and filth. [O. Fr. *essuer* — L. *ex*, out, and *sucus*, moisture.]

**sewerage** (sū'êr-aj), *n*. 1. Whole sewers of a city; drainage by sewers. 2. Construction of sewers. 3. Sewage.

**sewing** (sō'ing), *n*. 1. Act of sewing. 2. What is sewed; needle-work.

**sewing-machine** (sō'ing-ma-shên), *n*. Machine for sewing or stitching.

**sex** (seks), *n*. Distinction between male and female.

[Fr. *sexe* — L. *sextus*, — *seco*, cut, distinguish.]

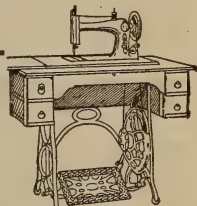
**sexagenarian** (seks-a-jen-â'ri-an), *n*. Person sixty years old.

**sexagenary** (seks-a-jen-â'ri or seks-a-jen-âr-i), *a*. Designating the number sixty. II. *n*. 1. Sexagenarian. 2. Something containing sixty. [L. *sexaginta*, sixty, — *sex*, six.]

**Sexagesima** (seks-a-jes'i-ma), *n*. Second Sunday before Lent, being about the sixtieth day before Easter. [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

**sexagesimal** (seks-a-jes'i-mal), *a*. 1. Pertaining to the number sixty. 2. Proceeding by sixties.

**sexennial** (seks-en'yal), *a*. 1. Lasting six years. 2. Happening once in six years. — **sexennially**, *adv*. [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, year.]



Sewing-Machine.



**sexfid** (seks'fid), **sexfid** (seks'i-fid), *a.* Six-cleft; having six parts, as a calyx with six sepals. [*L. sex*, six, and *fido*, cleave.]

**sextant** (seks'tant), *n.* Sixth part of a circle. 2. Optical instrument having an arc = the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances, esp. in finding the latitude and longitude at sea. [*L. sextans*.]

**sextile** (seks'til), *a.* In *astrology*. Denoting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60 degrees. [*Fr.*] [MERATION.]

**sextillion** (seks'til'yun), *n.* See **NUSEXTO** (seks'tō), *n.* (*pl.* sextos (seks'tōz). Book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves. [*L.*]

**sexto-decimo** (seks-tō-des'i-mō), *n.* Book, pamphlet, or the like, folded so that each sheet makes sixteen leaves; size of the book thus folded. (Usually written: 16mo, 16°.) [*L. sextus decimus*, sixteenth.]

**sexton** (seks'tun), *n.* 1. Officer who has charge of a church. 2. One who digs graves, etc. — **sex'tonship**, *n.* [*A corr. of SACRISTAN.*]

**sextuple** (seks'tū-pl), *a.* Six-fold; having six parts. [*Fr.*]

**sexual** (seks'ū-al), *a.* Pertaining to sex; distinguishing, or founded on, the sex. — **sex'ually**, *adv.* — **sexual-ity**, *n.*

**sforzando** (sfor-tsän'dō), *a.* Forced; with special energy. (Abbreviated: *sf.* or *sfz.* or marked: > or *ff*.) [*It.*]

**shabby** (shab'i), *a.* 1. Threadbare; worn; in rags. 2. Having a look of poverty. 3. Mean; low; paltry. — **shab'bily**, *adv.* — **shab'biness**, *n.* — **shabby-genteel**, *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility; aping gentility but really shabby. [*From scabby*. *Ger. schabig*.] *Syn.* Seedy; mean; base; scurvy.

**shackle** (shak'l), *i. n.*

Fetter; gyve; handcuff; everything that hinders free action. *II. vt.* Fetter; restrain.

— **shackle-bar**, *n.* Coupling bar or link on the pilot of a locomotive. [*A. S. sceacul*, shackle.]

**shad** (shād), *n.* [*pl.* shad.] Food fish of the herring family, about two feet long. It ascends rivers to deposit its spawn. [*A. S. sceadda*.]

**shaddock** (shad'ok), *n.* Citrus decumana; tree with a large orange-like



Shaddock tree.

fruit, often weighing 15 pounds. The *grape-fruit* is a variety of it. [*First brought from the East by Capt. Shaddock.*]

**shade** (shād'), *i. n.* 1. Partial darkness; interception of light; obscurity. 2. Shady place. 3. Protection; shelter; screen. 4. Degree of color; very minute change. 5. Dark part of a picture. 6. Soul separated from the body; ghost. *II. vt.* 1. Screen from light or heat. 2. Shelter. 3. Mark with gradations of color. 4. Darken; dim. — **sha'der**, *n.* [*A. S. scead*.]

**shadow** (shād'ō), *i. n.* 1. Shade caused by an object. 2. Shade; darkness. 3. Shelter; security; favor. 4. Dark part of a picture. 5. Reflected image; faint representation; trace. 6. Inseparable companion. *II. vt.* 1. Shade; cloud; darken. 2. Represent faintly. 3. Follow unobserved. — **shad'owless**, *a.* — **shad'owy**, *a.* 1. Full of shade; dark; obscure. 2. Typical. 3. Unsubstantial. [*Doublet of SHADE.*]

**shady** (shād'i), *a.* 1. Affording shade. 2. Sheltered from light or heat. 3. Equivocal; dubious. — **sha'dily**, *adv.* — **sha'diness**, *n.*

**shaft** (shāft), *n.* 1. Anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow. 2. Part of a column between the base and capital. 3. Stem of a feather. 4. Entrance to a mine. 5. One of the thills of a vehicle; pole of a carriage. — **shaft'ed**, *a.* Having a shaft or handle. [*A. S. sceaft*.]

**shag** (shag), *n.* 1. That which is rough or bushy. 2. Woolly hair. 3. Cloth with a rough nap. 4. Kind of tobacco cut into shreds. — **shag'gy**, *a.* Covered with rough hair or wool; rough; rugged. — **shag'giness**, *n.* [*A. S. sceaga*, head of hair.]

**shagreen** (sha-grēn'), *n.* 1. Species of leather prepared without tanning, from horse, ass, and camel skin. 2. Skin of a shark, seal, etc., used for polishing. [*Persia*. [*Pers.*]

**shah** (shā), *n.* Title of the monarch of **shah** (shāk). *I. vt.* [sha'king; shook; sha'ken.] 1. Move with quick, short motions. 2. Agitate. 3. Make to tremble. 4. Threaten to overthrow. 5. Cause to waver; make afraid. 6. Give a tremulous note to. *II. vt.* Be agitated; tremble; shiver; lose firmness. *III. n.* 1. Rapid tremulous motion. 2. Trembling or shivering. 3. Concussion. 4. Rent in timber, rock, etc. [*A. S. sceacan*. *Ger. schaukeln*.]

**shaker** (shā'kēr), *n.* 1. Person or thing that shakes or agitates. 2. (S) Member of a religious sect founded

about 1750, so called from the agitations which form part of their ceremonial, but calling themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing.

**shaky** (shā'ki), *a.* 1. In a shaking condition; feeble; unsteady. 2. Full of cracks or clefts.—**shakiness**, *n.*

**shale** (shāl), *n.* Rock of a slaty structure, often found in or between coal strata. [Doublet of SCALE and SHELL.]

**shall** (shal), *v. aux.* [should (shod).] Be under obligations. (Used in the future tense of the verb.) [A. S. *sceal*, be obliged. Ger. *soll*.]

**shalloon** (shal-lōn'), *n.* Light kind of woolen stuff, first made at Châlons, in France.

**shallop** (shal'op), *n.* Large schooner-rigged boat with two masts. [Fr. *chaloupe*, Dut. *sloop*. Doublet SLOOP.]

**shallot** (shal-lot'), *n.* Kind of onion with a flavor like that of garlic. [O. Fr. *eschalote*.]

**shallow** (shal'ō), *I. n.* Flat place over which the water is not deep; shoal. *II. a.* 1. Not deep. 2. Not profound; not wise; trifling.—**shallowness**, *n.* [Conn. with SHOAL, and perhaps with SHELF.]

**shalt** (shalt), 2d pers. sing. of SHALL.

**sham** (sham), *I. n.* Pretence; that which deceives expectation; imposture. *II. a.* Pretended; false. *III. vi. and vi.* [shamm'ing; shammed.] 1. Pretend; feign. 2. Impose upon. [From root of SHAME.]

**shamble** (sham'bl), *vi.* Walk with an awkward, unsteady gait.—**shambling**, *a.*

**shambles** (sham'blz), *n. pl.* 1. Butcher's stalls. 2. Slaughter-house. [A. S. *scaemel*, bench. Ger. *schemel*.]

**shame** (shām), *I. n.* 1. Feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt. 2. The cause of shame; dishonor. *II. vt.* 1. Make ashamed; cause to blush; cover with reproach or disgrace. [A. S. *scamu*, modesty. Ger. *scham*.]

**shamefaced** (shām'fäst), *a.* Very modest or bashful; easily confused.—**shamefacedly**, *adv.*—**shamefacedness**, *n.* Modesty. [A. S. *scam-fäst*—*scamu*, and *fäst*, fast, very.]

**shameful** (shām'fol), *a.* 1. Bringing shame; disgraceful. 2. Raising shame in others; indecent.—**shamefully**, *adv.*—**shamefulness**, *n.*

**shameless** (shām'les), *a.* 1. Immodest; audacious. 2. Indecent.—**shamelessly**, *adv.*—**shamelessness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Unblushing; impudent; brazen.

**shammy** (sham'i), **shamoy** (sham'oi), Leather orig. prepared from the skin of the chamois. [Corr. of CHAMOIS.]

**shampoo** (sham-pō'), *I. vt.* 1. Knead the body, in connection with a hot bath. 2. Wash thoroughly with soap and water, as the head. *II. Act of shampooing.*—**shampoo'er**, *n.* [Hind. *tshampna*, squeeze.]

**shamrock** (sham'rök), *n.* Species of clover, or sorrel, national emblem of Ireland. [Ir. *seamrog*.]

**shandygaff** (shan'di-gaf), *n.* Beer and ginger-ale mixed.

**shanghai** (shang-hī'), *I. n.* A kind of long-legged chicken. *II. vt.* Drug and bring aboard ship, for money.

**shank** (shangk), *n.* 1. Leg below the knee to the foot. 2. Long part of any instrument. [A. S. *sceanca*. Ger. *schinken*. *schenkel*.]

**shanty** (shan'ti), *n.* Rude dwelling; hut. [Ir. *sean*, old and *tig*, house.]

**shape** (shāp), *I. vt.* Form; fashion; adapt to a purpose; regulate; direct; conceive. *II. n.* Form; figure; external appearance; particular nature.—**shapeless**, *a.* Having no shape, regular form or symmetry.—**shapelessness**, *n.*—**shapely** (shāp'li), *a.* Having shape or regular form; symmetrical.—**shapeliness**, *n.* [A. S. *sceapian*, *sceapan*. Ger. *schaffen*.]

**shard** (shärd), *n.* 1. Fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance; potsherd. 2. Shell of an egg or of a snail; hard wing-case of a beetle.—**shard'ed**, **shard'y**, *a.* Formed by a shard furnished with shards. [A. S. *scearan*, shear.]

**share** (shār), *I. n.* Part; portion; dividend; one of a number of equal portions of anything. *II. vt.* 1. Divide into parts. 2. Partake with others. *III. vi.* Have a part; receive a dividend.—**shar'er**, *n.*—**shareholder**, *n.* One who owns a share in a joint fund or property. [A. S.—*scearan*, shear.]

**share** (shār), *n.* Iron blade of a plow. [A. S. *scedar*—*scearan*, cut.]



Shark.

**shark** (shärk), *I. n.* 1. Large voracious fish with cartilaginous skeleton. 2. Sharper; cheat. *II. vi.* Live by one's wits; swindle. [Etym. doubtful; perh.—Gr. *karcharos*, having sharp teeth.]

**sharp** (shärp). I. *a.* 1. Having a thin, cutting edge or fine point. 2. Peaked or ridged. 3. Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting; severe; keen. 4. Of keen or quick perception. 5. Pungent; biting; sarcastic. 6. Eager; fierce; impetuous. 7. Shrill. II. *n.* 1. Acute sound. 2. Note raised a semitone; character ♯, directing this. 3. Shrewdly dishonest man. 4. Sharpie. III. *adv.* 1. Precisely; exactly. 2. Eagerly.—**sharp'ly**, *adv.*—**sharp'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *scearp*. Ger. *scharf*.]  
**sharpen** (shärp'en), *vt. and vt.* Make or become sharp. [swindler.  
**sharper** (shärp'ēr), *n.* Trickster; cheat;  
**sharpie**, **sharpy** (shärp'i), *n.* Long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, used by oystermen.  
**sharp-shooter** (shärp'shöt-ēr), *n.* One skilled in the use of a rifle; marksman.  
**sharp-sighted** (shärp'si-ted), *a.* Having acute sight; shrewd; discerning.  
**sharp-witted** (shärp'wit-ed), *a.* Acute, sagacious.  
**shatter** (shat'ēr), *vt.* 1. Break or dash to pieces; crack. 2. Disorder; render unsound.—**shat'tery**, *a.* Brittle. [Doublet of SCATTER.]  
**shave** (shāv), *vt.* [shaved; shā'ven or shaved.] 1. Cut off the hair with a razor. 2. Pare closely; make smooth by paring. 3. Cut in thin slices. 4. Skim along the surface. 5. Strip.—**sha'ver**, *n.* 1. One who shaves; barber. 2. Sharp dealer. 3. Youngster; lad. [A. S. *scafan*. Ger. *schaben*.]  
**shaving** (shā'ving), *n.* 1. Act of shaving. 2. What is shaved or pared off.  
**shawl** (shal), *n.* Cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used by women as a covering for the shoulders. [Per. *shal*.]  
**shawm** (shām), *n.* Ancient musical wind instrument, replaced by the bassoon. [O. Fr. *chalemie* — L. *calashay* (shā), *n.* Chaise. [mus, reed.]  
**she** (shē), *pron. fem.* The female previously mentioned. [A. S. *seo*.]  
**sheaf** (shēf), *n.* [pl. sheaves (shēvz).] Bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle or collection. [A. S. *sceaf*. Ger. *schieben*, shove.]  
**shear** (shēr), *vt.* Clip with shears, etc.—**shear'er**, *n.* [A. S. *scheran*. Ger. *scheren*.] [once sheared.  
**shearling** (shēr'ling), *n.* Sheep only  
**shears** (shēr'z), *n. pl.* 1. Instrument for shearing or cutting, consisting of two pivoted blades that meet each other; anything like shears. 2. Apparatus for raising heavy weights, consisting of upright spars fastened

together at the top and furnished with tackle.

**sheath** (shēth), *n.* 1. Case for a sword, etc.; scabbard. 2. Any thin defensive covering, as the membrane covering a stem or branch, or the wingcase of an insect. [A. S. *scaeth*. Ger. *scheide*.]  
**sheathe** (shēth), *vt.* 1. Put into a sheath. 2. Cover with a sheath or case; inclose in a lining.  
**sheathing** (shēth'ing), *n.* 1. That which sheathes. 2. Material for covering, encasing, etc.  
**sheave** (shēv), *n.* 1. Grooved wheel in a block, etc., on which a rope works; wheel of a pulley. 2. Slice, as of bread. 3. Sliding scutecheon for covering a keyhole. [O. Dut. *schijve*. Ger. *scheibe*.]  
**sheave** (shēv), *vt.* Bring together into sheaves.  
**sheave-hole** (shēv'hōl), *n.* Channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.  
**shed** (shed) *vt.* [shed'ding; shed.] Throw off; pour; spill; let fall.—**shed'der**, *n.* [A. S. *sceadan*. Ger. *scheiden*.]  
**shed** (shed), *vt.* Part, separate. [A. S. *sceade*, division, parting of the hair. Ger. *scheitel*. See WATERSHED.]  
**shed** (shed), *n.* Light structure usually of wood, for shade or shelter; hut.  
**sheen** (shēn), *I. n.* Brightness or splendor. II. *a.* Beautiful; shining. III. *vt.* Glitter; shine. [A. S. *scione*. Ger. *schoen*.]  
**sheep** (shēp), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. Ruminant animal covered with wool. 2. Leather made from sheepskin. [A. S. *sceap*. Ger. *schaf*.]  
**sheepcote** (shēp'kōt), **sheepfold** (shēp'fōld), *n.* Inclosure for sheep.  
**sheepish** (shē'pish), *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; foolishly diffident.—**sheep'ishly**, *adv.*—**sheep'ishness**, *n.*  
**sheepskin** (shēp'skin), *n.* 1. Skin of sheep. 2. Leather made from it. 3. Diploma engrossed on sheepskin parchment. [Colloq.]  
**sheer** (shēr). I. *a.* 1. Pure; unmingled; clear; downright. 2. Perpendicular. II. *adv.* Clear; quite; straight. [Icel. *skaerr*, bright. Ger. *schier*.]  
**sheer** (shēr). I. *vt.* Deviate; swerve; turn aside. II. *n.* 1. Deviation from the straight line. 2. Longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. [Dut. and Ger. *scheren*, withdraw.]



Sheep.

fēte, fat, tāsē, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlt; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**sheers.** Same as SHEARS, 2.

**sheet** (shët). I. *n.* 1. Large, thin piece of anything, as of cloth in a bed, of paper, or a sail. 2. Rope fastened to the leeward corner of a sail to extend it to the wind. II. *vt.* 1. Cover with or as with a sheet. 2. Furnish with sheets. 3. Expand. [A. S. *sceat*, *scet*, —*sceotan*, shoot, extend. Ger. *schote*.]

**sheet-anchor** (shët-ang'kür), *n.* Largest anchor of a ship, thrown out in extreme danger; chief support; best refuge. [bed-sheets.]

**sheeting** (shë'ting), *n.* Cloth used for **sheet-lightning** (shët-lit'ning), *n.* Lightning appearing in sheets, or having a broad appearance.

**sheik** (shék or shák), *n.* Chief of an Arab family, village or tribe. [Ar. = elder.]

**shekel** (shek'l), *n.* Ancient weight and coin among the Jews. [Heb. —*shakal*, weigh.] [large duck.]

**sheldrake** (shel'drāk), *n.* Kind of **shelf** (shelf), *n.* [*pl.* shelves (shelvz).]

1. Board fixed on a wall, etc., for laying things on. 2. Flat layer of rocks; ledge; shoal; sandbank.—**shelfy**, *a.* [A. S. *scylfe*.]

**shell** (shel). I. *n.* 1. Hard covering as of an animal, fruit, egg, etc. 2. Any hollow framework. 3. Light rowboat. 4. Metallic cartridge case; bomb. II. *vt.* 1. Break or strip off the shell. 2. Take out of the shell. 3. Throw shells or bombs upon; bombard. III. *vi.* Fall off like a shell; cast the shell; fall out of the pod. [A. S. *scell*. Ger. *schale*.]

**shell-bark** (shel'bärk), *n.* Species of hickory having loose, peeling bark.

**shellac** (shel'lak or -lak'), *n.* Lac prepared in thin plates. [See LAC.]

**shellfish** (shel'fish), *n.* Aquatic animal with an external shell.

**shellproof** (shel'prüf), *a.* Proof against bombs.

**shelter** (shel'tēr). I. *n.* 1. That which shields or protects; refuge; retreat; harbor. 2. One who protects; guardian. 3. Protection. II. *vt.* Cover or shield; defend; conceal. III. *vi.* Take shelter. [A. S. *scildtruma*, a covering composed of shields; line of soldiers.] *Syn.* Asylum; covert; security.

**sheltie** (shel'ti), *n.* Shetland pony. **shelve** (shelv). I. *vt.* 1. Furnish with shelves. 2. Place on a shelf. 3. Put aside. II. *vi.* Slope like a shelf.

**shelvy** (shel'vi), *a.* Full of shelves or shoals; shallow. [Heb.]

**Sheol** (shë'ol), *n.* Grave; hell; pit.

**shepherd** (shép'ērd), *n.* 1. Man employed in tending sheep in the pasture. 2. Pastor. [A. S. *sceap-hērde*.]

**shepherdess** (shép'ēr-des), *n.* Woman that tends sheep; rural lass.

**sherbet** (shēr'bet), *n.* 1. Drink of fruit-juice, sweetened and flavored. 2. Flavored waterice. [Arab. *shariba*, drink.] [ment.]

**sherd** (shērd), *n.* Shred; shard; fragment. **sheriff** (sher'if), *n.* Highest officer in a shire or county.—**sheriffalty**, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. [A. S. *scirgerefa* — *scir*, shire, and *gerefa*, governor. See REEVE.]

**sherry** (sher'i), *n.* Strong dry Spanish wine.—**sherry-cobbler**. See COBLER. [From *Xeres*, a town in Spain.]

**shew** (shō). Same as SHOW.

**shibboleth** (shib'bo-leth), *n.* Watchword of a party. [Heb. word, used as a test by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the *sh*.]

**shield** (shēld). I. *n.* 1. Broad plate worn for defense on the left arm; defense; person who protects. 2. Escutcheon. II. *vt.* Defend. [A. S. *scyld*. Ger. *schild*.]

**shift** (shift). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Change; put out of the way. 2. Dress in fresh clothes. 3. Resort to expedients for some purpose. 4. Manage; contrive. II. *n.* 1. Change; contrivance; artifice; evasion. 2. Set of workmen, changing off with another set; turn at work. 3. Something often changed; chemise.—*Make shift*, find ways and means.—**shifter**, *n.*—**shifty**, *a.* Full of expedients; tricky. [A. S. *sciftan*, divide, order. Cf. Low Ger. *schicht*.]

**shiftless** (shift'les), *a.* Destitute of expedients; incapable; thriftless.

**shillalah** (shil-lā'la), **shillaly** (shil-lā'li), *n.* Oak or blackthorn sapling; cudgel. [From an Irish wood, *Shillelagh*, famous for its oaks.]

**shilling** (shil'ing), *n.* English silver coin (=12 pence); worth about twenty-five cents. [A. S. *scilling*,—*scill*, sound, ring. Cf. Ger. *schall*.]

**shily** (shī'li). Same as SHYLY.

**shilly-shally** (shil'i-shal-i). I. *vi.* Act irresolutely; trifle; vacillate. II. *adv.* In an irresolute manner. [From *shall I, shall I?*]

**shimmer** (shim'ēr). I. *vi.* Gleam faintly; glisten. II. *n.* Faint light; gleam. [A. S. *scymrian*, shine.]



Shield.

**shin** (shin). I. *n.* Large bone of the leg, below the knee, or the forepart of it. II. *vt.* and *vi.* [shinn'ing; shin'ed.] 1. Use the shins in climbing. 2. Walk. 3. Kick on the shins. [A. S. *scina*.]

**shindy** (shin'di), *n.* 1. Game of shinny. 2. Rumpus. [Etym. doubtful.]

**shine** (shin). I. *vi.* [shí'ning; shone.] 1. Beam with steady radiance; glitter. 2. Be bright or beautiful. 3. Be eminent. II. *vt.* Polish. III. *n.* 1. Brightness; splendor. 2. Fair weather. 3. Polish. 4. Liking; fancy. [A. S. *scinan*. Ger. *scheinen*.]

**shingle** (shing'gl). I. *n.* 1. Wood sawed or split thin, used instead of slates or tiles, for covering houses. 2. Coarse gravel on a shore. II. *vt.* 1. Cover or roof with shingles. 2. Trim, as the hair. [M. E. *shindel* — L. *scindo*, split.]

**shingles** (shing'glz), *n.* Eruptive disease which often spreads round the body like a belt. [L. *cingulum*, belt.]

**shingling** (shing'gling), *n.* 1. Covering with shingles. 2. Shingles. 3. Squeezing the iron in the process of puddling; blooming.

**shining** (shí'ning). I. *a.* Scattering light; bright; resplendent; conspicuous; splendid. II. *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness; lustre.

*Syn.* Brilliant; sparkling; radiant.

**shinto** (shin'to), *n.* Japanese indigenous religion. **Shintoism**, *n.*

**shiny** (shí'ni), *a.* Shining; diffusing light; bright; splendid; unclouded.

**ship** (ship). I. *n.* Vessel having three masts with tops and yards to each; any large vessel. II. *vt.* [shipp'ing; shipped.] 1. Put on board a ship. 2. Send or convey by ship. 3. Send or transport by any conveyance, on land or water. 4. Engage for service on board. 5. Receive on board. 6. Fix in its place. III. *vi.* 1. Engage for service on shipboard. 2. Embark. — **ship'per**, *n.* — **ship'board**. I. *n.* Side or deck of a ship. II. *adv.* Upon or within a ship. [A. S. *scip*.]

**ship-chandler** (ship'chánd'lér), *n.* Dealer in cordage, canvas, and other furniture and provisions for ships.

**shipmate** (ship'māt), *n.* Fellow sailor.

**shipment** ('ship'ment), *n.* 1. Act of putting on board ship; embarkation. 2. That which is shipped.

**shipping** (ship'ing), *n.* 1. Voyage. 2. Act of sending freight. 3. Ships collectively; tonnage.

**shipshape** (ship'shāp), *a.* and *adv.* Orderly; trim; proper.

**shipway** (ship'wā), *n.* Support on which a ship is built.

**shipworm** (ship'wŭrm), *n.* Kind of bivalve mollusc, so named from its boring into the bottoms of ships.



Ship-worm boring through the wood.

**shipwreck** (ship'rek). I. *n.* 1. Wreck or destruction of a ship. 2. Destruction; ruin. II. *vt.* Destroy on the sea.

**shipwright** (ship'rit), *n.* Shipbuilder.

**shipyard** (ship'yārd), *n.* Place where ships are built or repaired.

**shire** (shir or shēr; in compounds, in Engl. shēr, in U. S. shir or shēr), *n.* Division of land; country. [A. S. *scir*, division—*sceran*, cut.]

**shirk** (shĕrk). I. *vt.* Avoid; slink away from. II. *n.* One who avoids his duty. [From SHARK, shift for a living.]

**shirr** (shĕr). I. *n.* 1. Fulling produced by parallel gathering-threads. 2. Elastic cord inserted between two pieces of cloth. II. *vt.* Gather.

**shirred** (shĕrd), *a.* 1. Puckered or gathered into a shirr. 2. Broken into a saucer and baked, or poached in cream, as eggs.

**shirt** (shĕrt), *n.* Short garment worn next the body. [A. S. *sceort*, short. Cf. Ger. *schurz*, apron.] [shirts.]

**shirting** (shĕrt'ing), *n.* Cloth for shive (shiv), *n.* Thin disk, as of cork; scale. [See SHEAVE, *n.*]

**shiver** (shiv'ēr). I. *n.* Splinter; one of the small pieces into which a brittle thing breaks by sudden violence. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Shatter; fall into shivers. [From root of SHEAVE.]

**shiver** (shiv'ēr). I. *vt.* Shake; tremble; shudder. II. *vt.* Cause to shake in the wind, as sails. [Imitative.]

**shivery** (shiv'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Trembling. 2. Brittle.

**shoal** (shōl). I. *n.* Great multitude, as of fishes swimming together. II. *vt.* Crowd; gather in shoals. [A. S. *scolu* — L. *schola*, school.]

**shoal** (shōl). I. *n.* Place where the water is not deep; sandbank. II. *a.* Shallow. III. *vi.* 1. Grow shallow. 2. Come upon shallows. — **shoal'y**, *a.* Full of shoals, not deep. — **shoal'iness**, *n.* [From SHALLOW.]

**shoat** (shōt), *n.* Young hog; shote.

**shock** (shok). I. *n.* 1. Violent shake or onset; concussion; collision. 2. Violent effect on the mind or nerves. II. *vt.* 1. Shake by violence. 2. Startle the mind or nerves; offend; disgust; dismay. [Fr. *choc* — O. Ger. *schoc*, shock.]

fate, fat, task, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, müve, wöl; mōte, hut, bärn; oil, owl, then.

**shock** (shok), *n.* Pile of sheaves of grain. [Ger. *schock*, heap, threescore.]  
**shocking** (shok'ing), *a.* Highly offensive.—**shockingly**, *adv.*

**shod** (shod), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SHOE**.  
**shoddy** (shod'i), *n.* 1. Waste thrown off in spinning wool. 2. Fabric woven from such waste, entirely or partly. [From **SHED**, throw off.]

**shoe** (shō), *I. n.* 1. Covering for the foot. 2. Rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury. 3. Anything in form or use like a shoe. *II. vt.* [shoe'ing; shod.] 1. Furnish with shoes. 2. Cover at the lower end; tip. [A. S. *sco*. Ger. *schuh*.]

**shoeblack** (shō'blak), *n.* One who blacks and cleans shoes or boots.

**shoehorn** (shō'harn), *n.* Curved piece of horn or metal used in putting on a shoe.

**shone** (shōn), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SHINE**.

**shook** (shok), *pa. t.* of **SHAKE**.

**shoon** (shōn), *n.* Old plural of **SHOE**. [A. S. *sceorn*.]

**shoot** (shōt), *I. vt.* [shoot'ing; shot.] 1. Dart. 2. Let fly with force. 3. Discharge from a bow or gun. 4. Strike with a shot or other missile discharged from a weapon. 5. Thrust forward. 6. Send forth new parts, as a plant. *II. vi.* 1. Perform the act of shooting. 2. Be driven along. 3. Fly, as an arrow. 4. Jut out. 5. Germinate. 6. Advance. *III. n.* 1. Act of shooting. 2. Young branch.—**shoot'er**, *n.* [A. S. *sceotan*. Dut. *schieten*. Ger. *schessen*.]

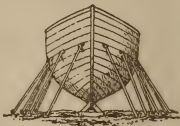
**shooting-star** (shō'ting-stär), *n.* 1. Meteor. 2. American cowslip.

**shop** (shop), *I. n.* 1. Building in which goods are sold at retail. 2. Place where mechanics work. *II. vi.* [shop'ing; shopped.] Visit shops for the purpose of buying. [A. S. *sceoppa*, storehouse. Ger. *schuppen*.]

**shop-lifting** (shop'lift-ing), *n.* Stealing from a shop.—**shop-lifter**, *n.*

**shore** (shōr), *n.* Coast; land adjacent to the sea, a river or a lake. [A. S. *score*—*sceran*, shear, divide.]

**shore** (shōr), *I. n.* Prop or support for the side of a building, or to keep a vessel in dock steady on the slips. *II. vt.* Prop.—**shor'er**, *n.* [M. E. *schore*, stick of wood, — A. S. *sceran*, cut off.]



Shores.

**shoreless** (shōr'les), *a.* Unlimited extent.

**shorn** (sharn), *pa. p.* of **SHEAR**.

**short** (shart), *I. a.* 1. Not long in time or space. 2. Near at hand. 3. Insufficient; scanty; narrow. 4. Abrupt. 5. Brittle. *II. adv.* Not long. *III. n.* 1. Brief account. 2. Deficit. 3. *pl.* Bran and coarse part of meal mixed. 4. *pl.* Sales of futures. 5. *pl.* Breeches; short-clothes. — **short'ness**, *n.* — *In short*, in a few words. [A. S. *sceort*—root of **SKIRT**. Ger. *kurz*.]

**shortcoming** (shart'kum-ing), *n.* 1. Neglect of, or failure in, duty. 2. Falling off of the usual quality, quantity, etc.

**shorten** (shart'n), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make shorter. 2. Deprive. 3. Make brittle, as pastry, by adding butter, lard, etc.

**shorthand** (shart'hand), *n.* System of writing, much more rapid than the ordinary *longhand*; stenography.

**short-lived** (shart'livd), *a.* 1. Living or lasting only for a short time.

**shortly** (shart'li), *adv.* 1. In a short time; quickly; soon. 2. In a brief manner.

**short-sighted** (shart'si-ted), *a.* Unable to see far. 2. Lacking discernment.—**short'sight-edness**, *n.*

**short-winded** (shart-win'ded), *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

**shot**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SHOOT**.

**shot** (shot), *I. n.* 1. Act of shooting. 2. Missile; small globules of lead; solid projectile. 3. Flight of a missile; distance it flies. 4. Marksman. *II. vt.* [shot'ing; shot'ted.] Load with shot.

**shot** (shot), *a.* Of a changeable color.

**should** (shod), *pa. t.* of **SHALL**.

**shoulder** (shōld'ēr), *I. n.* 1. Joint which connects the human arm or the foreleg of a quadruped with the body. 2. Flesh about the shoulder; upper joint of the foreleg of an animal, cut for market. 3. Prominence; abrupt projection. *II. vt.* 1. Push with the shoulder. 2. Take upon the shoulder; assume the burden of.—**shoulder-blade**, *n.* Broad, flat bone of the shoulder; scapula. — **shoulder-strap**, *n.* Strap worn over the shoulder as a support, or as a badge of rank. [A. S. *sculdor*.]

**shout** (showt), *I. n.* Loud and sudden outcry. *II. vt.* Utter a shout. *III. vi.* Utter with a shout; cry.—**shout'er**, *n.* [Etymology unknown.]

**shove** (shuv), *I. vt.* and *vi.* Push. *II. n.* Act of shoving; push. [A. S. *scofan*. Ger. *schieben*.]

**shovel** (shuv'l), *I. n.* Instrument with a broad blade, and a handle for lifting.



**II. vt.** [show'eling; shov'eled.] 1. Lift up and throw with a shovel. 2. Gather in large quantities. [A. S. *scōf*. Ger. *schaufel*.]

**show** (shō). **I. vt.** [show'ing; showed; shown or showed.] 1. Present to view; display. 2. Enable to perceive or know; inform; teach; guide. 3. Prove; explain. 4. Bestow; manifest; give. **II. vi.** Appear; look. **III. n.** 1. Act of showing; display. 2. Sight; spectacle; parade. 3. Appearance; plausibility. 4. Pretence; pretext. —**show'er, n.** [A. S. *sceawian*, look, see. Ger. *schauen*.]

**showbread** (shō'bred), *n.* Among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread presented before the Lord in the sanctuary every Sabbath.

**shower** (show'ēr). **I. n.** 1. Fall of rain or hail, of short duration. 2. Copious rapid supply. **II. vt.** 1. Wet with rain; sprinkle. 2. Bestow liberally. **III. vi.** Rain in showers. [A. S. *scur*. Ger. *schauer*.]

**showy** (shō'y), *a.* Making a show; cutting a dash; ostentatious; gay. —**show'ily, adv.** —**show'iness, n.**

**shrank** (shrangk), *pa. t.* of SHRINK.

**shrapnel** (shrap'nel), *n.* Shell filled with musket-balls, called after its inventor, Col. Shrapnel.

**shred** (shred). **I. n.** Long, narrow piece cut or torn off; strip or fragment. **II. vt.** Cut or tear into shreds. [A. S. *screade*; Ger. *schrot*.]

**shrew** (shrō), *n.* 1. Shrewmouse. 2. Brawling, troublesome woman; scold. [A. S. *screawa*, biter.]

**shrewd** (shrōd), *a.* Of an acute judgment; cunning; artful; wily. —**shrewd'ly, adv.** —**shrewd'ness, n.** [From *beshrewed*, accursed.] [sharp. *Syn.* Sagacious; subtle; astute;]

**shrewish** (shrō'ish), *a.* Like a shrew; peevish; clamorous. —**shrew'ish-ly, adv.** —**shrew'ishness, n.**

**shrewmouse** (shrō'mows), *n.* Harmless burrowing little animal like the mouse. [See SHREW.]

**shriek** (shrēk). **I. vt.** Utter a shriek; scream. **II. n.** Shri! outcry of terror or anguish. [Imitative.] [sheriff.]

**shrievalty** (shrē'val-ti), *n.* Office of a **shrift** (shrift), *n.* Confession to a priest. — *Short shrift*, punishment very soon after condemnation. [From SHRIVE.]

**shrike** (shrik), *n.* Bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns; butcher bird. [From SHRIEK.]

**shrill** (shril), *a.* Piercing; sharp. —**shrill'ly, adv.** —**shrill'ness, n.** [Cf. Ger. *schrill*.]

**shrimp** (shrimp), *n.* Small shellfish, somewhat resembling the lobster, about two inches long, much esteemed as food. [Allied to SCRIMP.]

**shrine** (shrin). **I. n.** Place in which sacred things are deposited; sacred place. **II. vt.** Enshrine. [A. S. *scrin*.]

**shrink** (shrink). **I. vt.** [shrink'ing; shrank or shrunk; shrunk or shrunk'en.] 1. Contract; wither; shrivel; wrinkle. 2. Recoil, as from fear, disgust, etc. **II. vt.** Cause to shrink or contract. **III. n.** 1. Contraction. 2. Withdrawal; recoil. — **shrink'age, n.** 1. Contraction. 2. Loss in bulk or value. [A. S. *scrincan*. Cf. Ger. *schraenken*, cause to shrink.]

**shrive** (shriv). **I. vt.** [shri'ving; shrove or shrived; shriv'en.] Hear confession of; impose a penance on; grant absolution. **II. vi.** Receive confession; make confession. [A. S. *scrifan* — *L. scribo*, write.]

**shrivel** (shriv'l), *vi.* and *vt.* Contract into wrinkles. [Etymology doubtful.]

**shroud** (shrowd).

**I. n.** 1. Dress of the dead. 2. That which clothes or covers. 3. *pl.* Set of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides, to support the masts. **II. vt.** 1. Inclose in a shroud. 2. Cover; hide; shelter. [A. S. *scrud*, clothing.]

**shrove** (shrōv), *pa. t.* of SHRIVE.

**Shrovetide** (shrōv'tid), *n.* Time at which confession used to be made, immediately before Lent. — **Shrove-Tuesday, n.** Day before Ash-Wednesday. [A. S. *scraf*. See SHRIVE.]

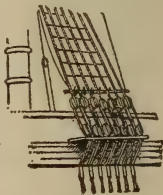
**shrub** (shrub), *n.* Woody plant with several stems from the same root. — **shrub'bery, n.** Collection of shrubs. — **shrub'by, a.** Consisting or full of shrubs; like a shrub. [A. S. *scrobb*.]

**shrub** (shrub), *n.* Drink of fruit juice, spirit, sugar, and water. [A corr. of SHERBET.]

**shrug** (shrug). **I. vt.** [shrug'ging; shrugged.] Draw up; contract. **II. vi.** Draw up the shoulders. **III. n.** Drawing up of the shoulders. [Sw. *skrukka*, hump.]

**shrunk**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SHRINK.

**shuck** (shuk). **I. n.** Husk; pod; shell. **II. vt.** Remove the husk or husks from. — *Not worth shucks*, worth nothing.



Shrouds.

**shudder** (shud'ēr). I. *vi.* Tremble from fear or horror. II. *n.* Trembling. [Dut. *schuddern*.]

**shuffle** (shuf'l). I. *vt.* Shove a little; push back and forth; change the relative positions of; confuse. II. *vi.* 1. Change the order of cards in a pack. 2. Shift ground. 3. Evade fair questions. 4. Move by dragging the feet along the ground. III. *n.* 1. Act of shuffling. 2. Evasion; artifice. — **shuffler**, *n.* [From root of *SHOVEL*.]  
*Syn.* Juggle; equivocate; quibble.

**shun** (shun), *vt.* [shun'ning; shunned.] Avoid; keep clear of; eschew. [A. S. *scunian*. See *SCHOONER*.]

**shunt** (shunt). I. *vt.* Turn aside; switch. II. *n.* 1. Act of turning aside, or using a shunt. 2. Switch. — **shunting**, *n.* [From *SHUN*.]

**shut** (shut), *vt.* and *vi.* [shut'ting; shut.] 1. Close, as a door. 2. Bar out; exclude. 3. Contract. [A. S. *scyttan*.]

**shutter** (shut'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which shuts. 2. Close cover for window or aperture.

**shuttle** (shut'l), *n.* 1. Instrument used for shooting the thread of the wool in weaving. 2. Similar instrument in a sewing machine. [A. S. *scytel*—*sceotan*, shoot.]

**shuttlecock** (shut'l-kok), *n.* Cork stuck with feathers, driven with a battledore, in game of the same name.

**shy** (shi). I. *a.* 1. Timid; coy; reserved; cautious. 2. Scant; short. II. *vi.* 1. Start aside, as a horse from fear. 2. Fling; jerk; toss, as a stone. III. *n.* Fling; trial.—**shy'ly**, *adv.*—**shyness**, *n.* [A. S. *sceoh*. Ger. *scheu*.]  
*Syn.* Bashful; diffident; suspicious.

**shyster** (shi'stēr), *n.* Person who resorts to low tricks; esp. a tricky lawyer. [Etym. doubtful.] [scale.]

**si** (se), *n.* Seventh note in the musical scale. [scale.]

**sibilant** (sib'i-lant). I. *a.* Hissing. II. *n.* Sibilant letter, as *s*, *z*, *sh* and *zh*. [L. *sibilo*, hiss.]

**sibilation** (sib-i-lā'shun), *n.* Hissing sound; hiss. [sibylla.]

**sibyl** (sib'il), *n.* Prophetess. [Gr. *sibylline* (sib'il-in or -in), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, uttered, or written by, sibyls. 2. Prophetic.

**sic** (sik), *adv.* So written or printed. Used in parenthesis, to assert that the quotation is accurate. [L.=so.]

**sick** (sik), *a.* 1. Diseased; ill. 2. Inclined to vomit. 3. Disgusted.—**sick'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *sioz*. Ger. *siech*.]  
*Syn.* Ailing; morbid; surfeited.

**sicken** (sik'n). I. *vt.* 1. Make sick. 2. Disgust. II. *vi.* 1. Become sick or weak. 2. Become disgusted.

**sickish** (sik'ish), *a.* Somewhat sick.—**sick'ishly**, *adv.*—**sick'ishness**, *n. **sickle** (sik'l), *n.* Hooked instrument for cutting grain. [A. S. *sicel*—L. *secula*—*seco*, cut.]*

**sickly** (sik'li), *a.* 1. Inclined to sickness; unhealthy; somewhat sick; weak; languid. 2. Producing disease.—**sick'liness**, *n.*

**side** (sid). I. *n.* 1. Edge, border. 2. Surface of a solid; part of a thing as seen by the eye. 3. Region; part; esp. the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder. 4. Part, party, interest, or opinion, opposed to another, as left and right; faction. 5. Line of descent. II. *a.* 1. Being on or toward the side; lateral. 2. Indirect. III. *vi.* Embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another. [A. S.]

**sidearms** (sid'ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapon worn on the side, as a sword.

**sideboard** (sid'börd), *n.* Piece of furniture in a dining-room for holding dishes, etc. [side; sloping.]

**sideling** (sid'ling), *a.* Inclining to a **sidelong** (sid'lang). I. *a.* Oblique; not straight; lateral. II. *adv.* In the direction of the side; obliquely.

**sidereal** (si-dē're-al), *a.* 1. Relating to a star or stars; starry. 2. Measured by the apparent motion of the stars. [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, star.] [women.]

**side-saddle** (sid'sadl), *n.* Saddle for

**sidewalk** (sid'wāk), *n.* Walk for foot passengers on either side of the street.

**sideways** (sid'wāz), **sidewise** (sid'wiz), *adv.* Toward or on one side; inclining; laterally.

**siding** (si'ding), *n.* 1. Short line of track on which railroad cars are shunted or switched off from the main line. 2. Covering of the outside wall of a frame building. [most.]

**side** (sīdl), *vi.* Go or move side-fore-**siege** (sēj), *n.* 1. Setting of an army round or before a fortified place to take it by force. 2. Continued endeavor to gain possession. [Fr. *siège*—L. *sedes*, seat—*sedeo*, sit.]

**sienna** (si-en'a), *n.* Fine orange-red pigment used in painting. [From *Sienna*, in Italy.]

**sierra** (sē-er'rá), *n.* Ridge of mountains or crags. [Sp.—L. *serra*, saw.]

**siesta** (si-es'ta), *n.* Nap at midday. [Sp.—L. *sexta* (*hora*), the sixth (hour) after sunrise.]

**sieve** (siv), *n.* Vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire, or perforated, used to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse. [A. S. *sif*.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl. then.

**sift** (sift), *vt.* Separate with or as with a sieve; examine closely.—**sifter**, *n.* [A. S. *siftan*.]

**sigh** (si). I. *vt.* Inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in grief; sound like sighing. II. *vt.* Express by sighs. III. *n.* Long, deep, audible respiration. [A. S. *sican*; from the sound.]

**sight** (sit). I. *n.* 1. Act of seeing; view; 2. Faculty of seeing. 3. That which is seen; a spectacle; space within vision. 4. Examination. 5. Small opening for looking through at objects. 6. Piece of metal on a gun to guide the eye in taking aim. 7. Large quantity. II. *vt.* Catch sight of. [A. S. *ge-siht*, Ger. *gesicht*.]

**sighted** (si'ted), *a.* Having sight.

**sightless** (si'les), *a.* Wanting sight; blind.—**sightlessly**, *adv.*—**sightlessness**, *n.*

**sightly** (sit'li), *a.* Pleasing to the sight or eye.—**sightliness**, *n.*

**sign** (sin). I. *n.* 1. That by which a thing is known or represented; mark; token; symptom; proof. 2. Word; gesture, or mark, intended to signify something else. 3. Remarkable event; miracle. 4. Something set up as a notice in a public place. 5. Mark showing the relation of quantities, as — and +. 6. One of the twelve parts of the zodiac. II. *vt.* 1. Represent or make known by a sign. 2. Attach a signature to; convey by signing (away). [L. *signum*, sign.]

*Syn.* Indication; type; omen; pre-sage; emblem; manifestation.

**signal** (sig'nal). I. *n.* 1. Sign for giving notice, generally at a distance; token. 2. Notice. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Make signals (to); convey by signals; be a sign; signify. III. *a.* Constituting a sign; remarkable; striking; eminent.—**signaling**, *n.*—**signally**, *adv.* [Fr.]

**signalize** (sig'n-al-iz), *vt.* Render noteworthy; indicate. 2. Make signals.

**signatory** (sig'na-tō-ri). I. *n.* One who has signed. II. *a.* Bound by signature and seal, as parties to a treaty.

**signature** (sig'na-tūr), *n.* 1. Sign; mark. 2. Name of a person written by himself. 3. Flats and sharps written by the clef to show the key. [Fr.]

**signboard** (sig'n-bōrd), *n.* Board with a notice concerning a man's trade.

**signet** (sig'net), *n.* Private seal. [Fr.]

**significant** (sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* 1. Expressive; suggestive; standing as a sign. 2. Important.—**signifi-cantly**, *adv.*—**significance**, *n.* 1. That which is signified; meaning. 2. Importance; moment.

**signification** (sig-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of signifying. 2. That which is signified; meaning. [nificant.]

**significant** (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Sig-nify (sig'ni-fi), *vt.* [signifying; signified.] 1. Mean; indicate; show; 2. Have consequence; import; mat-ter. [L. *significo* — *signum*, and *facio*, make.]

**sign-manual** (sin-man'ū-al), *n.* Sig-nature of a sovereign, usually only the initial with R. for Rex (L.=king), or Regina (L.=queen). [Signor.]

**Signior** (sen'yūr), *n.* English form of **Signor** (sen'yūr), *n.* Sir; gentleman; *Mr.*—**Signora** (sen-yō'ra), *n.* Madam; lady; *Mrs.*—**Signorina** (sen-yō-rē-na), *n.* Miss. (It.)

**signpost** (sin'pōst), *n.* Post on which a sign is hung; direction-post.

**silence** (sil'ens). I. *n.* 1. State of being silent. 2. Absence of sound or speech; muteness. 3. Cessation of agitation; calmness. 4. Oblivion. II. *vt.* Cause to be silent; hush; still; put to rest; stop. III. *interj.* Be silent!

**silent** (sil'ent), *a.* 1. Free from noise or sound. 2. Not speaking. 3. Taciturn. 4. Not pronounced, as *k* in *know*.—**silently**, *adv.* [L. *silens*.]

*Syn.* Quiet; dumb; mute; unuttered.

**silex** (sil'eks), *n.* Silica, found in nature, as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, etc. [L. *silex*, flint.]

**silhouette** (sil'ō-et or

-et'), *n.* Shadow-out-line of the human figure or profile. [From *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, after whom every thing cheap was named, from his ex-cessive economy.]

**silica** (sil'i-ka), *n.* Pure silex or flint, the most abundant solid con-stituent of our globe.

**silicate** (sil'i-kāt), *n.* Salt of silicic acid.

**siliceous**, **silicious** (sil-i-sh'us), **silicic** (sil-i-s'ik), *as.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling silex or flint.

**silique** (sil'i-kwa), **silique**

(sil'ēk'), *n.* Seed-vessel or pod of a cruciferous plant. [L. and Fr.]

**silk** (silk). I. *n.* 1. Delicate, soft thread, produced by certain caterpillars in form-ing cocoons. 2. Thread or cloth woven from it. 3. Anything resembling silk. II. *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of,



Silhouette of Benj. Franklin.



Silique.

iāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**silk**. — **silk'en**, *a.* 1. Made of silk. 2. Resembling silk; soft; delicate. — **silk-worm** (silk'wŭrm), *n.* Caterpillar which produces silk. — **silk'y** (silk'i), *a.* Like silk in texture; soft; smooth and glossy. — **silk'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *seolc* — L. *sericum* — *Seres*, name of the people of China.]

**sill** (sil), *n.* Timber or stone at the foot of a door or a window; threshold. [A. S. *syll*.]

**sillabub** (sil'a-bub), *n.* Wine or cider mixed with milk and sweetened.

**silly** (sil'i), *a.* 1. Foolish; witless. 2. Imprudent. 3. Absurd; stupid. — **sillyly**, *adv.* — **silliness**, *n.* [Orig. *seeley* — A. S. *saelig*, blissful.]

**silo** (si'lō), *n.* Pit for storing green fodder. [Fr. — L. *silus*, pit.]

**silt** (silt), *n.* Sediment, as sand, mud, etc., left by water. II. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Choke with silt. 2. Percolate. [Low Ger. *sielen*, strain.]

**Silurian** (si-lō'ri-an), *a.* Belonging to *Siluria*, the country of the *Silures*, the ancient inhabitants of part of Wales and England; applied to the strata below the old red sandstone.

**silvan, sylvan** (sil'van), *a.* Pertaining to woods; woody; inhabiting woods. [L. *silva*, forest.]

**silver** (sil'vēr). I. *n.* 1. Soft white metal, capable of a high polish. 2. Money made of silver. 3. Anything having the appearance of silver. II. *a.* 1. Made of silver. 2. Resembling silver. III. *vt.* 1. Cover with silver. 2. Make like silver. — **sil'vering**, *n.* Operation of covering with silver. — **sil'versmith**, *n.* One who works in silver. — **sil'very**, *a.* 1. Covered with silver. 2. Resembling silver. 3. Sounding like silver. [A. S. *silfer*, *seolfer*.]

**simian** (sim'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an ape or monkey; monkey-like. II. *n.* Ape or monkey. [From L. *simius*, ape.]

**similar** (sim'i-lar), *a.* Resembling; nearly corresponding; alike in shape. — **similarly**, *adv.* — **similar'ity**, *n.* [L. *similis*.]

**simile** (sim'i-le), *n.* 1. Similitude. 2. In *rhet.* Illustrating comparison.

**similitude** (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Resemblance. 2. Comparison; simile.

**simioid, simious**, *a.* Same as **SIMIAN**.

**simmer** (sim'ēr), *vi.* Boil very gently. [From the sound.]

**simony** (sim'on-i), *n.* Crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; so named from Simon Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money, Acts viii. — **simoniac** (si-mō'ni-ak), *n.* One

guilty of simony. — **simoniacal** (sim-on-i'ak-al), *a.*

**simoom** (si-mōm'), **simoon** (si-mōn'), *ns.* Destructive hot wind in Northern Africa and Arabia. [Ar. *samum* — *semm*, poison.]

**simper** (sim'pēr), *I. vi.* Smile in a silly or affected manner; smirk. II. *n.* Silly or affected smile.

**simple** (sim'pl). I. *a.* 1. Single; undivided; not compounded; elementary; homogeneous. 2. Open; unaffected; undesigning; true; clear; straightforward. 3. Artless; guileless; unsuspecting; credulous. 4. Not cunning; weak in intellect; silly. 5. Plain; not adorned; not luxurious. II. *n.* 1. Something not mixed or compounded. 2. Medicinal herb. 3. Simpleton. — **simp'leness**, *n.* — **simplic'ity**, *n.* — **sim'ply**, *adv.* 1. In a simple manner. 2. Merely; solely. [L. *simplicis*, *simplex*, onefold.]

*Syn.* Mere; sincere; frank; humble.

**simpleton** (sim'pl-tun), *n.* Weak or foolish person.

**simplify** (sim'pl-i-fī), *vt.* Make simple or less difficult. — **simplification**, *n.*

**simulate** (sim'ū-lāt), *vt.* Imitate; counterfeit; pretend. — **simulation**, *n.* — **sim'ulator**, *n.* [L. *simulo* — *similis*, like.]

**simultaneous** (si-mul-tā'nē-us or sim-), *a.* Acting, existing, or happening at the same time. — **simultane'ously**, *adv.* [M. L. *simultim* — *simul*, at the same time.]

**sin** (sin). I. *n.* 1. Willful violation of a divine law; transgression. 2. Wickedness; iniquity. II. *vi.* [sin'ning; sinned.] Violate or neglect the laws of morality or religion; do wrong. [A. S. *synn*.]

**sinapism** (sin'a-pizm), *n.* Mustard plaster. [Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.]

**since** (sins). I. *adv.* 1. From that time till now. 2. Past; ago. II. *prep.* 1. After. 2. From the time of. II. *conj.* Seeing that; because; considering. [A. S. *sith-than*, after that.]

**sincere** (sin-sēr), *a.* 1. The same in reality as in appearance; unfeigned; genuine. 2. Frank; honest; true. — **sincere'ly**, *adv.* — **sincer'ity** (sin-ser-i-ti), *n.* [L. *sincerus*.] [fected.]

*Syn.* Upright; honest; real; unaffected.

**sinciput** (sin'si-put), *n.* Forepart of the head. [L. — *semi*, half, and *caput*, head.]

**sine** (sin), *n.* Straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter that passes through the other extremity. [L. *sinus*, curve.]

**sine** (sī'nē), *prep.* Without.—*Sine die*, for an indefinite time.—*Sine qua non*, necessary, indispensable. [L.]

**sinecure** (sī'ne-kūr), *n.* Office with salary but without work.—**sinecure-ist**, *n.* One who holds a sinecure. [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.]

**sinew** (sin'ū), *I. n.* 1. That which joins a muscle to a bone; tendon. 2. That which supplies vigor; muscle; nerve. *II. vt.* Bind as by sinews; strengthen.—**sin'ewy**, *a.* 1. Consisting of, belonging to, having or resembling, sinews. 2. Strong; vigorous. [A. S. *sinu*, Ger. *sehne*.]

**sinful** (sin'fol), *a.* Full of, or tainted with, sin; iniquitous; wicked; depraved; criminal; unholy.—**sin'fully**, *adv.*—**sin'fulness**, *n.*

**sing** (sing), *I. vt. and vi.* [sing'ing; sang or sung; sung.] 1. Utter melodious sounds; chant. 2. Relate or celebrate in verse.—*Sing small*, adopt a humble tone.—**sing'er**, *n.* [A. S. *singan*.]

**singe** (sinj), *I. vt.* [singe'ing; singed.] Burn on the surface; scorch. *II. n.* Slight burn. [A. S.—*sengan*, the causative of *sing*, from the singing noise of burning hair.]

**single** (sing'gl), *I. a.* 1. One only; individual, separate. 2. Alone; unmarried; not combined with others; unmixed. 3. Meant for one person only. 4. Straightforward; sincere. *II. vt.* 1. Separate; make single. 2. (with out) Choose.—**single-handed**, *a.* Having only one hand; unassisted.—**single-hearted**, *a.* Sincere; without duplicity.—**single-minded**, *a.* Upright, guileless; unswerving. [L. *singulus*.]

**singleness** (sing'gl-nes), *n.* 1. State of being single or alone. 2. Freedom from deceit. [2. Alone; only.]

**singly** (sing'gli), *adv.* 1. One by one. **singsong** (sing'sang), *I. n.* 1. Bad singing. 2. Drawing. *II. a.* Monotonous.

**singular** (sing'gū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Alone 2. In *gram.* Denoting one person or thing. 3. Standing alone; unique; rare; strange; odd. *II. n.* In *gram.* Singular number.—**singular'ity**, *n.*—**singularly**, *adv.* [L. *singularis*.] *Syn.* Extraordinary; unusual; uncommon; peculiar; particular.

**sinister** (sin'is-tēr), *a.* 1. On the left hand. 2. Unfair; dishonest. 3. Inauspicious; evil. [L.]

**sinistral** (sin'is-tral), *a.* 1. Belonging or inclining to the left; reversed. 2. Having both eyes on the left side.—**sin'istrally**, *adv.*

**sinistrous** (sin'is-trus), *a.* 1. On the left side. 2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.—**sin'istrously**, *adv.*

**sink** (singk), *I. vt.* [sink'ing; sank or sunk; sunken.] 1. Fall to the bottom, down or below the surface; descend lower. 2. Enter deeply; be impressed. 3. Be overwhelmed; fail in strength. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to sink; put under water; suppress; cause to decline or fall; plunge into destruction. 2. Make by digging or delving. *III. n.* 1. Drain to carry off dirty water. 2. Low resort; dive.—**sink'er**, *n.* [A. S. *sencan*.]

**sinless** (sin'les), *a.* Without sin; innocent; pure; perfect.—**sin'lessly**, *adv.*—**sin'lessness**, *n.*

**sinner** (sin'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sins. 2. Unregenerate person.

**sinter** (sin'tēr), *n.* Rock precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters. [Ger.—root of *CINDER*.]

**sinuate** (sin'ū-āt), *I. a.* Sinuous; with a waved margin. *II. vt.* Bend in and out.—**sinua'tion**, *n.* [L. *sinuo*, bend.]

**sinuous** (sin'ū-us), **sinuose** (sin'ū-ös), *a.* Bending in and out; winding; undulating.—**sin'uously**, *adv.*—**sinuosity**, *n.* [L. *sinuosus*.]

**sinus** (sī'nus), *n.* 1. Bend; fold. 2. Bay of the sea; recess in the shore. 3. In *anat.* Cavity wider in the interior than at the entrance. 4. In *med.* Cavity containing pus. [L. *sinus*, bending, curve.]

**sip** (sip), *I. vt.* [sip'ping; sipped.] Drink in small quantities. *II. n.* 1. Taking of a liquor with the lips. 2. Small draught taken with the lips. [A. S. *supan*, sip. Cf. Ger. *saufen*. Root of *sup*.]

**siphon** (sī'fun), *n.*

1. Bent tube for drawing liquids from one vessel into another. 2. Tubular organ, as in molluscs. 3. Siphon-bottle. [Gr. *siphon*.]



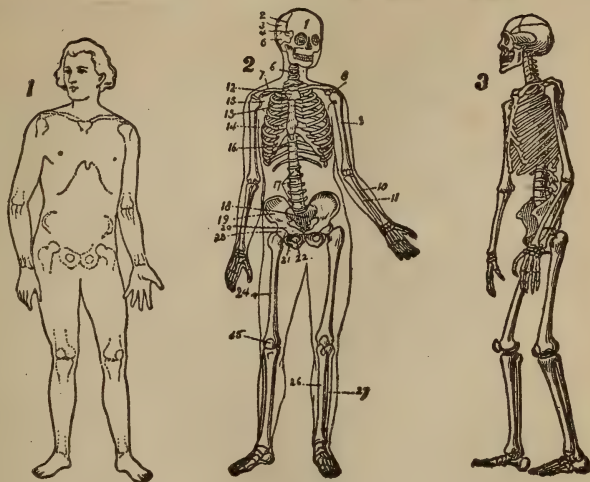
Siphon.

**sippet** (sip'et), *n.* Small sop; small piece of bread, toasted or fried.

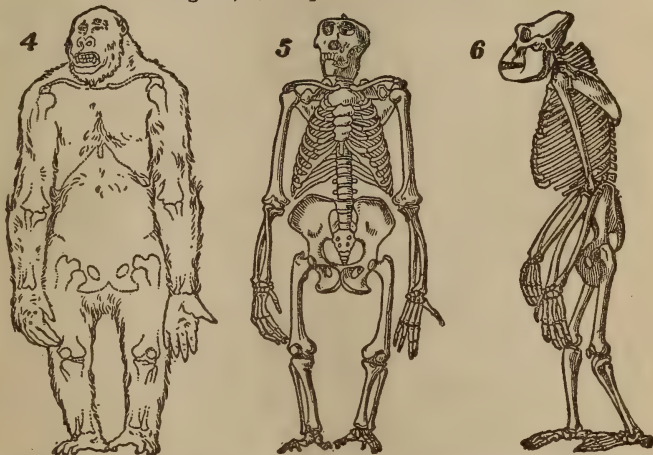
**sir** (sēr), *n.* 1. Title of respect used in addressing a man. 2. [S] Title of an English knight or baronet. [O. Fr. *sire*—L. *senior*, elder.]

**sire** (sīr), *I. n.* 1. Title of address used to a lord or king. 2. Father. 3. Male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse. 4. *pl.* Ancestors. *II.* Beget, used of animals. [See *SR*.]

**siren** (sī'ren), *I. n.* 1. One of certain fabulous nymphs who enticed mariners



Figs. 1, 2, 3 represent Man.  
Figs. 4, 5, 6 represent the Gorilla.

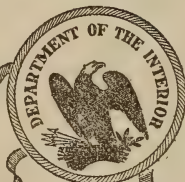


### SKELTONS OF MAN AND GORILLA

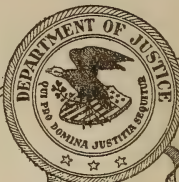
THE PRINCIPAL BONES OF THE HUMAN BODY.—1. Frontal bone. 2. Coronal suture. 3. Parietal bone. 4. Temporal bone. 5. Occipital bone. 6. Cervical vertebrae. 7. Clavicle. 8. Acromion. 9. Humerus. 10. Radius. 11. Ulna. 12. Sternum. 13. Rib. 14. Costal Cartilage. 15. Scapula. 16. Thoracic vertebrae. 17. Lumbar vertebrae. 18. Sacrum. 19. Ilium. 20. Pubis. 21. Tuberosity of ischium. 22. Obturator foramen. 23. Head of femur. 24. Shaft of femur. 25. Patella. 26. Tibia. 27. Fibula. (See Fig. 2.)



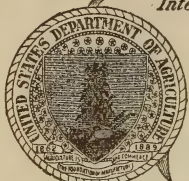
# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SEALS



*Interior*



*Justice*



*Agriculture*



*Treasury*



*Great Seal of United States*



*War*



*Navy*



*Post Office*



*State*

to destruction by sweet music. 2. Enticing, wicked woman. 3. Ambitious animal with only one pair of feet. 4. Fog-horn. 5. Acoustical instrument. II. *a.* Pertaining to or like a siren; fascinating. [Gr. *seiren*.]  
**Sirius** (sir'i-us), *n.* Dogstar. [Gr. *seirios*, scorching.]  
**sirlain** (sēr'lain), *n.* Loin of beef. [Fr. *surlonge*—*sur*, above, and *longe*, loin.]  
**sirname** (sēr'nām), *n.* Surname.  
**sirocco** (si-rok'o), *n.* Hot, oppressive wind from the south-east, in S. Italy and adjoining parts. [It. *sirocco*—Ar. *shoruk*.]  
**sirrah** (sir'ā), *n.* Sir, used in anger or contempt. [Modified form of *sir*.]  
**sirup, syrup** (sēr'up), *n.* 1. Solution of sugar and water, simple, flavored or medicated. 2. Juice of fruit, etc., boiled with sugar. [Fr. *sirup*. Ar. *sharub*, sirup. See *SHERBET*.]  
**siskin** (sis'kin), *n.* Small finch resembling the green canary. [Dan. *sisgen*. Sw. *siska*.]  
**sister** (sis'tēr), *n.* Female born of the same parents. 2. Female closely allied to or associated with another.—**sister-in-law**, *n.* Husband or wife's sister, or a brother's wife.—**sister-like, sisterly**, *a.* Like or becoming a sister; kind; affectionate. [A. S. *sweoster*.]  
**sisterhood** (sis'tēr-hod), *n.* 1. State of being a sister; duty of a sister. 2. Society of females.  
**sit** (sit). I. *vi.* [sit'ting; sat.] 1. Rest on the haunches. 2. Perch, as birds. 3. Rest; remain. 4. Brood. 5. Occupy a seat, esp. officially; be officially engaged; hold a session. 6. Blow from a certain direction, as the wind. 7. Fit. II. *vt.* 1. Keep the seat upon. 2. Seat (one's self).—**sit'ter**, *n.*—*Sit up*, rise from a lying to a sitting position. [A. S. *sittan*.] [*situs*.]  
**site** (sit), *n.* Situation; location. [L. *sith* (sith), *adv., prep. and conj.* Since. [See *SINCE*.]  
**sitting** (sit'ing), *n.* 1. State of resting on a seat. 2. Seat. 3. Act or time of sitting. 4. Official meeting to transact business; session. 5. Uninterrupted application to anything for a time. 6. Brooding on eggs.  
**situate** (sit'ū-āt), *situated*, *a.* 1. Permanently fixed. 2. Placed with respect to other objects; circumstanced. 3. Residing. [L. *situs*, site, situation.]  
**situation** (sit'ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Place where anything is situated; position. 2. Temporary state; condition. 3. Office; employment.

**sitz-bath** (sits'bāth), *n.* 1. Bath in a sitting posture. 2. Tub or other vessel for bathing in a sitting attitude [Ger. *sitzen*, sit, and Eng. *bath*.]  
**six** (siks), *a. and n.* Five and one. [A. S.]  
**sixfold** (siks'fōld), *a.* Folded or multiplied six times. [coin=12 cents U. S.]  
**sixpence** (siks'pens), *n.* English silver  
**sixth** (siksth). I. *a.* 1. Last of six. 2. Ordinal of six. II. *n.* 1. Sixth part. 2. In music, interval of four tones and a semitone, or six intervals. [A. S. *sixta*.] [A. S. *sixtig*.]  
**sixty** (siks'ti), *a. and n.* Six times ten.  
**size** (siz). I. *n.* Extent of volume or surface; bulk; magnitude. II. *vi.* Arrange according to size. — *Size up*, estimate; judge. [Contr. of *ASSIZE*.]  
**size** (siz). I. *n.* Kind of weak glue, used as varnish; sizing; gluey substance. II. *vt.* Cover with size. [It. *sisa*.]  
**sizy** (sī'zi), *a.* Size-like; glutinous; viscous.—*siziness*, *n.*  
**sizz** (siz), *vi.* Hiss; sizzle.  
**sizzle** (siz'l). I. *vt.* Make a hissing sound from heat. II. *n.* Hissing or sputtering sound.  
**skate** (skāt). I. *n.* Frame with a steel runner under it for gliding on ice. II. *vi.* Glide on skates.—**skater**, *n.*—**skating**, *n.* [Dut. *schaats*.]  
**skate** (skāt), *n.* Large flat fish belonging to the Ray family, with spikes or thorns on the back. [Icel. *skata*, skate.]  
**skean** (skēn), *n.* Dagger. [Gail. *sgian*, *skee*. Same as *SKI*.] [knife.]  
**skedaddle** (skē-dad'l), *vi.* Run away, as if in panic. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]  
**skēin** (skān), *n.* Knot or number of knots of thread or yarn. [O. Fr. *escaigne*.]  
**skeleton** (skel'e-tun), *n.* 1. Bones of an animal separated from the flesh and preserved in their natural position. 2. Framework or outline of anything.—**skeleton-key**, *n.* Key for picking locks, without the inner bits. [Gr. *skeletos*, dried.]  
**skeptic** (skep'tik), *n.* 1. One who is in doubt. 2. One who doubts the existence of God or the truths of revelation; infidel; unbeliever.—**skept'ic, skeptical**, *a.*—**skeptically**, *adv.* [L. *skeptomai*, look about, consider.]  
**skepticism** (skep'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. Doubt. 2. Doctrine that no facts can be certainly known. 3. Doubt of the existence of God or the truth of revelation.  
**sketch** (skech). I. *n.* First draft; outline. II. *vt.* Make a rough draft of; draw the outline of; give the principal points of. [Dut. *schets*—It. *schizzo*—L. *schedius*, hastily done.] [plan.]  
*Syn.* Delineation; draught; design;

fate, fat; tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, shen.

**sketchy** (skech'i), *a.* Containing a sketch or outline; incomplete. — **sketchily**, *adv.* — **sketchiness** *n.*

**skew** (skū), *I. a.* Oblique; not at right angles. *II. adv.* Awry; obliquely. [Allied to SHUN.]

**skewer** (skū'ēr), *I. n.* Pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting. *II. vt.* Fasten with skewers. [Sw. *skiffer*, splint of wood.]

**ski** (skē), *n.* Wooden runner, about eight feet long, used as a substitute for a snowshoe and skate. [Dan. Allied to SKID.] [ture; radiograph.]

**skiagraph** (skī'a-grāf), *n.* X-ray picture.

**skid** (skid), *I. n.* 1. Piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury. 2. Sliding wedge or drag to check the wheel of a wagon on a steep place. 3. Slab put below a gun to keep it off the ground. *II. vt.* [skidd'ing; skidd'ed.] Check; protect, or support with a skid. *III. vi.* Slide without turning. [A. S. *scid*, piece split off.] [Doublet of SHIP.]

**skiff** (skif), *n.* Small light row boat.

**skill** (skil), *n.* Practical knowledge; dexterity in practice. [Icel. *skil*, discernment; *skilja*, separate.] [art. *Syn.* Dexterity; adroitness; ability;]

**skilled** (skil'd), *a.* Skillful; expert.

**skillet** (skil'et), *n.* Small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, stewing meat, etc. [O. Fr. *escuellette*—L. *scutella*, dish.]

**skillful** (skil'fūl), *a.* Having or displaying skill; dexterous. — **skill'fully**, *adv.* — **skill'fulness**, *n.*

**skim** (skim), *vt.* and *vi.* [skim'ming; skimmed.] 1. Clear off scum. 2. Take off by skimming. 3. Lightly brush the surface of; glide along near a surface. — **skim'mer**, *n.* Utensil for skimming milk. — **skim-milk**, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken. [Doublet of SCUM.]

**skimp** (skimp), *I. vt.* Supply meagerly. *II. a.* Scanty; hardly sufficient.

**skin** (skin), *I. n.* 1. Membranous outer covering of an animal body. 2. Hide or pelt. 3. Bark or rind of plants, hull of fruits, etc. *II. vt.* [skinn'ing; skinned.] 1. Cover with skin; cover the surface of. 2. Strip the skin from; peel. 3. Cheat; strip. *III. vi.* Be covered with a skin. — **skin'ner**, *n.* [A. S. *scinn*. Cf. Ger. *schinn*, dandruff.]

**skin-deep** (skin'dēp), *a.* As deep as the skin only; superficial.

**skinflint** (skin'flint), *n.* Very niggardly person.

**skinny** (skin'i), *a.* Consisting mostly of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. — **skin'iness**, *n.*

**skip** (skip), *I. vi.* [skip'ping; skipped.] 1. Leap; bound lightly and joyfully. 2. Pass over. *II. vt.* 1. Leap over. 2. Omit. *III. n.* 1. Light or short leap; bound. 2. Omission of a part. — **skipper**, *n.* 1. One who or that which skips; dancer; butterfly of jerky flight; cheese-maggot; locust; click-beetle, etc. [Etymol. doubtful.]

**skipjack** (skip'jak), *n.* 1. Shallow; impertinent fellow. 2. Toy made of a wishbone. 3. Leaping fish. 4. Click-beetle. 5. Flat boat used on Florida coasts. [chant-ship. [Dut. *schipper*.]

**skipper** (skip'ēr), *n.* Master of a merchant ship.

**skirmish** (skēr'mish), *I. n.* Irregular fight between two small parties; contest. *II. vi.* Fight in small parties or lightly. — **skirmisher**, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*—It. *schermire*, fence, fight.]

**skirt** (skērt), *I. n.* 1. Part of a garment below the waist. 2. Petticoat. 3. Edge; border; margin. *II. vt.* 1. Cover with a skirt. 2. Border; form the edge of; move along the edge of. [A doublet of SHIRT.]

**skit** (skit), *vi.* Leap aside; caper.

**skittish** (skit'ish), *a.* 1. Unsteady; lightheaded. 2. Easily frightened. — **skit'tishly**, *adv.* — **skit'tishness**, *n.* [From SKIT.]

**skittles** (skit'liz), *n. pl.* Game in which wooden pins are knocked down with a wooden ball; ninepins; tenpins. [From root of SKITTISH.]

**skulk** (skulk), *vi.* 1. Sneak out of the way. 2. Lurk. — **skulk'er**, *n.* [Dan. *skulke*, sneak.]

**skull** (skul), *n.* Bony case that encloses the brain; cranium; bones in the head. [Dan. *skat*, shell.]

**skullcap** (skul'kap), *n.* Cap which fits the head closely.

**skunk** (skungk), *n.* Small N. American carnivorous quadruped allied to the weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid. [Am. Indian *seganku*.]

**sky** (skī), *n.* 1. Apparent canopy over our heads; firmament; heavens. 2. Weather. [Icel. *sky*, cloud.]

**skylark** (skī'lärk), *n.* Species of lark that mounts high and sings on the wing. — **sky'larking**, *n.* 1. Running about the rigging of a ship in sport. 2. Frolicking.

**skylight** (skī'lit), *n.* Window in a roof, ceiling or ship's deck.

**sky-rocket** (skī'rok-et), *n.* Rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies.



Human skull.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**skysail** (ski'sāl), *n.* Sail above the royal.

**sky-scraper** (ski'-skrā-pēr), *n.* 1. Skysail of a triangular shape. 2. Very high building. [sky.]

**skyward** (ski'ward), *adv.* Toward the **slab** (slab), *n.* 1. Thin piece of stone, having plane surfaces. 2. Outer piece sawed from a log. [Dan. *slēip*, slippery.]

**slabber** (slab'ēr). I. *vt.* Slaver; drivel; drool. II. *vt.* Eat hastily; soil with saliva. III. *n.* Saliva. — **slabberer**, *n.* [From the sound, as of a dog lapping water.]

**slack** (slak). I. *a.* 1. Lax or loose; not firmly extended or drawn out. 2. Not holding fast; weak; not eager or diligent; inattentive. 3. Not violent or rapid; slow. II. *n.* 1. Part of rope etc., hanging loose. 2. Slack period. — **slackly**, *adv.* — **slackness**, *n.* [A. S. *slæc*.]

**slack** (slak), **slacken** (slak'n). I. *vt.* 1. Become loose or less tight. 2. Be remiss. 3. Abate; become slower; fail or flag. II. *vt.* 1. Loosen; relax. 2. remit. 3. Abate. 4. Withhold; check; 5. Slake, as lime.

**slack** (slak), *n.* Coal-dust; screenings.

**slacker** (slak'ēr), *n.* One derelict in military or patriotic duty. [Colloq.]

**slag** (slæg), *n.* 1. Vitriified cinders; dross. 2. Scoræ of volcano. [L.G.]

**slain** (slän), *pa. p.* of SLAY.

**slake** (släk). I. *vt.* 1. Quench. 2. Disintegrate by rinsing with water; slack. II. *vi.* Become disintegrated or extinct. [Form of SLACK.]

**slam** (slam). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [slam'ming; slammed.] Shut with violence and noise. II. *n.* 1. Act of slamming. 2. Sound made by slamming. [From the sound.]

**slander** (slan'dēr). I. *n.* False and malicious report; defamation; calumny. II. *vt.* Calumniate. — **slandering** *n.* — **slanderingous**, *a.* 1. Given to or containing slander. 2. Calumnious. — **slan'derously**, *adv.* [Fr. *esclandre*, disgrace.]

*Syn.* Malign; vilify; asperse; defame; disparage; traduce; libel.

**slang** (slang), *n.* Low or inelegant, unauthorized language. [Etymology doubtful.]

**slant** (slant). I. *a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line. II. *n.* Slope. III. *vt.* Turn in a sloping direction. IV. *vt.* Slope. [Sw. *slänta*, slide.]

**slantly** (slant'li), **slantwise** (slant'wiz), *adv.* In a sloping, oblique, or inclined manner.

**slap** (slap). I. *n.* Blow with the open hand or anything flat. II. *vt.* [slapp'ing; slapped.] Give a slap to. III. *adv.* With a slap; suddenly; violently. [From the sound.]

**slapdash** (slap'dash), *adv.* 1. In a bold, careless way. 2. With a slap; all at once. [cake.]

**slapjack** (slap'jak), *n.* Kind of pancake. — **slash** (slash). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Cut by striking with violence and at random. 2. Make long cuts. II. *n.* 1. Long cut; cut at random. 2. Cut in cloth to show colors through the opening. [From root of SLICE.]

**slat** (slat), *n.* Thin, narrow strip, as of wood. [O. Fr. *esclat*, splinter.]

**slate** (slät). I. *n.*

Well-known stone which splits into thin plates.

2. Piece of slate for roofing or for writing on.

3. List of political candidates, as of a party, (U.S.)

II. *vt.* 1. Cover with slate.

2. Nominate as a candidate. (U.S.) — **slat'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *esclat*, — O. Ger. *skleizan*, Ger. *schleissen*, split.]

**slate-pencil** (slät'-pen-sil), *n.* Pencil of soft slate, or for writing on slate.

**slating** (slät'ing), *n.* 1. Act of covering with slates. 2. Covering of slates.

3. Materials for slating.

**slattern** (slat'ēr), *n.* Woman negligent of her dress; untidy woman. — **slatternly**, *a.* and *adv.*

**slaty** (slä'ti), *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.

**slaughter** (slät'ēr). I. *n.* Slaying; killing; great destruction of life; butchery; havoc. II. *vt.* 1. Slay; kill for the market. 2. Destroy in large numbers; massacre. — **slaught'er-er**, *n.* [A. S. *slæht*, slaughter; battle.]

*Syn.* Massacre; murder; carnage.

**slaughterhouse** (slät'er-hows), *n.* House where beasts are slaughtered or killed for the market.

**Slav, Slave** (släv), *n.* Name of the peoples inhabiting East Europe. — **Slav'ic**, *a.* [Polish, *slowo*, speaking.]

**slave** (släv). I. *n.* 1. Captive in servitude; one in bondage; serf. 2. One who labors like a slave; drudge. 3. One wholly under the will of another.



Slate under the microscope.

**II. vi.** Work like a slave; drudge. [Orig. *Slav* made captive by the Teutons. [Fr. *esclave*—Ger. *slave*—SLAV.]

*Syn.* Bondman; vassal; thrall.

**slaver** (slā'vēr), *n.* Ship employed in the slave-trade.

**slaver** (slā'vēr), *I. n.* Saliva running from the mouth. **II. vi.** Let the saliva run out from the mouth. **III. vt.** Wet with saliva.—**slaverer**, *n.* [Form of SLABBER.]

**slavery** (slā'vēr-ī), *n.* 1. State of being a slave. 2. Institution of holding slaves.

**Slavic** (slāv'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as SLAVONIC.

**slavish** (slāv'ish), *a.* Of or belonging to slaves; servile; laborious.—**slavishly**, *adv.*—**slavishness**, *n.*

**Slavonic** (slā-von'ik), **Slavonian** (slā-vō'ni-an), **Slavonian** (sklā-vō'ni-an). **I. a.** Of or belonging to the Slavs, or their language. **II. n.** Slav, or Slav language.

**slaw** (slā), *n.* Sliced cabbage, used as a salad. [Dut. *sla*—Fr. *salade*.]

**slay** (slā), *vt.* [slay'ing; slew; slain.] Kill; put to death.—**slayer**, *n.* [A.S. *slæan*, strike.]

*Syn.* Murder; slaughter; butcher.

**slazy** (slē'zi), *a.* Wanting firmness of texture; thin; flimsy. [Ger. *schleissig*, threadbare.]

**sled** (sled), **sledge** (slej), *ns.* Carriage made for sliding upon snow; sleigh. [Low Ger. *sleden*—A. S. *slidan*, slide.]

**sledge** (slej), *n.* Large heavy hammer used chiefly by blacksmiths. [A. S. *slæge*—*slæan*, strike.]

**sleek** (slēk), *I. a.* 1. Smooth; glossy. 2. Soft; not rough. **II. adv.** Neatly.—**sleekly**, *adv.*—**sleekness**, *n.* [Icel. *slikr*, smooth.]

**sleep** (slēp), *I. vi.* [sleep'ing; slept.] 1. Slumber. 2. Rest; be motionless or inactive. 3. Remain unnoticed. 4. Live thoughtlessly. 5. Be dead; rest in the grave. **II. n.** State of one who or that which sleeps; slumber; rest; death.—**sleep'er**, *n.* 1. One who sleeps. 2. Sleeping car.—**sleepless**, *a.* Without sleep; unable to sleep.—**sleeplessly**, *adv.*—**sleeplessness**, *n.* [A.S. *slæpan*—root *slap*, lax.]

*Syn.* Repose; nap; doze; drowse.

**sleep'er** (slē'pēr), *n.* Horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, etc. [Norw. *slæip*, slippery, smooth.]

**sleep-walker** (slēp'wak-ēr), *n.* One who walks while asleep; somnambulist.—**sleep-walk'ing**, *n.*

**sleepy** (slē'pi), *a.* Inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull.—**sleepily**, *adv.*—**sleepiness**, *n.*

**sleet** (slēt), *I. n.* Rain mingled with snow or hail. **II. vt.** Hail or snow with rain mingled.—**sleety**, *a.* [Low Ger. *slote*, grain of hail. Ger. *schlosze*.]

**sleeve** (slēv), *I. n.* 1. Part of a garment which covers the arm. 2. Tube that fits over another tube. **II. vt.** Furnish with sleeves. [A. S. *slēfe*—*slupan*, slip.]

**sleigh** (slā), *n.* Same as SLED.

**sleight** (slit), *n.* 1. Cunning; dexterity. 2. Artful trick.—**sleight-of-hand**, *n.* Legerdemain. [Icel. *slœgth*, cunning.]

**slender** (slen'dēr), *a.* 1. Thin; narrow; slim. 2. Feeble; inconsiderable; slight; spare; frugal.—**slen'derly**, *adv.*—**slen'derness**, *n.* [O. Dut. *slinder*.]

**slept** (slept), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SLEEP.

**sleuth-hound** (slōth'hownd), *n.* Dog that tracks game by the scent; scent-hound. 2. Detective. [Icel. *slōth*, trail, scent.] [slough.]

**slew** (slō), *n.* Narrow, shallow creek; **slew** (slō), *pa. t.* of SLAY.

**slice** (slis), *I. vt.* Cut into thin pieces. **II. n.** 1. Thin broad piece. 2. Broad, thin knife; slicer. [O. Fr. *eslisse*—O. Ger. *slēzan*, split. See SLIT.]

**slicer** (slī'sēr), *n.* One who or that which slices; broad, flat knife.

**slick**. Same as SLEEK.

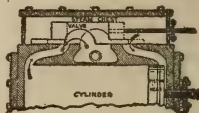
**slid** (slid), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SLIDE.

**slidden** (slid'n), *pa. p.* of SLIDE.

**slide** (slid), *I. vt.* and *vi.* [slī'ding; slid; slid or slidd'en.] Slip; glide; pass along smoothly. **II. n.** 1. Smooth movement. 2. Fall of a mass of earth or rock. 3. Smooth declivity. 4. Slider. 5. In music. Two notes sliding into each other.—**slī'der**, *n.* [A. S. *slidan*, slide.]

**slide - valve**

(slid'valv), *n.* Flat faced valve alternately opening and closing the ports in front of and behind the piston-head, in a steamchest.



Slide-valve.

**sliding-scale** (slī'ding-skāl), *n.* Scale of duties or wages varying according to the value or market prices.

**slight** (slit), *I. a.* 1. Weak; slender. 2. Of little value; trifling; small. 3. Not decided. **II. vt.** 1. Disregard as of little value. 2. Treat with disrespect or intentional neglect. **III. n.** Neglect; disregard; disrespect; indignity.—**slight'ingly**, *adv.* [Low Ger. *sligt*. Ger. *schlicht*, plain, smooth.]

**silly** (sil'i), *adv.* See **SLY**.

**slim** (slim), *a.* [slim'mer; slim'mest] Weak; slender; slight. [Low Ger. *slim*. Ger. *schlamm*, crooked; wrong; sore.]

**slime** (slim), *n.* Glutinous mud; viscous substance.—**slimy**, *a.*—**sliminess**, *n.* [A. S. *slim*. Ger. *schleim*.]

**sling** (sling), *i. n.* 1. Instrument consisting of a strap and two cords, for throwing stones by whirling it. 2. Throw. 3. Hanging bandage for a wounded limb. 4. Rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights. II. *vt.* [sling'ing; slung.] 1. Throw with a sling; hurl; cast. 2. Hang so as to swing. 3. Move or swing by means of a rope.—**slinger**, *n.* [A. S. *slingan*, turn.]

**slink** (slink), *vi.* [slink'ing; slunk.] Crawl away; sneak. [A. S. *slinkan*.]

**slip** (slip), *i. vt.* [slip'ping; slipped.] 1. Slide; glide along. 2. Move out of place. 3. Escape. 4. Err; make a mistake. 5. Slink; move furtively. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to slide. 2. Convey secretly. 3. Omit. 4. Throw off. 5. Let loose. 6. Escape from. 7. Part from the branch or stem. III. *n.* 1. Act of slipping. 2. That on or from which anything may slip. 3. Error; blunder. 4. Escape. 5. Twig. 6. Strip. 7. Leash. 8. Space for a vessel, between two wharves. [A. S. *slipan*.]

**slip-knot** (slip'not), *n.* Knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

**slipper** (slip'ēr), *n.* Loose shoe easily slipped on.—**slippered** (slip'ērd), *a.* Wearing slippers.

**slippery** (slip'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Smooth; not affording firm footing or hold. 2. Apt to slip away. 3. Unstable; uncertain; untrustworthy; dishonest. — **slip-periness**, *n.*

**slipshod** (slip'shod), *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heel; slovenly; slatternly.

**slit** (slit), *i. vt.* [slit'ting; slit.] 1. Cut lengthwise; split. 2. Cut into strips. II. *n.* Long narrow opening. [A. S. *slitan*.]

**sliver** (sliv'ēr), *i. n.* 1. Long, narrow, irregular strip torn off. 2. Strand of cotton, etc. II. *vt. and vi.* Cut or tear in long, narrow pieces.

**slobber**. Same as **SLABBER**.

**sloe** (slō), *n.* Small sour wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn. [A. S. *slea*.]

**slogan** (slō'gan), *n.* War-cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, army-cry.]

**sloop** (slōp), *n.* Broad, one-masted fore-and-aft-rigged vessel. [Dut. *slap*.]

**slop** (slop), *i. n.* 1. Water carelessly spilled; puddle. 2. Mean liquor or liquid food. 3. *pl.* Dirty water. II. *vt.* [slop'ping; slopped.] Soil by letting a liquid fall upon. [Imitative of the sound.]

**slope** (slōp), *i. n.* 1. Incline down which a thing may slip. 2. Direction downward. II. *vt.* Form with a slope, or obliquely. III. *vi.* Be inclined. IV. *a.* Sloping; slanting. [A. S. *slupan*, slip.] [**sloppiness**, *n.*]

**sloppy** (slop'i), *a.* Wet; muddy.—**slops** (slops), *n. pl.* Ready-made clothing, etc. [From **SLIP**.] [**SLUSH**.]

**slosh** (slosh), *vi.* Flounder. [Var. of **slot** (slot), *n.* 1. Broad, flat, wooden bar; slat. 2. Long, narrow opening; slit.—**Slot machine**. Automatic vending or gambling device, operated by dropping a coin in a slot. [Low Ger. *slot*, lock.] [**sloth**. See **SLEUTH**.]

**slot** (slot), *n.* Track of a deer. [Icel.

**sloth** (slōth or sloth), *n.*

1. Laziness; sluggishness.  
2. Slow-moving So. American quadruped which lives on trees. [A. S. *sloweth*—*slaw*, slow.]



Sloth.

**slough** (slōth'fol or sloth'-), *a.* Given to sloth; inactive; lazy.—**sloth-fully**, *adv.*—**slothfulness**, *n.*

**slouch** (slowch), *i. n.* 1. Hanging down loosely; drooping attitude. 2. Clownish, ungainly gait. 3. Clown; useless fellow. II. *vi.* 1. Hang down. 2. Have a clownish look or gait. III. *vt.* Depress.—**slouchy**, *a.* Inclined to slouch; careless; awkward.

**slough** (slow), *n.* Deep mud; bog.

**slough** (sluf), *i. n.* 1. Cast-off skin of a serpent. 2. Dead part which separates from a sore. II. *vi.* 1. Come away as a slough. 2. Be in the state of sloughing. [O. Ger. *sluch*, Ger. *schlauch*, cast-off skin of the serpent.] [miry.]

**sloughy** (slow'i), *a.* Full of sloughs;

**sloughy** (sluf'i), *a.* Of the nature of or like slough.

**sloven** (sluv'n), *n.* Person habitually careless of dress.—**slovenly**, *a.*—**slovenliness**, *n.* [Low Ger. *sluf*—A. S. *slupan*. slip. Ger. *schlump*.]

**slow** (slō), *a.* 1. Not swift. 2. Late; behind in time. 3. Not ready. 4. Not progressive. 5. Dull.—**slowly**, *adv.*

—**slowness**, *n.* [A. S. *slaw*, slow.]

*Syn.* Sluggish; inactive; dilatory.



**slow-worm** (slō'-wŭrm), *n.* Species of lizard without feet; blind-worm.

**sloyd, sloid** (sloid), *n.* Swedish system of elementary manual training. [Sw. *slojd*, skill.]

**sludge** (sluj), *n.* SLUSH.

**slue** (slō), *vt.* and *vi.* Turn about an axis. [Etymology doubtful.]

**slue** (slō), *n.* Heap; lot; slew. (*Slang.*)

**slug** (slug), *n.* 1. Heavy, lazy fellow. 2. Snail without a shell; fat larva. [From root of SLACK.]

**slug** (slug), *I. n.* Heavy, roundish piece of metal for firing from a gun. *II. vi.* Strike heavily, as with a slug.

**sluggard** (slug'ard), *n.* One habitually idle or inactive.

**sluggish** (slug'ish), *a.* 1. Habitually lazy; slothful; having little motion. 2. Having little or no power. — **slug-gishly**, *adv.* — **slug-gishness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Inert; indolent; idle; slow.

**sluice** (slōs), *n.* 1. Sliding gate for regulating the flow of water. 2. Stream which flows through it. 3. That through which anything flows; source of supply. [Dut. *sluis* — O. Fr. *excluse* — L. *excludo*, exclude.]

**slum** (slum), *I. n.* Low street or neighborhood. *II. vi.* Visit the slums of a city. [Etymology doubtful.]

**slumber** (slum'bēr), *I. vi.* 1. Sleep lightly; sleep. 2. Be in the state of negligence or inactivity. *II. n.* Light sleep; repose. — **slumberer**, *n.* — **slumberous**, *a.* Inviting or causing slumber; sleepy. [A. S. *slumerian*.]

**slump** (slump), *I. vi.* Fall or sink suddenly, as into water or mud. *II. n.* 1. Noise of such fall. 2. Sudden fall, as of prices. [From the sound.]

**slung**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SLING.

**slungshot** (slung'shot), *n.* Weapon consisting of a ball and a short strap.

**slunk**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SLINK.

**slur** (slŭr), *I. vt.* [slur'ring; slurred.] 1. Soil; contaminate. 2. Disparage; asperse. 3. Pass over lightly; pronounce indistinctly. 4. Conceal. 5. Sing or play in a gliding manner. *II. n.* 1. Stain; slight reproach; disparagement. 2. In *mus.* Mark ( ) or ( ) showing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable. [Low Ger. *sluren*, drag.]

**slush** (slush), *I. n.* 1. Liquid mud; melting snow. 2. Lubricating grease. 3. Mixture of lime and white lead for painting the bright parts of machinery. *II. vt.* 1. Apply slush to. 2. Wash roughly. 3. Fill up the joints between stones and bricks. — **slush'y**, *a.*

**slut** (slut), *n.* Female dog. [Dan. *slutte*.]

**sly** (slī), *a.* Dexterous in doing without being observed; cunning; wily; secret; done with artful dexterity. — **sly'ly** or **slily**, *adv.* — **sly'ness**, *n.* [Icel. *slægr*. Ger. *schlau*.]

**smack** (smak), *I. n.* 1. Taste; flavor; pleasing taste. 2. Small quantity. 3. Loud kiss; any similar sound. 4. Slap; smart blow. *II. vi.* 1. Make a noise with the lips, as after tasting. 2. Have a taste or quality. [A. S. *smæcc*. From the sound made by the lips.]

**smack** (smak), *n.* Small vessel used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. [Dut. *smak*.]

**small** (smāl), *I. a.* 1. Little in quantity or degree; minute. 2. Unimportant; of little worth or ability. 3. Gentle; fine; weak. 4. Narrow-minded; mean; selfish. 5. Marked by a small figure, as the hours after midnight. 6. Light; trifling, as talk. *II. n.* Small or narrow part. — **small'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *smæl*. Ger. *schmal*.]

**small-arms**, *n. pl.* Portable fire-arms, as rifles, pistol, etc.

**smallpox** (smāl'poks), *n.* Contagious, feverish disease, characterized by eruptions on the skin. [Mistaken form of POCK.]

**smalt** (smalt), *n.* Glass melted, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverized when cold. [Low L. *smaltum* — O. Ger. *smaltzan*, melt.]

**smart** (smärt), *I. n.* Quick, stinging pain in body or mind. *II. vi.* Feel a smart; suffer. *III. a.* Causing a smart; pricking; severe; sharp; acute; vigorous; clever; witty. — **smartly**, *adv.* — **smart'ness**, *n.* [Dut. *smerte*. Ger. *schmerz*, pain.]

*Syn.* Poignant; quick; brisk; dashy. **smash** (smash), *I. vt.* Break in pieces violently; crush. *II. n.* Destruction; collapse. — **smash-up**, *n.* Railroad collision. — **smash'er**, *n.* [Imitative of the sound.]

**smatter** (smat'ēr), *vi.* 1. Talk superficially. 2. Have a superficial knowledge. — **smat'erer**, *n.* — **smat'ter-ing**, *n.* Superficial knowledge. [Cf. Ger. *schmettern*, rattle; blow.]

**smear** (smēr), *I. vt.* Overspread with anything sticky or oily; daub. *II. n.* Stain; blot. [A. S. *smērian*.]

**smell** (smel), *I. vi.* [smel'ling; smelled or smelt.] 1. Affect the olfactory nerves; have odor. 2. Use the sense of smell. *II. vt.* Perceive by the nose. *III. n.* 1. Quality of bodies which affect the nose; odor; scent; perfume. 2. Sense which perceives this quality [Cf. Low Ger. *smellen*, smoke.]

**smelling-bottle** (smel'ing-bot'l), *n.*  
Bottle containing a smelling substance for stimulating the nose and reviving the spirits.

**smelt** (smelt), *n.*  
Small food fish. [A. S.]

**smelt** (smelt), *vt.*  
Melt ore in order to separate the metal.—**smelt'er**, *n.*—**smelt'ery**, *n.* Place for smelting. [Dut. *smelten*. Ger. *schmelzen*.]

**smew** (smū), *n.*  
Species of duck or diver; white-nun; vare-widgeon; smee. [Etymology unknown.]

**smilax** (smī'laks), *n.* Delicate climbing plant with evergreen leaves and greenish flowers. [Gr.]

**smile** (smīl), *i. vt.*  
1. Express pleasure by the countenance. 2. Express slight contempt. 3. Be favorable. II. *n.* 1. Act of smiling. 2. Expression of the features in smiling. 3. Favor. [Dan. *smile*. Sw. *smila*.]

**smirch** (smērčh), *vt.* Besmear, dirty. [From M. E. *smeren*, smear.]

**smirk** (smērķ), *i. vt.* Smile affectedly; look affectedly soft. II. *n.* Affecting smile. [A. S. *smercian*.]

**smite** (smīt), *vt.* [smī'ting; smote; smit'ten.] 1. Strike with the fist, hand, or weapon; kill; overthrow. 2. Affect with feeling; afflict.—**smī'ter**, *n.* [A. S. *smītan*. Ger. *schmeissen*.]

**smith** (smīth), *n.* 1. One who forges with the hammer; worker in metals. 2. One who makes anything. [A. S. See SMITE.]

**smithereens** (smīth-ēr-ēnz'), **smith-ers** (smīth'ērz), *n. pl.* Small pieces; bits. (*Colloq.*)

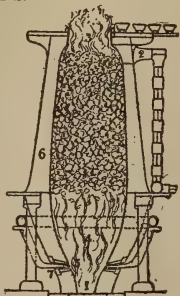
**smithery** (smīth'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Workshop of a smith. 2. Work done by a smith.

**smithy** (smīth'ī), *n.* Workshop of a smith.

**smitten** (smīt'n), *pa. p.* of SMITE.

**smock** (smok), *n.* Woman's shift; chemise. [A. S. *smoc*—*smeoġan*, smug-gie, fit close.]

**smock-frock** (smok'frok), *n.* Loose shirt-like garment of coarse linen worn over the other clothes.



SMELTING-FURNACE.

1. Crucible; hearth. 2. Masonry. 3. Opening for charging. 4. Boshes. 5. Throat. 6. Fire brick lining. 7. Blast tube; twyer.

**smoke** (smōk), *I. n.* Visible vapor from a burning body. II. *vt.* 1. Emit smoke. 2. Draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco. III. *vt.* 1. Apply smoke to; dry, scent, or cure, etc., by smoke. 2. Inhale the smoke of; use in smoking. 3. Try to expel by smoking.

—**smokejack** (smōk'jak), *n.* Device for turning a roasting-spit by means of a wheel moved by the upward current in the smokestack. [A. S. *smoca*.]

**smoker** (smōk'ēr), *n.* One who smokes tobacco. 2. One who dries by smoking. 3. Smoking chimney. 4. Smoking car.

**smoke-stack** (smōk'stak), *n.* Chimney; pipe carrying off smoke.

**smoky** (smō'ki), *a. i.* Giving out smoke. 2. Like smoke. 3. Filled with smoke. 4. Tarnished with smoke.—**smō'kily**, *adv.*—**smō'kiness**, *n.*

**smolder**. Same as SMOULDER.

**smooth** (smōth), *I. a. i.* 1. Having an even surface; not rough; evenly spread; glossy. 2. Gently flowing; easy; regular; unobstructed. 3. Bland; mild. II. *vt.* Make smooth. III. *n.* Smooth part.—**smooth'ly**, *adv.*—**smooth'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *smoethe*. Low Ger. *smoedig*. Ger. *geschmeidig*, pliable.] *Syn.* Polished; sleek; voluble.

**smote** (smōt), *pa. t.* of SMITE.

**smother** (smūth'ēr), *I. vt.* 1. Suffocate by excluding the air. 2. Conceal. 3. Stew in a closed dish, mostly with onions. II. *vt. i.* 1. Be suffocated or suppressed. 2. Smoulder. III. *n.* Suffocating, dense smoke; thick floating dust. [A. S. *smorian*.]

**smoulder** (smōl'dēr), *vi.* Burn slowly or without vent. [Low Ger. *smoelen*.]

**smudge** (smuj), *i. n.* 1. Suffocating smoke. 2. Smoldering fire to drive off mosquitos. 3. Smutch; stain. II. *vt.* 1. Suffocate with a smoldering fire. 2. Stain; smear. [From SMUTCH.]

**smug** (smug), *a. i.* Neat; prim; spruce. 2. Affectedly smart. [Low Ger. *smuck*. Ger. *schmuck*.]

**smuggle** (smug'l), *vi. i.* 1. Import or export without paying the legal duty. 2. Convey secretly.—**smug'gler**, *n.* 1. One who smuggles. 2. Vessel used in smuggling.—**smug'gling**, *n.* [Low Ger. *smuggeln*.]

**smut** (smut), *i. n.* 1. Spot of dirt, soot, etc.; foul matter, as soot. 2. Disease of corn by which the ear becomes a scab-like powder. 3. Obscene language. II. *vt.* [smut'ting; smut'ted.] Soil with smut; blacken. III. *vi. i.* 1. Gather smut. 2. Be turned into smut. [Low Ger. *smuts*.]

**smutch** (smuch), *i. n.* Dirty mark. II. *vt.* Blacken, as with soot. [From SMUT.]

fāte, fat, tāsġ, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;

māte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**smutty** (smut'ti), *a.* Stained with smut.  
—**smut'tily**, *adv.*—**smut'tiness**, *n.*

**snack** (snak), *n.* 1. Share. 2. Slight, hasty meal. [A form of SNATCH.]

**snaffle** (snaf'l), *n.* Bridle which crosses the nose and has a slender mouth-bit without branches. [Dut. *snavel*, nose of a beast; beak. Ger. *schnabel*.]

**snag** (snag), *n.* 1. Sharp protuberance; short branch; projecting tooth. 2. Stump or tree in navigable water endangering ships.—**snagged**, **snag'gy**, *a.* Full of snags. [Gael. and Ir. *snaigh*, prune.]

**snail** (snäl), *n.* Slimy creeping mollusk, with or without a shell. [A. S. *snegl*.]

**snake** (snäk), *n.* Serpent. [A. S. *snaca*—*snican*, creep.]

**snakeroot** (snäk'röt), *n.* Name of numerous plants having a root of a snake-like appearance, and regarded as a remedy for snake bites.

**snap** (snap), *i. vt. and vi.* [snap'ping; snapped.] 1. Break short or at once; crack. 2. Bite, or catch at, suddenly. II. *n.* 1. Act of snapping, or the noise made by it. 2. Small catch or lock. 3. Period of extreme weather. 4. Thin, brittle cake. 5. Vigor; dash. 6. Pleasant position. [Icel. *snappa*.]

**snappedragon** (snap'drag-un), *n.* 1. Garden flower; lion's mouth. 2. Play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy; raisin so taken.

**snapper** (snap'ër), *n.* 1. One who snaps. 2. End of a whip-lash. 3. Snapping turtle or beetle. 4. Rose-colored food fish of the Florida coast.

**snappish** (snap'ish), *a.* 1. Inclined to snap; eager to bite. 2. Sharp in reply.—**snappishness**, *n.*

**snap-shot** (snap'shot), *n.* Kodak picture taken instantaneously.

**snare** (snär), *i. n.* 1. Running noose for catching an animal. 2. Trap; that by which any one is entrapped. 3. Cord across lower end of a drum. II. *vt.* Catch.—**snar'er**, *n.*—**snar'y**, *a.*

**snarl** (snärl), *vi.* 1. Growl as a surly dog. 2. Speak in a surly manner.—**snarl'er**, *n.* [Imitative.]

**snatch** (snach), *i. vt. and vi.* Seize quickly; take without permission; seize and carry away; try to seize. II. *n.* 1. Hasty seizing. 2. Short time of exertion. 3. Small piece or fragment. [Dut. *snakken*. See SNACK.]

*Syn.* Catch; grab; grasp; snap.

**snath** (snath), *n.* Handle of a scythe.

**sneak** (snëk), *i. vt.* 1. Move privately or meanly. 2. Behave meanly. II. *n.* Mean, servile fellow.—**sneak'ing**, *a.*—**sneak'ingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *snican*.]

**sneer** (snër), *i. vi.* Show contempt by the expression of the face; speak with contempt. II. *n.* Indirect expression of contempt.—**sneer'er**, *n.*—**sneer'ing**, *a.*—**sneer'ingly**, *adv.* [Imit.] *Syn.* Deride; gibe. See JEER.

**sneeze** (snëz), *i. vi.* Eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose. II. *n.* Sneezing. [A. S. *sneosan*.] [Imit.]

**snicker** (snik'ër), *vt. and vi.* Giggle.

**sniff** (sniff), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Snuff or draw in air sharply through the nose. 2. Scent. II. *n.* 1. Act of sniffing. 2. Scent obtained by sniffing.

**snip** (snip), *i. vt.* [snip'ping; snipped.] 1. Cut off at once with scissors. 2. Cut off the nib of. II. *n.* 1. Single cut with scissors. 2. Clip or small shred. [Dut. *snippen*.]

**snipe** (snip), *n.* Bird which frequents marshy places. [Icel. *snipa*.]

**snivel** (sniv'l), *i. vt.* [sniv'eling; sniv'eled.] 1. Run at the nose. 2. Cry with snuffling; affect a tearful regret. II. *n.* 1. Mucus flowing from the nose; snout. 2. Hypocritical weeping.—**sniv'eling**, *a.*—**sniv'eler**, *n.* [A. S. *snofel*, mucus.]

**snob** (snob), *n.* One who apes his superiors and is insolent towards his inferiors.—**snob'bish**, *a.*—**snob'bishness**, *n.*—**snob'bishly**, *adv.* [Icel. *snapp*, dunce.]

**snoed** (snöd), *n.* Fillet which binds a maiden's hair. [A. S. *snod*.]

**snooze** (snöz), *i. vi.* Dose; slumber. II. *n.* Quiet nap. [From SNORE.]

**snore** (snör), *i. vi.* Breathe roughly and hoarsely through the nose in sleep. II. *n.* Noisy nasal breathing in sleep.—**snor'er**, *n.* [Imitative.]

**snort** (snart), *vi.* Force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses.—**snort'ing**, *n.*—**snort'er**, *n.* [From *snork*, imitative of the sound.]

**snout** (snowt), *n.* Projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine. [Low Ger. *snut*. Ger. *schnauze*.]

**snow** (snō), *i. n.* Frozen moisture which falls from the atmosphere in light, white flakes. II. *vi.* Fall in snow. [A. S. *snaw*. Ger. *schnee*.]

**snowball** (snō'bal), *i. n.* Round mass of snow pressed or rolled together. II. *vt. and vi.* Throw or pelt with snowballs.—**snowball tree**, *n.* Guelder rose.

**snowbird** (snō'bërd), *n.* Small bird that appears in the time of snow.

**snow-blindness** (snō-blind'nes), *n.* Blindness caused by the reflection of light from snow.

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäl, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**snow-bound** (snō'bownd), *a.* Shut in or blocked by snow.

**snow-bunting** (snō'bun-ting), *n.* Arctic bird of the bunting family.

**snowdrift** (snō'drift), *n.* Bank of snow drifted together by wind.

**snowdrop** (snō'drop), *n.* Bulbous-rooted plant with beautiful white flowers, which often come forth before the snow has disappeared.



Snowdrop.

**snowflake** (snō'flāk), *n.* Small feathery mass of falling snow.

**snowline** (snō'lin), *n.* Line upon a mountain that marks the limit of perpetual snow.

**snowplow** (snō'plow), *n.* Machine for clearing roads and railways from snow.

**snowshoe** (snō'shō), *n.* Broad frame worn to prevent sinking in the snow.

**snowy** (snō'i), *a.* Abounding or covered with snow; white like snow; pure; spotless.

**snub** (snub), *I. vt.* [snub'bing; snubbed.] Check; reprimand; slight. *II. n.* Rebuke.—**snub-nose**, *n.* Short or flat nose. [Dan. *snubbe*, nip (off). Icel. *snubba*, chide.]

**snuff** (snuf), *I. n.* 1. Powdered tobacco or other substance for snuffing. 2. Charred part of a candle-wick. *II. vt.* Draw in air violently and noisily through the nose; sniff. *III. vt. I.* Draw into the nose; smell. 2. Take off the snuff of a candle. [Dut. *snuffen*.]

**snuffer** (snuf'ēr), *n.* 1. One who snuffs. 2. *pl.* Instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.

**snuffle** (snuf'l). *I. vt.* Breathe hard through the nose. *II. n.* 1. Snuffing; nasal twang; cant. 2. *pl.* Nasal catarrh. (*Colloq.*) [Freq. of *snuff*.]

**snuffy** (snuf'i), *a.* Soiled with, or smelling of, snuff.

**snug** (snug), *a.* 1. Lying close and warm, or safe. 2. Comfortable; compact; trim. 3. Not exposed to notice. —*Snug up*, *snuggle*.—**snug'ly**, *adv.*—**snugness**, *n.* [Icel. *snoggr*, smooth.]

**snuggle** (snug'l), *vt. and vi.* Move to get close, for comfort and warmth; cuddle; nestle.

**so** (sō), *adv. and conj.* 1. In this manner or degree; thus; for this reason; on these terms; therefore; etc. 2. In a high degree. 3. Provided that; in case that. 4. In order that. [A. S. *swa*—root of L. *suus*, one's own.]

**soak** (sōk). *I. vt.* 1. Steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly; drench. 2. Draw in by the pores. *II. vi.* 1. Be steeped in a liquid. 2. Enter into pores.—**soak'er**, *n.* [A. S. *socian*.]

**soap** (sōp). *I. n.* Compound of oils or fat with soda or potash, used in washing. *II. vt.* Rub or wash with soap.—**soapy** (sō'pi), *a.* 1. Like soap. 2. Covered with soap.—**soapiness**, *n.* [A. S. *sape*.]

**soap-bubble** (sōp'bub'l), *n.* Inflated filmy sphere of soapy, soft water.

**soapstone** (sōp'stōn), *n.* Soft kind of magnesian rock having a soapy feel, a variety of steatite; talc.

**soar** (sōr). *I. vt.* 1. Mount into the air; fly aloft. 2. Rise in imagination; aspire. *II. n.* Towering flight. [O. Fr. *s'essorer*—L. *exaurare*, expose to air.]

**sob** (sob). *I. vi.* [sob'bing; sobbed.] Sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears. *II. n.* Short, convulsive sigh. [A. S. *seofian* and *sobbian*.]

**sober** (sō'bēr). *I. a.* 1. Not drunk. 2. Temperate, esp. in the use of liquors. 3. Not excited or passionate; self-possessed. 4. Sedate; grave. *II. vt. and vi.* Make or become sober.—**so'berly**, *adv.*—**so'berness**, *n.* [L. *sobrius*.] *Syn.* Moderate; staid; steady; serious; calm; somber; quiet.

**sobriety** (sō-brī'e-ti), *n.* State or habit of being sober. [L. *sobrietas*.]

**sobriquet** (sō-bri-kā'), *n.* Nickname; assumed name. [Fr.]

**sociability** (sō-sha-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being sociable; good-fellowship.

**sociable** (sō'sha-bl). *I. a.* 1. Inclined to society; fit for company; companionable; communicative. 2. Affording opportunities for intercourse. *II. n.* 1. Informal social meeting. 2. Phaeton with two seats facing each other.—**so'ciably**, *adv.*—**so'ciableness**, *n.* [L. *sociabilis*.]

**social** (sō'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to companionship. 2. Relating to men united in a society, or to the public body. 3. Inclined to friendly intercourse; convivial. 4. Consisting in mutual converse.—**so'cially**, *adv.*—**social'ity**, *so'cialness*, *ns.* [L. *socialis*—*socius*, companion.]

**socialism** (sō'shal-izm), *n.* Name given to theories for regenerating society by a more equal distribution of property, and esp. by substituting the principle of association for that of competition.—**so'cialist**, *n.* Adherent of socialism.

**socialize** (sō'shal-iz), *vt.* Reduce to a social state; render social.

**society** (sō-sī'e-tī), *n.* 1. Fellowship; company. 2. Number of persons associated for a common interest. 3. Community; partnership. 4. Civilized body of mankind. 5. Upper class of a community. [*L. societas*—*socius*, companion.]

**sociology** (sō-shi-o'lō-jī), *n.* Social science; philosophy of human society, including ethics, politics, political economy, etc.—**sociological**, *a.* [*L. socius*, and *Gr. logos*, science.]

**sock** (sok), *n.* 1. Half-stockings. 2. Comedy. [Orig. low-heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy. [*L. soccus*.]

**Sockdologer** (sok-dol'o-jēr), *n.* 1. Knockdown argument or blow. 2. Big thing. [Corr. of *doxology*, sung at the end of the service.]

**socket** (sok'et), *n.* Hollow into which something is inserted. [From root of **SOCK**.]

**Socratic** (sō-krat'ik), **Socratical**, *a.* Pertaining to *Socrates*, a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.

**Sod** (sod), *n.* 1. *n.* Surface of earth grown with grass, etc.; turf; sward. *II. vt.* Cover with sod. [Low Ger. *sode*, peat.]

**soda** (sō'da), *n.* Carbonate of sodium.—**soda-water**, *n.* Water charged with carbonic acid.

**sodality** (sō-dal'i-tī), *n.* Fraternity or society. [*L. sodalis*, mate.]

**Sodden** (sod'n), *p. a.* Saturated; soggy. [Low Ger. *sod*, well.] [*turfy*.]

**soddy** (sod'i), *a.* Covered with sod; **sodium** (sō'di-um), *n.* Silver-white metal, the base of soda; natrium.

**sofa** (sō'fa), *n.* Long upholstered seat, with back and arms. [*Ar. suffa*.]

**soffit** (sof'it), *n.* Underside, as of an arch, ceiling, etc. [*It. soffitto*—*L. suffixus*, fixed below.]

**soft** (saft), *I. a. 1.* Easily yielding to pressure; easily cut or acted upon; malleable. 2. Not rough to the touch; smooth. 3. Pleasing or soothing to the senses. 4. Easily yielding to influence; mild; gentle; effeminate; easy. 5. Free from lime, magnesia or salt, as rain-water. 6. Not intoxicating. 7. Pronounced as a sibilant, as *g* in *gin*. *II. adv.* Gently; quietly.—**softly**, *adv.*—**softness**, *n.* [*A. S. sefte*, Ger. *sacht*.]

**soften** (saft'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become soft or softer.—**softener**, *n.*

**soggy** (sog'i), *a.* Saturated; damp and heavy; soaked with water. [Formed from **SOAK**.]

**soi-disant** (swā-dē-zāng'), *a.* Self-styled; would be; pretended. [*Fr.*]

**soil** (soil), *n.* 1. Ground; mold on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants. 2. Country. [*L. solum*, *Fr. seuil*.]

**soil** (soil), *I. n.* Dirt; foulness; spot; stain. *II. vt.* Make dirty; stain. *III. vi.* Take a soil; tarnish. [*Fr. souille*, wallowing-place—*L. sus*, pig.]

**soirée** (swā-rā), *n.* Evening party. [*Fr.—soir*, evening,—*L. serus*, late.]

**sojourn** (sō'jūrn or sō-jūrn'), *I. vi.* Dwell for a time; tarry. *II. n.* Temporary residence.—**sojourner**, *n.* [*Fr. séjourner*—*L. sub*, under, and *diurno*, stay.]

**Sol** (sol), *n.* The sun. [*L.*] [*scale*. [*It.*]

**sol** (söl), *n.* Fifth note of the diatonic **solace** (sol'as), *n.* Consolation; comfort in distress; relief. *II. vt.* 1. Comfort; cheer. 2. Allay. [*L. solatium*.]

**solar** (sō'lar), *a. 1.* Pertaining to the sun. 2. Measured by the progress of the sun. 3. Produced by the sun. [*L. solaris*.]

**sold** (söld), *pa. t. pa. p.* of **SELL**.

**solder** (sol'dēr or sol-dēr), *I. vt.* Unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement. *II. n.* Metallic cement for uniting metals. [*O. Fr. solder*—*L. solidare*, make solid.]

**soldier** (sol'jēr), *I. n. 1.* Man engaged in military service. 2. Private, as distinguished from an officer. 3. Man of much military experience or of great valor. *II. vi. 1.* Serve as a soldier. 2. Pretend to work while actually shrinking.—**soldierlike**, **soldierly**, *a.* Like a soldier; martial; brave. [*O. Fr. soldier*—*L. soldum*, pay.]

**soldiery** (sol'jēr-i), *n.* Soldiers collectively; military.

**sole** (söl), *I. n. 1.* Under side of the foot. 2. Bottom of a boot or shoe. 3. Bottom of anything. 4. Flat kind of fish. *II. vt.* Furnish with a sole. [*A. S.*]

**sole** (söl), *a. 1.* Being or acting without another. 2. Unmarried.—**sole-ness**, *n.* [*L. solus*.] [*solitary*.]

**Syn.** Alone; single; individual; only; **solecism** (sol'ē-sizm), *n. 1.* Breach of the rules of syntax. 2. Absurdity; of propriety. [*Gr. soloikismos*.]

**solecist** (sol'ē-sist), *n.* One who commits solecisms.

**solely** (söl'i), *adv.* Alone; only; singly. **solemn** (sol'em), *a. 1.* Attended with religious ceremonies, pomp or grav-



Sole.

fāte, fat, tāsk, fār, fāl, fāre, ghove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, nōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**ity**; sacred. 2. Impressing with seriousness; awful; devout. 3. Having the appearance of gravity; affectedly grave. 4. Attended with an appeal to God, as an oath.—**sole'mnly**, *adv.*—**sole'mnness**, *n.* [Fr. *solennel*—*L. solemnis*, annual.] [pressive. *Syn.* Ceremonious; dignified; im-  
**solemnity** (sol-em'ni-ti), *n.* 1. Solemn or religious ceremony; dignified formality. 2. Formal dignity; awe; seriousness.  
**solemnize** (sol'em-niz), *vt.* 1. Perform religiously or solemnly. 2. Celebrate. 3. Render grave.—**sole'mnizer**, *n.*—**solemnization**, *n.*  
**sol-fa** (sôl'fâ), *vi.* [sol-fâ'ing; sol-fâd'] Sing the notes of the scale, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti*, in solmization. [It.]  
**solfe'ggio** (sol-fej'ô), *n.* Exercise on the notes of the scale *sol-fa*.  
**solicit** (sô-lis'it), *vt.* 1. Ask earnestly; petition. 2. Seek; plead. 3. Incite; arouse. [Fr. See SOLICITOUS.]  
*Syn.* Entreat; beseech; summon; invite; advocate; try to obtain.  
**solicitant** (sô-lis'it-ant), *n.* One who solicits.  
**solicitation** (sô-lis'it-tâ'shun), *n.* Soliciting; earnest request; invitation.  
**solicitor** (sô-lis'it-tûr), *n.* 1. One who solicits. 2. One who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law.—**solicitor-general**, *n.* 1. In England, the second law-officer of the crown. 2. In the U. S., the second officer of the Department of Justice.  
**solicitous** (sô-lis'it-us), *a.* 1. Earnestly asking or desiring. 2. Anxious; concerned; apprehensive.—**solic'itous-ly**, *adv.* [*L. sollicitus*, agitated,—*sol-lus*, whole, and *cietus*, moved.]  
**solicitude** (sô-lis'it-tûd), *n.* Anxiety or uneasiness of mind.  
**solid** (sol'id), *I. a.* 1. Having the parts firmly adhering; hard; compact. 2. Full of matter; nothollow. 3. Strong. 4. Having length, breadth and thickness (opp. to *surface*); cubic. 4. Substantial; weighty. *II. n.* 1. Substance having the parts firmly adhering together. 2. Firm, compact body; (opposed to *fluid*).—**solid'ly**, *adv.*—**solidness**, *n.* [*L. solidus*.]  
*Syn.* Firm; dense; sound; valid; real; true; just; important; grave.  
**solidarity** (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* Oneness of interests; community. [Fr. *solidarité*.]  
**solidify** (sô-lid'i-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become solid or compact; harden.—**solidification**, *n.* [Fr. *solidifier*—*L. solidus* and *factio*, make.]

**solidity** (sô-lid'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being solid; fullness of matter. 2. Strength or firmness, moral or physical; soundness. 3. In *geom.* Solid content of a body; volume.  
**solidungulate** (sol-i-dun-gû-lât), *n.* Quadrum, such as the horse, the foot of which terminates in a single toe encased in a single undivided hoof. [*L. solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, hoof.]  
**soliloquize** (sô-lil'ô-kwiz), *vi.* Speak to one's-self; utter a soliloquy.  
**soliloquy** (sô-lil'ô-kwi), *n.* Speech to one's self; monologue of a person. [*L. solus*, alone, and *loqui*, speak.]  
**soliped** (sol'i-ped), *n.* Animal with a single or uncloven hoof on each foot; solidungulate. [*L. solus*, alone and *pes*, foot.]  
**solitaire** (sol-i-târ'), *n.* 1. Recluse; one who lives alone. 2. Game played by one person. 3. Gem set by itself, as a diamond.  
**solitary** (sol'i-târ-i), *I. a.* 1. Being the sole person; alone; lonely. 2. Living alone. 3. Remote from society; retired; gloomy. 4. Single; sole; alone. *II. n.* One who lives alone; recluse; hermit.—**solitar'ily**, *adv.*—**solitar'iness**, *n.* [*L. solitarius*—*solus*, alone.]  
**solitude** (sol'i-tûd), *n.* 1. Being alone; lonely life; want of company. 2. Lonely place; desert. [*L. solitudo*.]  
**solmization** (sol-mi-zâ'shun), *n.* Sol-fa'ing; solfe'ggio; recital of the notes of the diatonic scale.  
**solo** (sô'lô), *n.* [*pl. sol'os* or *soli* (sô'lê).] Musical piece performed by only one voice or instrument.—**so-loist**, *n.*  
**Solon** (sô'lôn), *n.* Famous Athenian lawmaker, B. C. 638. 2. A legislator.  
**solstice** (sol'stis), *n.* 1. Point in the ecliptic where the sun is farthest north or south from the equator, and seems to stand still. 2. Time about which the sun reaches either of these two points: June 21. and Dec. 23. [Fr.—*L. solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, make to stand.—*sto*, stand.]  
**solstitial** (sol-stish'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice.  
**soluble** (sol'û-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.—**solubility**, *n.* [*L. solubilis*. See SOLVE.]  
**solution** (sô-lô'shun), *n.* 1. Act of solving or dissolving. 2. Separating of the parts of any body. 3. Preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid. 4. Explanation; removal of a doubt; construction or solving of a problem. [*L. solutio*—*solvo*, loosen.]  
**solvable** (sol'va-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being solved or explained. 2. Capable of being paid.—**solvabil'ity**, *n.*

fâte, fat, task, fâr, fall, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**solve** (solv), *vt.* 1. Clear up; explain (a riddle). 2. Bring to a desired result (a problem). — **sol'ver**, *n.* [L. *solveo* — *se*, apart, and *luo*, loosen.]

**solvent** (sol'vent), *I. a.* 1. Having power to solve or dissolve. 2. Able to pay all debts. *II. n.* Anything that dissolves another. — **sol'vency**, *n.* [L. *solvens*.]

**somber, sombre** (som'bēr), *a.* 1. Dull; gloomy. 2. Melancholy. — **som-berness**, *n.* [Fr. *sombre* — L. *sub*, under, and *umbra*, shade.]

**sombrero** (som-brä'rō), *n.* Broad-brimmed felt hat, commonly worn in Mexico. [Sp.]

**some** (sum). *I. a.* 1. An indefinite number or quantity of. 2. A certain; one. *II. pron.* Certain unspecified persons or things. *III. adv.* To some extent; about. [A. S. *sum*. See SAME.]

**somebody** (sum'bod-i), *n.* 1. Some or any person. 2. Person of importance.

**somehow** (sum'how), *adv.* In some way or other; by some means.

**somersault** (sum'ēr-sält), **somerses** (sum'ēr-set), *n.* Leap in which a person turns his heels over his head. [Fr. *soubresaut* — L. *supra*, over, and *saltus*, leap.]

**something** (sum'thing). *I. n.* 1. An indefinite thing or event. 2. Portion; indefinite quantity. *II. adv.* In some degree.

**sometime** (sum'tim). *I. adv.* 1. At a time not fixed, past or future. 2. At one time or other. *II. a.* Former.

**sometimes** (sum'timz), *adv.* At certain times; now and then; occasionally.

**somewhat** (sum'hwāt), *I. n.* Unfixed quantity or degree. *II. adv.* In some degree.

**somewhere** (sum'hwār), *adv.* In some unspecified place; in one place or another.

**somnambulate** (som-nam'bū-lāt), *vi.* Walk in sleep. — **somnambula-tion**, *n.* [L. — *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, walk.]

**somnambulism** (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* Practice of walking in sleep or somnolence. — **somnam'bulist**, *n.* One subject to somnambulism.

**somniferous** (som-nif'ēr-us), *a.* Bringing or causing sleep. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, bring.]

**somniloquist** (som-nil'ō-kwist), *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

**somnolent** (som'nō-lent), *a.* Sleepy or inclined to sleep. — **som'nolence, som'nolency**, *n.* 1. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. 2. State intermediate between waking and sleeping. [L. *somnolentus*.]

**somnolism** (som'no-lizm), *n.* 1. State of being in mesmeric sleep. 2. Doctrine of mesmeric sleep.

**son** (sun), *n.* 1. Male offspring. 2. Male descendant. 3. Native or inhabitant. [A. S. *sunu*.]

**sonant** (sō'nant), *I. a.* 1. Sounding. 2. Produced by the voice; vocal. *II. n.* Sonant letter. [L. *sonans*.]

**sonata** (sō-nā'tā), *n.* Musical composition for one or more instruments, consisting of three or more movements. [It. — L. *sono*, sound.]

**song** (sang), *n.* 1. That which is sung. 2. Short poem or ballad. 3. Melody to which it is adapted. 4. Poem, or poetry in general. 5. Notes of birds. 6. Mere trifle. [A. S. — root of SING.]

**songster** (sang'stēr), *n.* Singer; one skilled in singing; esp. a bird that sings. — **song'stress**, *n. fem.* [A. S. *sangestre*, female singer.]

**son-in-law** (sun'in-lā), *n.* Husband of one's daughter.

**sonnet** (son'et), *n.* 1. Poem in fourteen lines, in 4 stanzas, 2 of 4, and 2 of 3 lines each, the rhymes varying according to rules. — **sonneteer** (son-et-ēr'), *n.* Composer of sonnets. [It. *sonetto*.]

**sonorous** (so-nō'rus), *a.* 1. Sounding when struck. 2. Giving a clear, loud sound; high sounding. — **sonorously**, *adv.* — **sonorousness**, *n.* [L. *sonorus*.] [acter of a son.]

**sonship** (sun'ship), *n.* State or char-acter (son), *adv.* 1. Immediately; in a short time; without delay; early. 2. Readily; easily. [A. S. *sonā*.]

**soot** (sot or söt), *n.* Black substance condensed from smoke. [A. S. *sot*.]

**sooth** (söth). *I. n.* Truth; reality. *II. a.* True; pleasing. [A. S. *soth*.]

**soothe** (söth), *vt.* 1. Please with soft words; flatter. 2. Soften; assuage; calm; refresh. — **soothingly**, *adv.* [A. S. *gesodhian*, confirm, soothe.]

**soothsay** (söth'sā), *vi.* Foretell. — **sooth'sayer**, *n.* — **sooth'saying**, *n.*

**sooty** (sot'i or söt'i), *a.* Producing, consisting of, containing, like, or soiled by, soot. — **sootiness**, *n.* [A. S. *sotig*.]

**sop** (sop). *I. n.* 1. Anything dipped or soaked, and to be eaten. 2. Anything given to satisfy. *II. vt.* [sopping; sopped.] Steep or soak in a liquid. [A. S. — *supan*, sip.]

**sophist** (sof'ist), *n.* 1. One of a class of public teachers in the fifth century B. C., in Greece. 2. Captious or fallacious reasoner. — **soph'istry**, *n.* Specious, fallacious reasoning. [Gr. *sophistes* — *sophos*, wise.]

fäte, fat, tāsik, fär, fall, färe, above; mö, met, hēr; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöl; müte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.

**sophism** (sof'iz'm), *n.* Specious fallacy.

**sophistic** (sō-fis'tik), **sophistical**,

*a.* 1. Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry. 2. Fallaciously subtle.—**sophistically**, *adv.* [Gr. *sophistikos*.]

**sophisticate** (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *vt.* Render sophistical, or unsound; corrupt by mixture; adulterate.—**sophistication**, *n.*

**sophomore** (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* American student in his second year at college.

**sopor** (sō'por), *n.* Deep sleep; lethargy. [L.]

**soporiferous** (sop-ō-rif'ēr-us or sō-), *n.* Causing sleep; sleepy. [L.—*sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, bring.]

**soporific** (sop-ō-rif'ik or sō-), *I. a.* Causing sleep. *II. n.* Anything that causes sleep. [Fr. *soporifique*.] [*dyne*.]

*Syn.* Somniferous; narcotic; ano-

**soprano** (sō-prā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* sopra'nos or sopra'ni (nē).] 1. Highest kind of female voice; treble. 2. Soprano singer. 3. Voice-part for such a voice. [It.—L. *supra*, above.]

**sorcerer** (sar'sēr-ēr), *n.* One who practices sorcery; enchanter; magician.—**sorceress**, *n. fem.* [Fr. *sorcier*—Low L. *sorciarius*—L. *sors*, lot.]

**sorcery** (sar'sēr-i), *n.* Divination by the assistance of evil spirits; enchantment. [craft; black art.]

*Syn.* Necromancy; magic; witch-  
**sordid** (sar'did), *a.* Vile; mean; avaricious.—**sordidly**, *adv.*—**sordidness**, *n.* [L. *sordidus*, dirty.]

**sore** (sōr), *I. n.* 1. Wound; ulcer; boil. 2. Grief; affliction. *II. a.* 1. Wounded. 2. Tender; susceptible of pain; easily grieved. 3. Severe. *III. adv.* In a sore manner; grievously.—**sorely**, *adv.*—**soreness**, *n.* [A. S. *sar*. Ger. *sehr*.]

**sorghum** (sar'gum), *n.* 1. Chinese sugar cane. 2. Syrup made from its juice.

**sorrel** (sor'el), *n.* Plant of a sour taste, allied to the clover. [Fr. *surelle*—Ger. *sauer*. A. S. *sur*, sour.]

**sorrel** (sor'el), *I. a.* Reddish-brown. *II. n.* Reddish-brown color. [Fr. *saure*.]

**sororicide** (sō-ror'i-sid), *n.* 1. Murder of a sister. 2. Murderer of a sister. [L.—*soror*, sister, and *caedo*, kill.]

**sorosis** (sō-rō'sis), *n.* Woman's club; sisterhood. [N. L.—*soror*, sister.]

**sorosis** (sō-rō'sis), *n.* Compound pulpy fruit, as the pineapple. [Gr. *soros*, heap.]

**sorrow** (sor'ō), *I. n.* Pain of mind; grief; affliction. *II. vi.* Be sad; grieve. [A. S. *sorg*, *sorh*, care.]

**sorrowful** (sor'ō-fol), *a.* Causing or expressing sorrow.—**sorrowfully**, *adv.*—**sorrowfulness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Distressing; grievous; doleful; regretful; mourning; dismal; sad.

**sorry** (sor'i), *a.* 1. Grieved for something past. 2. Melancholy. 3. Poor; worthless.—**sor'ily**, *adv.*—**sor'iness**, *n.* [A. S. *sarig*—sare, sore.]

**sort** (sart), *I. n.* 1. Number of persons or things having like qualities; class; kind; manner. *II. vt.* 1. Separate into classes. 2. Select. *III. vi.* 1. Be joined with others of the same sort; associate. 2. Suit.—**sort'er**, *n.*—*Out of sorts*. Not having some sorts of type; out of order; disturbed. [Fr. *sorte*—L. *sors*, lot.] [*tion*.]

*Syn.* Species; order; rank; condi-  
**sortie** (sar'tē), *n.* Sally of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [Fr.—*sortir*, go out.]

**so-so** (sō'sō), *a.* Passable; indifferent; middling.

**so** (sob), *n.* One stupefied by habitual drinking.—**so't'ish**, *a.*—**so't'ishly**, *adv.*—**so't'ishness**, *n.* [Fr.]

**sotto voce** (sōt-tō-vō'chā), *adv.* With a softened voice; in an undertone. [It.]

**son** (sō), *n.* French copper coin = one-twentieth of a franc, or about one cent. [Fr.]

**soubrette** (sō-brēt'), *n.* 1. Chambermaid; lady's maid. 2. Actress who plays part. [Fr.]

**souchong** (sō-chong'), *n.* Fine kind of black tea.

**sough** (sow or suf), *I. vi.* Whistle or sigh, as the wind. *II. n.* Sighing of the wind. [From the sound.]

**sought** (sāt), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SEEK.

**soul** (sōl), *n.* 1. That part of man which thinks, feels, desires, etc. 2. Indwelling spirit. 3. Life; essence; internal power. 4. Human being; person. [A. S. *sawol*. Ger. *seele*.]

**soulless** (sōl'les), *a.* Without a soul or conscience; mean; spiritless.

**sound** (sownd), *I. a.* 1. Safe; whole; entire; perfect. 2. Healthy; strong. 3. Correct; orthodox. 4. Profound; undisturbed. 5. Heavy; solid. 6. Valid; logic; legal. *II. adv.* Soundly; deeply.—**sound'ly**, *adv.*—**sound'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *sund*, *gesund*, healthy.]

**sound** (sownd), *n.* Narrow passage of water; strait. [A. S. *sund*—*swund*—*swimma*, swim.]

**sound** (sownd), *n.* Air bladder of fish. [Cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, swimming-maw; bladder.]

**sound** (sownd), *I. vi.* 1. Make a noise; produce a sound. 2. Appear; seem. 3. Be spread. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to make a noise. 2. Utter audibly. 3. Direct by an audible signal. 4. Publish or proclaim by voice. 5. Examine by percussion or auscultation. *III. n.* 1. Impression produced on the ear by the

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōre, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

vibrations of air; noise. 2. Note; tone. 3. Report. 4. Empty or meaningless noise. 5. Hearing-distance; ear-shot. [M.E. *sounen*—O. Fr. *souner*—L. *sono*, sound.]

**sound** (sownd). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet. 2. Probe; try to discover a man's secret wishes, etc.; test. II. *n.* Instrument for exploring an inner cavity of the body; probe. [Fr. *sonder*.]

**sounding** (sownd'ing). *n.* 1. Ascertaining the depth of water. 2. Depth of water ascertained by the sounding-line.

**soup** (söp), *n.* Liquid food obtained by boiling meat, vegetables, etc., with seasoning. [Fr. *soupe*—Ger. *suppe*, soup. Allied to SIP and SUP.]

**sour** (sowr). I. *a.* 1. Having a pungent, acid taste. 2. Turned, as milk; rancid. 3. Crabbed or peevish in temper. II. *vi.* and *vt.* 1. Become or make acid. 2. Become or make cross or discontented.—**sour'ly**, *adv.*—**sour'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *sur*, sour.]

**source** (sörs), *n.* 1. That from which anything rises or originates; origin. 2. Spring from which a stream flows. [Fr.—L. *surgo*, rise.]

*Syn.* Commencement; derivation; foundation; spring; fountain; cause.

**sourcrot.** Same as SAUERKRAUT.

**souse** (sows). I. *n.* Ears, feet, etc., of swine pickled. II. *vt.* 1. Steep in pickle. 2. Plunge into water or other liquid; drench. III. *vi.* Fall on suddenly; swoop. IV. *adv.* With sudden violence. [Form of SAUCE.]

**south** (sowth). I. *n.* 1. Direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people north of the Tropic of Cancer. 2. Any land opposite the north. II. *a.* Lying towards the south.—**south pole**, southern point of earth's axis, reached by Amundsen, Dec. 11, 1911.

**southeast** (sowth-est'). I. *n.* Direction equally distant from the south and east. II. *a.* Pertaining to, directed toward, or coming from, the southeast.—**southeast'erly**, **southeast'ern**, *as.*

**southerly** (suth'er-ll), **southern** (suth'ern), *a.* [*superl.* south'ernmost, south'most (sowth'möst).] Pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards, the south. [the south.]

**southward** (sowth'ward), *adv.* Toward **southwest** (sowth-west'). I. *n.* Direction equally distant from south and west. II. *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from or toward, or lying in the direction of the southwest.—**south-west'erly**, **southwest'ern**, *as.*

**southwester** (sow-wes'ter), *n.* 1. Storm or gale from the southwest. 2. Painted canvas hat with a broad flap behind for the neck.

**souvenir** (sö-ve-nër'), *n.* Remembrancer; keepsake; memento. [Fr.]

**sovereign** (sov'ër-in or -suv-). I. *a.* 1. Supreme. 2. Possessing supreme power or dominion. 3. Superior to all others. II. *n.* 1. Supreme ruler; monarch. 2. English gold coin = \$4.86, gold standard; pound. [Fr. *souverain*—L. *super*, above.]

**sovereignty** (sov'ër-in-ti), *n.* 1. Supreme power; dominion. 2. Sovereign state.

**soviet** (sö'vi-et), *n.* Council. [Russ.]

**sow** (sow), *n.* 1. Female hog. 2. Oblong piece of metal larger than a pig. [A. S. *su*, *sugu*—Skt. root *su*, generate.]

**sow** (sö). I. *vt.* [sow'ing; sowed; sown or sowed.] 1. Scatter as seed; seed; plant by sowing. 2. Scatter seed over. II. *vi.* Scatter seed for growth.—**sow'er**, *n.* [A. S. *sawan*. Ger. *säen*.]

**soy** (soi), *n.* Sauce prepared in China and Japan from a kind of beans.

**spa** (spä), *n.* Place where there is a mineral spring of water. [From *Spa*, a famous watering-place in Belgium.]

**space** (späs), *n.* 1. Extension as distinct from substance; largeness. 2. Room; place. 3. Distance between objects. 4. Quantity of time; distance between two points of time; interval. 5. Interval between lines or words in books; blank type. II. *vt.* Make intervals between. [Fr. *espace*—L. *spatium*.]

**spacious** (spä'shus), *a.* Large in extent; roomy; wide.—**spaciously**, *adv.*—**spaciousness**, *n.* [Fr. *spacieux*.]

**spade** (späd). I. *n.* 1. Broad blade of iron with a handle, used for digging. 2. Playing card, showing black figures resembling a pointed spade. II. *vt.* Dig with a spade. [A. S. *spadu*. Ger. *spaten*.]

**spadix** (spä'diks), *n.* [*pl.* spä'dixes or spadices (spä'di'séz).] Spike-like form of inflorescence, mostly inclosed in a spathe. (See cut under INFLORESCENCE.) [L.]

**spaghetti** (spä-get'i), *n.* Macaroni in the form of tubes or sticks, larger than vermicelli. [It.]

**spahce**, **spahi** (spä'hē), *n.* Moham-medan cavalryman. [See SEPOY.]

**spake** (spāk). Old *pa. t.* of SPEAK.

**span** (span), *pa. t.* of SPIN.

**span** (span). I. *n.* 1. Space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wqit;  
müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



extended; nine inches. 2. Spread of an arch between its abutments. 3. Space of time. II. *vt.* [spanning; spanned.] 1. Measure by spans; measure. 2. Stretch across; embrace. [A. S. *spann*, connect.]

**span** (span), *n.* Pair of matched horses harnessed side by side. [Dut.]

**spandrel** (span'drel), *n.* Triangular space between two arches and the molding above.



Spandrel.

**spangle** (span-g'l), *n.* Small, thin plate or boss of shining metal; anything sparkling. II. *vt.* Adorn with spangles. [A. S. *spange*, clasp.]

**Spaniard** (span'yard), *n.* Native of Spain.

**spaniel** (span'yel), *n.* Kind of dog, usually liver and white colored, and with large pendent ears, once supposed to be of Spanish origin. [O. Fr. *espagneul*, Spanish.]

**Spanish** (span'ish), *i. a.* Of or pertaining to Spain. II. *n.* Language of Spain. —*Spanish fly*, shining green beetle, used for raising blisters. — *Spanish main*, Caribbean sea.

**spank** (spangk), *i. vt.* Strike with the open hand on the buttocks. II. *vi.* Move quickly, as a spirited horse. III. *n.* Blow with the open hand. — **spank'ing**, *a.* Dashing; free-going. [Etymology doubtful.]

**spanker** (spangk'er), *n.* After-sail of a ship or bark.

**spar** (spär), *n.* Large pole, as a mast, yard, boom, gaff, etc. [Dut.]

**spar** (spär), *n.* Nonmetallic, lustrous, crystalline mineral. [A. S. *spær* (-stan), gypsum.]

**spar** (spär), *vi.* [sparring; sparred.] 1. Box with the fists; fight with showy action. 2. Make the motions of boxing. 3. Bandy words; dispute. [O. Fr. *esparer*, kick.]

**spare** (spär), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Use frugally or sparingly. 2. Withhold; forbear; omit. 3. Show mercy to; preserve, as from danger, pain, destruction, distress, toil, etc. 4. Dispense with; give up. II. *a.* 1. Sparing; frugal. 2. Scanty; lean. 3. Superfluous; not needed. — **spare'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *sparian*.] [small amount of meat.]

**sparerib** (spär'rib), *n.* Rib with a

**sparing** (spär'ing), *a.* 1. Scarce; scanty. 2. Forbearing. 3. Saving.

**spark** (spärk), *i. n.* 1. Roysterer; gay fellow. 2. Lover; gallant. II. *vi.* Court. **spark** (spärk), *n.* 1. Small particle of fire shot off from a body. 2. Small shining body or light. 3. Feeble point of fire in or on a cold mass; germ of vitality. [A. S. *spearca*.]

**sparkle** (spär'kl), *i. n.* Little spark; lustre. II. *vi.* Emit sparks; shine; glitter. [Dim. or SPARK.]

**sparrow** (spar'ō), *n.* Common small bird. [A. S. *spearwa*.]

**sparrow-hawk** (spar'ō-hak), *n.* Small species of hawk.



Sparrow-hawk.

**sparry** (spär'i), *a.* Consisting of or like spar.

**sparse** (spärs), *a.* Thinly scattered. — **sparse'ly**, *adv.* — **sparse'ness**, *n.* [L. *sparsum*, pa. p. of *spargo*, scatter.]

**Spartan** (spär'tan), *i. a.* Of or pertaining to Sparta in Greece; hardy; fearless. II. *n.* 1. Native of Sparta. 2. Person of fortitude.

**spasm** (spazm), *n.* Violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles. [Gr. *spasmos*—*spao*, draw.]

**spasmodic** (spaz-mod'ik), *i. a.* 1. Relating to or consisting in spasms; convulsive. 2. Temporary; intermittent; soon exhausted. II. *n.* Medicine for removing spasms. — **spasmod'ical**, *a.* [fish. [From SPIT.]]

**spat** (spat), *n.* Spawn or young of shell.

**spat** (spat), *pa. t.* of SPIT.

**spat** (spat), *i. vt. and vi.* Give a light resounding blow; quarrel lightly. II. *n.* Light blow; dispute.

**spathe** (späth), *n.* Involucre around a spadix. [Gr.]

[to space.]

**spatial** (spä'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining

**spatter** (spät'er), *vt.* Splash out upon; scatter about; sprinkle. [Freq. from SPAT, *pa. t.* of SPIT.]

**spatter-dashes** (spät'er-dash'ez), *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs; gaiters.

**spatula** (spat'ü-la), **spattle** (spat'l), *n.* Broad kind of knife for spreading plasters, paint, etc. — **spat'ulate**, *a.* Shaped like a spatula, as a racket.

**spavin** (spav'in), *n.* Disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, a swelling of the bone. — **spav'ined**, *a.* Affected with spavin. [O. Fr. *espavent*.]

**spawn** (span), *i. n.* 1. Eggs of fish, frogs, shellfish, etc. 2. Seed or mushrooms, etc.; any offspring. II. *vt. and vi.* Produce or deposit, as fishes and frogs do their eggs; bring forth. [Ety. doubtful.] [ovaries of.]

**spay** (spä), *vt.* Destroy or remove the

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oīl, owl, then.

**speak** (spēk), *vt.* and *vi.* [speak'ing; spoke or spake; spo'ken.] Utter words; talk; converse; pronounce; address; express by signs. [A. S. *specan* (for *sprecan*). Ger. *sprechen*.]

**speaker** (spē'kēr), *n.* 1. One who speaks. 2. The person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Representatives; chairman. 3. Collection of pieces for rhetorical exercises.—**speak'er-ship**, *n.*

**speaking-trumpet** (spē'king-trumpet), *n.* Instrument used for intensifying the sound of the voice, so as to convey it a greater distance; megaphone.



Megaphone,  
speaking-trumpet.

**spear** (spēr), *I. n.* 1. Long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a pole pointed with iron. 2. Lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish. 3. Spike of grass, wheat, etc. *II. vt.* Pierce or kill with a spear. [A. S. *spera*.] [with a spear.]

**spearman** (spēr'man), *n.* Man armed

**spear-mint** (spēr'mint), *n.* Species of mint having spear-shaped leaves.

**special** (spesh'āl), *a.* 1. Of a species or sort; particular. 2. Confined to a particular subject.—**spe'cially**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Peculiar; distinctive; exceptional; extraordinary; uncommon; designed for the purpose; specific.

**specialist** (spesh'al-ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to a special subject.

**speciality** (spesh-i-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Special or particular mark of a person or thing. 2. Special occupation or object of attention. [Fr.—L.]

**specialize** (spesh'al-iz), *vt.* State in detail.—**specializa'tion**, *n.*

**specialty** (spesh'al-ti), *n.* 1. Something special. 2. Special contract. 3. That for which a person is distinguished. 4. Special occupation or pursuit. 5. Article to which a dealer pays special attention.

**specie** (spē'shē), *n.* Coin; gold, silver, nickel, copper, etc., used as a circulating medium. [See **SPECIES**.]

**species** (spē'shēz), *n.* Group of individuals having common characteristics,—subordinate to a *genus*. [L. *specio*, look.]

**specific** (spe-sif'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting a species. 2. That specifies; precise. *II. n.* Remedy for a

particular disease.—**specif'ical**, *a.*—**specif'ically**, *adv.* [ate.]

*Syn.* Particular; limited; appropriate.—**specification** (spes-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.*

1. Act of specifying. 2. Statement of particulars. 3. Item specified.

**specify** (spes'i-fi), *vt.* Make special; mention particularly. [Low L. *specifico*—L. *species*, and *facio*, make.]

**specimen** (spes'i-men), *n.* Portion of anything, or one of a number, to show kind and quality of the whole.

*Syn.* Sample; pattern; model.

**specious** (spēs'shus, *a.* That looks well at first sight; showy; plausible.

—**spe'ciously**, *adv.*—**spe'cious-ness**, *n.*

**speck** (spek), *I. n.* 1. Small spot; blemish. 2. Very small particle. *II. vt.* Spot. [A. S. *specca*.]

**speckle** (spek'l), *I. n.* Little speck or spot different in substance or color from its surroundings. *II. vt.* Mark with speckles.

**spectacle** (spek'ta-k'l), *n.* 1. Sight; show; exhibition. 2. *pl.* Glasses to assist the sight.—**spectac'ular**, *a.*

**spectacled**, *a.* Wearing spectacles. [L. *spectaculum*—*specto*, look at.]

**spectator** (spek-tā'tūr), *n.* One who looks on.—**specta'tress**, *fem.*

*Syn.* Looker-on; bystander; eye-witness; beholder; observer.

**specter, spectre** (spek'tēr), *n.* Ghost. [L. *spectrum*, vision.]

**spectral** (spek'tral), *a.* 1. Relating to, or like a specter. 2. Relating to the spectrum.

**spectroscope** (spek'tro-skōp), *n.* Instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition. [SPEC-TRUM, and Gr. *skopeo*, look at.]

**spectrum** (spek'trum), *n.* [*pl.* spec'tra.] 1. Image of something seen, continued after the eyes are closed. 2. Band of light showing colors, or lines and bands, seen when a beam of light from any source (as the sun or an ignited vapor), passes through a prism and is reflected from a diffraction-grating. (See colored plate.) [L.]

**specular** (spek'ū-lar), *a.* Resembling a speculum; having a smooth reflecting surface. [L.]

**speculate** (spek'ū-lāt), *vi.* 1. Look at or into with the mind; consider; theorize. 2. Traffic for profit upon an uncertainty.—**specu'lator**, *n.* [L.—*speculo*—*specio*, look.]

**speculation** (spek'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Mental view; contemplation; mere theory. 2. Buying goods, etc., in expectation of a rise in the market price.

**speculative** (spek'ü-lä-tiv), *a.* 1. Given to speculation or theory; ideal. 2. Pertaining to speculation in business, etc.—**speculatively**, *adv.*

**speculum** (spek'ü-lum), *n.* [*pl.* spec'ula.] 1. Reflector usually made of polished metal. 2. In surgery, instrument for bringing into view parts otherwise hidden. [*L.*=looking-glass.]

**sped** (sprɛd), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SPEED**.

**speech** (spɛch), *n.* 1. That which is spoken; language. 2. Power of speaking. 3. Oration; formal discourse; declaration of thoughts. 4. Mention. [*A. S.* *spæc*, *spræc*. See **SPEAK**.]

**speechless** (spɛch'les), *a.* Destitute, or temporarily deprived, of the power of speech.—**speechlessness**, *n.*

**speed** (spɛd), *1. n.* 1. Quickness; velocity. 2. Success. *II. vt.* [speed'ing; sped.] 1. Move or act quickly. 2. Succeed; fare. *III. vt.* 1. Dispatch quickly. 2. Hasten, as to a conclusion.

**speedometer** (spɛd-om'e-tēr), *n.* Device for indicating speed.

**speedy** (spe'di), *a.* Quick; nimble.—**speedily**, *adv.*—**speediness**, *n.*

**speiss** (spis), *n.* Residue of nickel, arsenic, iron, etc., found in crucibles in which cobalt glass has been melted. [*Ger.* *speisse*, bell metal.]

**spell** (spel), *n.* Set of words supposed to possess magic power. [*A. S.* *spell*, narrative; speech.]

**spell** (spel), *1. vt.* [spel'ing; spelled, or spelt.] 1. Name, write, or print the proper letters of. 2. Temporarily take another's place at work. *II. vi.* Form words with the proper letters. *III. n.* 1. Turn at work. 2. Short period. [*O. Ger.* *spellon*, do by turns. Cf. *Ger.* *spielen*, play.]

**spellbinder** (spel'bin-dēr), *n.* Magician; one who charms, esp. by speech.

**spellbound** (spel'boʊnd), *a.* Enchanted; under magic influence.

**spelling** (spel'ing), *n.* 1. Act of spelling or naming the letters of words. 2. Orthography.—**spelling-bee**, *n.* Competition in spelling.—**spelling-book**, *n.* Book for teaching to spell.

**spelt** (spelt), *n.* Kind of grain; also called German wheat. [*A. S.*—*L.* *spelta*.] [*TER.*]

**spelter** (spel'tēr), *n.* Zinc. [See **PEW**.]  
**spencer** (spen'sēr), *n.* Short jacket worn by men or women. [Named after a Lord *Spencer*.]

**spencer** (spen'sēr), *n.* Fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts. [Named after the inventor.]

**Spencerian** (spen-sēr'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the English philosopher *Herbert Spencer*, or to his philosophy.

**spend** (spend), *1. vt.* [spend'ing; spent.] 1. Expend or weigh out. 2. Give for any purpose. 3. Consume; waste. 4. Pass, as time. *II. vi.* 1. Make expenses. 2. Vanish; be dissipated.—**spender**, *n.* [*A. S.* *aspendan*—*L.* *expendo*.] [*IGAL.*]

**spendthrift** (spend'thrift), *n.* Prodigal.—**spent** (spent), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SPEND**.

**sperm** (spɛrm), **spermaceti** (spɛr-ma-sē'ti or -se'ti), *n.* Waxy matter from the head of the sperm-whale. [*L.* *sperma*, seed, and *cetus*, whale.]

**spermatic** (spɛr-mat'ik), **spermat'ical**, *a.* Seminal. [the sperm-whale, sperm-oil (spɛrm-oil), *n.* Oil from sperm-whale (spɛrm'hwāl), *n.* Species of whale from which sperm or spermaceti is obtained.]

**spew**, **spue** (spū), *vt.* and *vi.* Vomit; eject with loathing. [*A. S.* *spīwan*.]

**sphere** (sfɛr), *n.* 1. Ball; globe; orb. 2. Circuit of motion; field of influence, action or duty; province. 3. Rank; social position.—**spher'al**, *a.* [*Gr.* *sphaira*.]

**spheric** (sfɛr'ik), **spher'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a sphere.—**spher'ically**, *adv.*

**sphericity** (sfɛr-is'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

**spheroid** (sfɛr'oid), *n.* Body or figure having the form of a sphere, but not quite round.—**spheroid'al**, *a.*

**spherule** (sfɛr'ul), *n.* Little sphere; globule.

**sphincter** (sfɪŋk'tēr), *n.* Muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds. [*Gr.*—*sphingo*, bind tight.]

**sphinx** (sfɪŋks), *n.* 1. Monster with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness. 2. Enigmatical person. [*Gr.*]

**spice** (spis), *1. n.* 1. Aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food. 2. Small quantity. 3. That which gives piquancy. *II. vt.* Season with spice. [*O. Fr.* *espice*—*L.* *species*, special kind.]

**spick and span new**. As new as a spike (nail) just made and a chip (Cf. *Ger.* *spahn*) just split.

**spicula** (spik'ü-lä), *n.* [*pl.* spiculæ (spik'ü-lē).] Small spike found in plants; dart. (See cut p. 554.) [*L.*]

**spicy** (spɪ'si), *a.* 1. Abounding with, or producing, spices. 2. Fragrant; pungent. 3. Pointed; racy.—**spic'ily**, *adv.*—**spic'iness**, *n.*

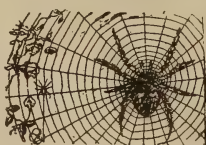


Grecian sphinx.



**spider** (spī'dēr), *n.* Small apterous invertebrate animal remarkable for spinning webs to take its prey. [Dan. *spīnder*.]

**spigot** (spig-ut), *n.* Peg or plug for stopping a small hole in a cask; plug of a faucet. [Gael. *spiocaid*.]



Spider.

**spike** (spīk). I. *n.* 1. Large nail. 2. Ear of grain. 3. Cluster of flowers, sessile or issuing directly from an undivided axis. II. *vt.* Set or plug with spikes. [L. *spica*, *spicus*, sharp point.]

**spikelet** (spīk'let), *n.* Little spike.

**spikenard** (spīk'närd), *n.* 1. Highly aromatic oil obtained from an Indian plant, the *Nardus*, with spike-shaped blossoms. 2. The plant itself. 3. Name given to various fragrant essential oils. [L. *spica nardi*.]

**spiky** (spī'ki), *a.* 1. Furnished with spikes. 2. Having a sharp point.

**spile** (spīl), *n.* 1. Spout, trough. 2. Peg used to stop a hole; spigot. [Dut. *spijl*.]

**spill** (spīl). I. *vt.* [spīl'ing; spilled or spilt.] 1. Allow to run out of a vessel. 2. Shed, as blood. 3. Waste. II. *vi.* 1. Be shed. 2. Be allowed to fall; be wasted. — **spiller**, *n.* [A. S. *spillan*, destroy.]

**spill** (spīl). *n.* 1. Small peg or pin to stop a hole; spile. 2. Strip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp. [Dut. *spil*. Ger. *spille*.]

**spin** (spīn). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [spīn'ing; spun.] 1. Draw out and twist into threads. 2. Draw out a thread as spiders do. 3. Draw out tediously. 4. Whirl rapidly. II. *n.* Short run. — **spin'ner**, *n.* [A. S. *spinnan*.]

**spinach**, **spinage** (spīn'aj), *n.* Herb used as a vegetable. [O. Fr. *espinache* — Ar. *isfanaj*.] [backbone.]

**spinal** (spīnal), *a.* Pertaining to the

**spindle** (spīn'dl), *n.* 1. Pin from which the thread is spun or twisted. 2. Pin on which anything turns. 3. Fusee of a watch. [A. S. *spīnl*.]

**spine** (spīn), *n.* 1. Thorn. 2. Thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes. 3. Backbone of an animal. [O. Fr. *espine* — L. *spina*, thorn.]

**spinnet** (spīn'et or spīn-et'), *n.* Old-fashioned keyed instrument like the harpsichord. [It. *spinetta*, dim. of *spina* — L. *spina*, thorn, so called from the pointed quills used in playing on it.)

**spinning** (spīn'ing), *a.* Used in spinning. [a. Full of spines; thorny.]

**spinose** (spī'nōs), **spinous** (spī'nus), **spinster** (spīn'stēr), *n.* Elderly unmarried woman. [Lit. woman who spins.]

**spiny** (spī'ni), *a.* Full of spines; thorny; troublesome. — **spī'niness**, *n.*

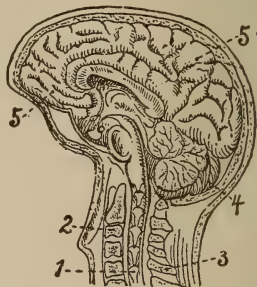
**spiracle** (spīr'a-k'l), *n.* 1. Breathing-hole, as of the whale. 2. Minute passage. [L. *spiraculum* — *spiro*, breathe.]

**spiral** (spī'ral). I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a spire. 2. Winding like the thread of a screw. II. *n.* Spiral line; curve which continually recedes from a center about which it revolves; screw. — **spīrally**, *adv.*

**spire** (spīr), *n.* 1. Winding line like the threads of a screw; curl; wreath. 2. Tapering body; steeple. [L. *spira*.]

**spirit** (spīr'it). I. *n.* 1. Vital force; soul. 2. Disembodied soul; ghost; sprite. 3. Mental disposition; enthusiasm; ardor. 4. Real meaning; intention. 5. Very lively person. 6. Person. 7. Intellectual and moral condition. 8. Any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as alcohol, brandy, etc. — *The Spirit*, the Holy Spirit, third person in the Trinity. II. *vt.* Take away suddenly or secretly. [L. *spiritus*, breath.]

*Syn.* Life; essence; apparition; spectre; energy; morale; enterprise.

UPPER PART OF SPINAL CORD AND BRAIN.  
SECTIONAL VIEW.

1. Spinal cord. 2. One of the cervical vertebrae. 3. One of the neural spines. 4. Lower brain or cerebellum. 5. Cerebrum.

**spirited** (spīr'it-ed), *a.* Full of spirit, life, or fire; animated. — **spīr'itedly**, *adv.* — **spīr'itiveness**, *n.*

**spiritism** (spīr'it-izm), *n.* See under SPIRITUALISM.

**spiritless** (spir'it-less), *a.* Without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage; dejected; dead.—**spiritlessly**, *n.*

**spiritual** (spir'it-u-ál), *a.* 1. Consisting of spirit; having the nature of a spirit; not material. 2. Pertaining to the soul; holy; divine; not carnal. 3. Relating to the church; not lay or temporal.—**spiritually**, *adv.*

**spiritualism** (spir'it-u-ál-izm), *n.* 1. Philosophical doctrine that nothing is real but soul or spirit. 2. Doctrine that spirit has real existence apart from matter. 3. Belief that certain peculiar phenomena (as rapping, table-turning, etc.) are directly due to the influence of departed spirits, invoked by a "medium."

**spiritualist** (spir'it-u-ál-ist), *n.* Adherer of spiritualism.

**spirituality** (spir'it-u-ál-i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being spiritual. 2. State of a mind turned to holy things only. 3. Something pertaining to the church or spiritual matters. [spiritual.

**spiritualize** (spir'it-u-ál-iz), *vt.* Make

**spirituous** (spir'it-u-s), *a.* 1. Possessing the qualities of spirit. 2. Containing alcohol; intoxicating.

**spirit** (spért). Same as SPURT.

**spiry** (spir'i), *a.* 1. Of a spiral form; wreathed. 2. Tapering like a spire or a pyramid. 3. Abounding in spires.

**spit** (spít). *I. n.* 1. Iron rod on which meat is roasted. 2. Long, narrow peninsula. *II. vt.* [spit'ting; spit'ted.] Pierce with a spit. [A. S. *spitu*.]

**spit** (spít). *I. vt.* [spit'ting; spit, spat; spit.] Throw out from the mouth; eject with violence. [A. S. *spittan*, spit.]

**spite** (spít). *I. n.* Active ill-will or hatred. *II. vt.* Vex; thwart.—*In spite of, spite of*, notwithstanding. [Short for DESPITE.]

*Syn.* Malice; malevolence; rancor; pique; grudge; animosity; malignity.

**spiteful** (spít'fúl), *a.* Desirous to vex or injure; malignant.—**spitefully**, *adv.*—**spitefulness**, *n.*

**spittle** (spít'l), *n.* Moist matter thrown from the mouth; saliva.

**spittoon** (spít-tôn'), *n.* Vessel for receiving spittle; cuspidor.

**spitzdog** (spítz'dog), *n.* Breed of dog with long hair, mostly pure white, erect ears, and pointed nose. [Ger. *spitz*.]

**splash** (splash). *I. vt.* Spatter with water or mud. *II. vi.* Dash about water or any liquid. *III. n.* 1. Water or mud thrown on anything. 2. Noise of splashing. [Imitative like FLASH.]

**splashy** (splash'i), *adv.* Wet and muddy; full of dirty water.

**splay** (splā). *I. vi.* 1. In arch. Slope, slant. 2. Dislocate, as the shoulder-bone. *II. a.* Spread out, as in *splay-foot*. [Abb. of DISPLAY.]

**spleen** (splén), *n.* 1. Spongy body near the large extremity of the stomach; milt. 2. Ill-humor; melancholy. [L.—Gr. *splen*.] [L.]

**splendid** (splen'dent), *a.* Shining. **splendid** (splen'did), *a.* Possessing splendor.—**splen'didly**, *adv.* [L. *splendidus*—*splendeo*, shine.]

*Syn.* Shining; bright; magnificent; showy; sumptuous; famous; illustrious. [magnificence; glory.

**splendor** (splen'dür), *n.* Brilliance;

**splenetic** (splen-et'ik or splen'e-tik). *I. a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; melancholy. *II. n.* Splenetic person.—**splenetically**, *adv.* [spleen

**splenic** (splen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the **splenitis** (splen-i'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

**splice** (splis). *I. vt.* Unite two ends of a rope, or the ends of two pieces of rope, timber, etc., so as to make one continuous piece. *II. n.* 1. Act of splicing. 2. Joint made by splicing. [Form of SPLIT.]

**splint** (splint). *I. n.* 1. Small piece of wood split off. 2. In *med.* Thin piece of wood, etc., for confining a broken or injured limb. 3. Hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse. *II. vt.* Confine with splints. [From SPLIT.]

**splinter** (splin'tér). *I. n.* Thin, sharp piece of wood or other substance split off. *II. vt. and vi.* Cut or break into splinters.

**splintery** (splin'tér-i), *a.* 1. Made of or like splinters. 2. Apt to splinter.

**split** (split). *I. vt. and vi.* [split'ting; split.] 1. Cleave lengthwise. 2. Tear asunder violently. 3. Divide; throw into discord. *II. n.* 1. Break; division; schism. 2. Crack; rent lengthwise. 3. Piece or portion split off; half. [Ger. *splitter*.]

**splurge** (splürj). *I. n.* Boisterous or ostentatious demonstration or effort. *II. vi.* Make an ostentatious display.

**splutter** (splut'tér). Same as SPUTTER.

**spoil** (spoil). *I. vt.* 1. Take by force. 2. Plunder. 3. Make unfit for use; corrupt; ruin. *II. vi.* 1. Practice robbery. 2. Become unfit for use; decay. *III. n.* 1. That which is taken by force; plunder; esp. in U. S., public office or other unjust preferment as reward for partisan service. 2. Pillage; robbery. 3. Waste. [O. Fr. *despoiller*—L. *despoliare*—*spoliū*, booty.]

**spoke** (spök), *pa. t.* of SPEAK.

**spoke** (spök), *n.* One of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel. [A. S. *spaca*, Ger. *speiche*.]

**spoken** (spök'n) *pa. p.* of SPEAK.

**spokeshave** (spök'shäv), *n.* Plane for dressing the spokes of wheels.

**spokesman** (spöks'män), *n.* One who speaks for another, or others.

**spoliate** (spö'li-ät), *vt.* and *vi.* Rob; plunder, pillage.—**spoliation**, *n.* [L.]

**spondaic** (spon-dä'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of spondees.

**spondee** (spon'dē), *n.* Foot of two long syllables. [Gr. *spondeios*.]

**sponge** (spunj), *I. n.* 1. Porous framework of an animal, found attached to rocks, etc., under water, remarkable for its power of sucking up water. 2. An instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. 3. Heel of a horse's shoe. 4. Anything like a sponge, as bread-dough before kneading, etc., 5. One who lives upon others; parasite. *II. vt.* 1. Wipe with a sponge. 2. Wipe out with a sponge; destroy. *III. vi.* 1. Suck in, as a sponge. 2. Make a living by mean tricks, or as a parasite. [Gr.—root of FUNGUS.]

**spongecake** (spunj'kāk), *n.* Very light cake.

**sponge-spicule** (spunj'-spik-ül), *n.* Chalky or siliceous little spike or needle, as found in sponges.



Sponge-spicules.

**spongy** (spunj'),

*a.* Soft and porous; wet and soft; capable of imbibing fluids.—**sponginess**, *n.*

**sponsal** (spon'sal), *a.* Pertaining to a betrothal, a marriage, or a spouse. [L.—*sponsus*, betrothal.]

**sponson** (spon'sun), *n.* Curved projection from the hull of a warship, for admitting of a gun to be trained fore or aft. [Etymology doubtful.]

**sponsor** (spon'sür), *n.* One who promises solemnly for another; surety; god-father or god-mother.—**sponsorship**, *n.* [L.—*spondeo*, promise.]

**sponsorial** (spon-sö'ri-äl), *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor, or sponsorship.

**spontaneity** (spon-ta-nē'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being spontaneous.

**spontaneous** (spon-tā'ne-us), *a.* 1. Voluntary; acting by its own impulse or natural law. 2. Produced of itself or without interference.—**sponta-**

**neously**, *adv.* [L.—*sponte*, of one's own accord.]

**spool** (spöl), *I. n.* Hollow cylinder for winding yarn upon. *II. vt.* Wind on spools. [Low Ger.]

**spoon** (spön), *I. n.* Instrument for supping liquids. *II. vt.* Be spoony; court in a silly manner. [A. S. *spōn*. Ger. *span*, chip.]

**spoon-bill** (spön'-bil), *n.* Bird of the genus *Platalea* belonging to the heron family. [From the shape of the bill.]

**spooney**, **spoony** (spö'ni), *a.* Silly; weakly affectionate.

**spoor** (spör), *n.* Track or trail of an animal, esp. when hunted as game. [Dut.]

**sporadic** (spö-rad'ik), *a.* Scattered; occurring singly. [Gr.—*speiro*, sow.]

**spore** (spör), *n.* 1. Minute grain which serves as a seed in flowerless plants like the fern. 2. Germ; source of being. [Gr. *sporos*, a sowing, seed—*speiro*, sow.]

**sporran** (spor'an), *n.* Ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Scotch Highlanders. [Gael. *sporan*.]

**sport** (spört), *I. vi.* 1. Play; frolic; jest. 2. Practice field diversions or betting. 3. Trifle. *II. vt.* 1. Amuse. 2. Represent playfully. 3. Exhibit; wear. *III. n.* 1. That which amuses or makes merry. 2. Contemptuous mirth; derision. 3. Anything for playing with; toy; idle jingle. 4. Field diversion, as hunting, etc. 5. Sporting man; gambler.—*Make sport of*, deride; mock at. [Short for DISPORT.]

*Syn.* Frank; mirth; gamboling; recreation; hilarity; jollity; merriment.

**sportive** (spör'tiv), *a.* Inclined to sport; playful; merry.—**sportively**, *adv.*—**sportiveness**, *n.*

**sportsman** (spörts'män), *n.* One who practices, or one skilled in, field sports.—**sportsmanship**, *n.*

**spot** (spot), *I. n.* 1. Mark made by wet matter; blot; discolored place; small part of a different color. 2. Small extent of space; particular place. 3. Stain on character or reputation. *II. vt.* [spot'ting; spot'ted.] 1. Mark with drops of wet; stain; discolor. 2. Taint; tarnish, as reputation. 3. Detect in the act. *III. vi.* Be liable to become spotted. [Prob. from root of SPIT.]

**spotless** (spot'les), *a.* Without a spot; untainted; pure.—**spotlessly**, *adv.*—**spotlessness**, *n.*

**spotter** (spot'ēr), *n.* One who spots, or detects persons in the act of committing offenses.

**spousal** (spow'zal), *a.* Pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial.



**spouse** (spowz), *n.* Husband or wife. [O. Fr. *espous*, Fr. *époux*, fem. *épouse*, —L. *spondeo*, promise.]

**spout** (spowt), *i. vt.* Throw out as from a pipe. *II. vt.* 1. Issue with violence, as from a pipe. 2. Speak grandiloquently. *III. n.* 1. Projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues. 2. Pipe for conducting a liquid. [Dut. *spuiten*. From root of *SPIR*.]

**sprain** (sprän), *i. vt.* Overstrain the muscles of a joint. *II. n.* Excessive straining of the muscles of a joint. [O. Fr. *espreindre* — L. *exprimere*.]

**sprang**, *pa. t.* of *SPRING*.

**sprat** (sprat), *n.* Sea-fish like the hering, but much smaller. [Ger. *sprotte*.]

**srawl** (spral), *vt. and vi.* 1. Toss or kick about the limbs. 2. Stretch the body carelessly when lying. 3. Straggle; spread ungracefully.—**srawl'er**, *n.* [Dan. *sprælle*.]

**spray** (sprä), *i. n.* 1. Small particles of water driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, etc. 2. Any liquid sprayed or dispersed in small particles. 3. Atomizer. *II. vt. and vi.* Scatter liquid in form of minute drops; moisten with spray. [A. S. *spregan*, pour.] [Doublet *SPRIG*.]

**spray** (sprä), *n.* Small shoot of a tree.

**spread** (spred), *i. vt. and vi.* [spread'ing; spread.] 1. Scatter abroad or in all directions. 2. Stretch; extend. 3. Circulate, as news. 4. Diffuse; propagate; strew. 5. Set with provisions, as a table. *II. n.* 1. Extent; compass; expansion of parts. 2. Cloth used as a cover. [A. S. *spraedan*. Ger. *spretten*.]

**spree** (sprê), *n.* 1. Merry frolic. 2. Drunken frolic. [Icel. *sprækr*, lively.]

**spring** (sprig), *i. n.* 1. Small shoot or twig. 2. Youth; boy. *II. vt.* [spring'ing; springed.] Embroider with representations of twigs. [A. S. *sprec*.]

**sprightly** (sprit'li), *a.* Full of life; lively; brisk. — **spright'liness**, *n.* [From *spright*, a corr. of *SPIRIT*.]

*Syn.* Vivacious; gay; brisk; animated; spirited; vigorous; sprightlike.

**spring** (spring), *i. vt.* [spring'ing; sprang or sprung; sprung.] 1. Bound; leap; rush hastily. 2. Move suddenly by elastic force. 3. Start up suddenly; break forth to appear; issue; come into existence. 4. Bend; warp. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to spring up; start. 2. Produce quickly; contrive as a surprise. 3. Explode as a mine; open, as a leak; crack, as a mast. *III. n.* 1. Leap. 2. Flying back with elastic force. 3. Elastic power. 4. Elastic body. 5. Any active power; cause; origin; source. 6. Outflow of water from the

earth. 7. Time when plants begin to spring up and grow; vernal season; the first of the four seasons of the year. [A. S. *springan*.]

**springbok** (spring'-bok), *n.* Sort of South African gazel, larger than a roebuck. [Dut.]

**springe** (spring'), *i. n.* Snare with a spring-noose; gin. *II. vt.* Catch in a springe.

**springer** (spring'er), *n.* Kind of dog allied to the spaniel, useful for springing or flushing game in copses.

**spring-tide** (spring'-tid), *n.* 1. Tide which rises higher than ordinary tides, after new and full moon. 2. Season of spring.

**springy** (spring'i), *a.* 1. Elastic; nimble. 2. Abounding with springs or fountains. — **spring'iness**, *n.*

**sprinkle** (spring'kl), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Scatter in small drops or particles. 2. Scatter on. 3. Baptize with a few drops of water; purify. 4. Rain in scattering drops.—**sprink'ling**, *n.* Small quantity sprinkled.—**sprink'ler**, *n.* [A. S. *spregan*, the causative of *SPRING*.]

**sprint** (sprint), *i. vt.* Run fast. *II. 'n.* Fast run.—**sprinter**, *n.* Foot race runner.

**sprit** (sprit), *n.* Spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail. [A. S. *spreot*, pole.]

**sprite** (sprit), *n.* Elf; fairy; goblin; spirit; ghost. [A corr. of *SPIRIT*.]

**sprocket** (sprök'et), *n.* Projection on a wheel, capstan, etc., for engaging a chain.—**sprocket-wheel**, *n.* Wheel having sprockets.

**sprout** (sprowt), *i. n.* 1. Young shoot.

2. *pl.* Young shoots from old cabbages. *II. vt. and vi.* Begin to grow; push out new shoots; cause to sprout. [A. S. *spreotan*. Ger. *sproessen*.]

**spruce** (sprös), *i. c.* Neat; smart; dandified; smug. *II. vt.* Trim or dress with affected or finical neatness; prink. — **spruce'ly**, *adv.* — **spruce'ness**, *n.* [From *spruce* leather, a fine leather of *Prussia*.] *Syn.* Smart; jaunty; foppish; finical.

**spruce** (sprös), **spruce-fir** (sprös'-fēr), *n.* Name of several species of coniferous trees. [Ger. *sprosse*, sprout.]



Springbok.



Norway Spruce.

**spruce-beer** (sprös'-bēr), *n.* Fermented liquor made from the sprouts of the spruce-fir.

**sprung**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SPRING**.

**spry** (sprī), *a.* Nimble; active. [Sw. *sprygg*.]

**spud** (spud), *n.* Narrow spade with a short handle. [From the root of

**spue**. Same as **SPEW**. [SPADE.]

**spume** (spūm), *1. n.* Scum thrown up by liquids; foam. *II. vi.* Throw up scum; foam. — **spumous**, **spummy** (spū'mi), *a.* [L. *spuma*—*spuo*.]

**spun**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SPIN**.

**spun-gold** (spun'-göld), *n.* Flattened gold, or gilded silver-wire, wound on a thread of yellow silk.

**spunk** (spungk), *n. 1.* Touchwood; tinder; punk. *2.* Quick, ardent temper; mettle; spirit; pluck. [Gael. *spong*—L. *spongia*, sponge.]

**spunkie** (spung'ki), *n. 1.* Small flame or fiery spark. *2.* Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp. *3.* Person of irritable temper. [Scotch.]

**spunky** (spung'ki), *a. 1.* Spirited; fiery; plucky. *2.* Irritable; touchy.

**spun-silver** (spun-sil'-vēr), *n.* Flattened silver wire wound round a thread of coarse silk.

**spur** (spūr), *1. n. 1.* Instrument on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goading the horse. *2.* That which goads or instigates; incitement; stimulus. *3.* Something projecting. *4.* Hard projection on a cock's leg. *5.* Small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range. *II. vt.* [spurring; spurred.] *1.* Urge on with spurs; urge onward; impel. *2.* Put spurs on. *III. vi.* Press forward; travel in great haste. [A. S. *spura*.]

**spurge** (spūrj), *n.* Class of acrid plants with a milky juice used for taking off warts. [O. Fr. *espurge*—L. *expurgare*.]

**spurious** (spū'ri-us), *a.* Not genuine; false. — **spuriously**, *adv.* — **spuriousness**, *n.* [L. *spurius*.]

*Syn.* Counterfeit; fictitious; forged.

**spurn** (spūrn), *vt.* Drive away as with the foot; kick; reject with disdain. [A. S. *spurnan*—root of **SPUR**.]

**spurt** (spūrt), *1. vt.* and *vi.* Spout or gush out in a sudden stream, as water. *II. n. 1.* Sudden or violent gush of a liquid jet. *2.* Sudden and short effort. [A. S. *spryttan*. Ger. *spritzen*.]

**sputter** (spu'tēr), *1. vi. 1.* Spit in small drops, as in rapid speaking. *2.* Speak rapidly and indistinctly. *II. vt. 1.* Throw out with haste and noise. *2.* Utter hastily and indis-

tinctly. *III. n.* Act of sputtering; noise made by sputtering. [Akin to **SPLUTTER**.]

**sputum** (spū'tum), *n.* Spit. [L.]

**spy** (spī), *n. 1.* One sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, etc. *2.* One who keeps a watch on others. *3.* One who secretly conveys information. *II. vt.* and *vi. 1.* See; discover, generally at a distance. *2.* Discover by close search; inspect secretly. [O. Fr. *espie*—L. *specio*, look.] [*scope*.]

**spyglass** (spī'glās), *n.* Small telescope. **squab** (skwob), *a. 1.* Short and stout; plump; bulky. *2.* Unfedged; unfeathered, as a squab pigeon. — *Philadelphia squab*, young pigeon.

**squabbish** (skwob'ish), **squabby** (skwob'i), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

**squabble** (skwob'l), *1. vt.* Dispute noisily; wrangle. *II. n.* Noisy, petty quarrel; brawl. — **squab'bler**, *n.* [Sw. *skvabbel*. Low Ger. *kabbeln*, quarrel.]

**squad** (skwod), *n. 1.* Small body of men assembled for drill. *2.* Any small body of persons. [See **SQUADRON**.]

**squadron** (skwod'rūn), *n. 1.* Body of cavalry, consisting of two troops. *2.* Section of a fleet, commanded by a flag-officer. [Orig. a square of troops. Fr. *escadron*. See **SQUARE**.]

**squalid** (skwol'id), *a.* Filthy; foul; extremely dirty. — **squalidly**, *adv.* — **squalidness**, *n.* [L. *squalidus*.]

**squall** (skwəl), *1. vt.* Cry out violently. *II. n. 1.* Loud cry or scream. *2.* Violent gust of wind. [Icel. *squala*, shriek.]

**squally** (skwəl'i), *a.* Gusty. **squalor** (skwol'ūr or skwāl'ūr), *n.* Filthiness; foulness.

**squander** (skwon'dēr), *vt.* Spend lavishly, wastefully. — **squanderer**, *n.* *Syn.* Waste; dissipate; scatter.

**square** (skwār), *1. a. 1.* Having four equal sides and angles. *2.* Forming a right angle. *3.* Having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines. *4.* Fair; just; honest. *5.* Exactly suitable; fitting. *6.* Leaving no balance; even. *7.* Substantial, as a square meal. *8.* At right angles with a vessel's keel. *II. n. 1.* That which is square; square figure. *2.* Four-sided space inclosed by or covered with houses. *3.* Square body of troops. *4.* Length of the side of any figure squared. *5.* Instrument for measuring right angles. *6.* Product of a quantity multiplied by itself. *III. vt. 1.* Form like a square; form with four equal sides and angles. *2.* Multiply by itself. *3.* Place at right angles with the keel. *4.* Adjust; settle; balance.

—**square'ness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *esquarre* —L. *esquadrare*, make square, — *quadrus*—*quattuor*, four.]

**squash** (skwosh). I. *vt.* Beat or press into pulp; crush flat. II. *n.* 1. Sudden fall or shock of soft bodies. 2. Anything soft and easily crushed; anything soft or unripe. [O. Fr. *escachier* —L. *excoactare*, force.]

**squash** (skwosh). *n.* Plant of the genus *Cucurbita*, and its fruit, cultivated as an article of food. — **squash'-bug**, *n.* Ill-smelling insect destructive to squash and pumpkin plants. [American Indian *askutasquash*.]

**squat** (skwot), *vt.* [squat'ting; squat'ted. 1. Sit down upon the hams or heels; cower, as an animal. 2. Settle on public or new land without title. — **squat'ter**, *n.* 1. In U. S., settler on new land without title. 2. In Australia, one who leases pasture land from the government. [O. Fr. *esquatir*.]

**squaw** (skwā), *n.* American Indian woman, or wife.

**squawk** (skwak). I. *vi.* Utter a harsh outcry, as a frightened duck. II. *n.* Squall or harsh outcry. [Imitative.]

**squeak** (skwēk). I. *vt.* Utter a shrill and usually short cry. II. *n.* Sudden, shrill cry. [Imitative.]

**squeal** (skwel), *vi.* 1. Utter a shrill and prolonged sound. 2. Turn informer; peach. [Imitative.]

**squeamish** (skwē'mish), *a.* 1. Sickish at the stomach. 2. Easily disgusted or offended; over-nice in questions of propriety; finical; fastidious. — **squea'mishly**, *adv.* — **squea'mish-ness**, *n.* [O. Eng. *swemig*, dizzy.]

*Syn.* Dainty; qumlish; straitlaced; scrupulous; particular.

**squeeze** (skwēz). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Crush or press between two bodies. 2. Embrace closely. 3. Force or pass through a small hole; cause to pass. II. *n.* Act of squeezing; grasp; hug. [A. S. *cwisan*. Ger. *quetschen*.]

**squelch** (skwelch), *vt.* Crush; subdue; suppress.

**squib** (skwib), *n.* 1. Fizzling fire-cracker. 2. Short satirical writing. [M. E. *squippen*, dart, dash.]

**squid** (skwid), *n.* 1. Cuttlefish. 2. Artificial bait or weighted hook used in angling.

**squiggee** (skwil'jē), *n.* Instrument edged with India rubber or leather for scraping water from the deck of a ship; squeegee.

**squill** (skwil), *n.* Genus of plants allied to the lily, an African species of which is used in medicine. [Fr. —Gr. *skilla*.]

**squill** (skwil), *n.* 1. Kind of shrimp. 2. Mantis. [L.]

**squint** (skwint). I. *a.* Looking obliquely; distorted. II. *vt.* 1. Look obliquely. 2. Have the vision distorted. III. *vi.* Cause to squint. IV. *n.* 1. Non-coincidence of the optical axes. 2. Distortion of vision.

**squire** (skwir), *n.* Short for **ESQUIRE**. **squirm** (skwērm). I. *vi.* Wriggle; writhe. II. *n.* Wriggling or writhing motion.

**squirrel** (skwēr'el), *n.* Nimble rodent animal with a bushy tail. [O. Fr. *esquirrel* (Fr. *écureuil*) — Gr. *skiouros*—*skia*, shade, and *oura*, tail.]

**squirt** (skwērt). I. *vt.* Throw water in a stream from a narrow opening. II. *n.* 1. Small instrument for squirting. 2. Small, quick stream. [Low Ger. *swirljen*.]

**stab** (stab). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [stab'bing; stabbed.] Wound with a pointed weapon. II. *n.* Thrust with a pointed weapon; treacherous injury. [Gael. *stob*, pointed stick. See **STAFF**.]

**stability** (sta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Firmness; steadiness; immovability. [F.—L.]

**stable** (stā'bl), *a.* Firmly established; not easily overthrown. — **stab'ly**, *adv.* — **stab'leness**, *n.* [L. *stabilis*—*sto*, stand.]

*Syn.* Fixed; firm; steady; steadfast; constant; durable; permanent.

**stable** (stā'bl). I. *n.* Building for horses and cattle. II. *vt.* Put or keep in a stable. III. *vi.* Dwell in a stable. [O. Fr. *estable*, (Fr. *étable*) — L. *stabulum*—*sto*, stand.]

**stabling** (stā'bling), *n.* 1. Act of putting into a stable. 2. Accommodation for horses and cattle.

**staccato** (stak-kā'tō), *a.* In *mus.* Giving a clear distinct sound to each note. [It. *staccare*, for *distaccare*, separate.]

**stack** (stak). I. *n.* Large pile of hay, grain in the sheaf, etc. 2. Number of chimneys standing together. 3. Single tall chimney; smoke-stack. II. *vt.* Pile up in a stack. [Dan. *stak*.]

**stadium** (stā'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* sta'dia.] Greek measure of 125 paces, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English. 2. Greek course for foot-races. 3. Stage or period of a disease. [Gr. *stadion*.]

**staff** (stāf), *n.* [*pl.* stāfs or staves.] 1. Stick carried for support or defence; a prop. 2. Long piece of wood; pole;



Squirrel.



flagstaff. 3. Long handle of an instrument. 4. Stick or ensign of authority. 5. [*pl.* staffs.] The five lines and spaces for music; stanza. 6. Establishment of general officers aiding the commander in chief; any similar establishment, as the editors of a newspaper, teachers of a school etc. [*A. S. stef. Ger. stab.*]

**stag** (stag), *n.* Male deer. — **stag-beetle**, *n.* Beetle the male of which has mandibles like stag's horns. — **stag-party**, *n.* Party attended by men only. [*Collog.*] [*Icel. steggr, male animal, — stig, mount.*]

**stage** (stāj). I. *n.* 1. Elevated platform, esp. in a theater. 2. Theater; theatrical representations. 3. Any place of exhibition or performance. 4. Place of rest on a journey or road. 5. Distance between places. 6. Stage coach. II. *vt.* 1. Exhibit on a stage. 2. Put on the stage. [*O. Fr. estage, Fr. étage, story of a house.*]

**stagecoach** (stāj'kōch), *n.* Coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage. [*on the stage.*]

**stage-player** (stāj'plā-ēr), *n.* Player

**stager** (stāj'ēr), *n.* 1. Player. 2. One who has lived long; man of experience. (Often used with *old*.)

**stagger** (stag'ēr). I. *vi.* 1. Reel from side to side. 2. Begin to give way. 3. Begin to doubt; hesitate. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to reel. 2. Cause to doubt or hesitate. 3. Shock. [*Icel. stakra, totter.*]

**staggers** (stag'ēr-z), *n.* Disease of horses, causing them to reel and fall suddenly.

**staghound** (stag'hownd), *n.* Hound used in hunting the stag or deer.

**staging** (stāj'ing), *n.* Scaffold for workmen in building.

**stagnant** (stag'nant), *a.* 1. Not flowing; motionless; dull. 2. Impure from being motionless. — **stagnantly**, *adv.* [*L. stagnans. See STAGNATE.*]

*Syn.* Inert; sluggish; torpid.

**stagnate** (stag'nāt), *vi.* Cease to flow; become dull or motionless. — **stagnation**, *n.* [*L. stagnum, pool.*]

**staid** (stād), *a.* Steady; sober; grave. — **staidly**, *adv.* — **staidness**, *n.* [*From STAY.*]

**staid, stayed** (stād), *pa. t. and pa. p.*

**stain** (stān). I. *vt.* 1. Tinge; color; dye; esp. a solid, as wood, glass, etc. 2. Discolor; spot; tarnish. 3. Mark with guilt or infamy; bring reproach on. II. *n.* 1. Discoloration; spot. 2. Taint of guilt; cause of reproach; shame. [*Short for DISTAIN.*]

*Syn.* Paint; soil; sully; disgrace.

**stainless** (stān'les), *a.* Without, or free from, stain.

**stair** (stār), *n.* 1. One step for ascending to a higher level. 2. Series of such steps. 3. *pl.* Flight of steps. — **stair-case, stairway**, *ns.* Flight of stairs with balusters, etc. [*A. S. stæger — stigan, ascend. Ger. steigen.*]

**stake** (stāk). I. *n.* 1. Strong stick or post, pointed at one end. 2. Post to which an animal is tied, or to which a martyr was tied to be burned. 3. Martyrdom. 4. Anything pledged in a wager. II. *vt.* 1. Fasten, or pierce with a stake. 2. Mark the bounds of with stakes. 3. Wager; hazard. [*A. S. staca.*]

**stalactite** (stā-lak'tik),

**stalactitic**, (stā-lak-ti'tik), *a.* Having the form or properties of a stalactite.

**stalactite** (stā-lak'tit), *n.* Cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle, in a cavern, formed by the dripping of water containing carbonate of lime. [*Gr. stalazo, drip.*]

**stalagmite** (stā-lag'mit), *n.* Cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern, formed by the dripping of water from the roof. — **stalagmitic**, *a.* [*Gr. — stalazo, drip.*]

**stale** (stāl), *a.* 1. Tainted; vapid or tasteless from age; no longer fresh; trite. 2. Not new. 3. Worn out by age; decayed. — **staleness**, *n.* [*Etymology doubtful.*]

**stalk** (stāk), *n.* 1. Stem of a plant. 2. Stem on which a flower or fruit grows. 3. Stem of a quill. 4. Slender shaft or handle. [*An extension of A. S. stel. Icel. stilkur. Ger. stiel.*]

**stalk** (stāk). I. *vi.* 1. Walk with long, slow steps. 2. Walk behind a stalking-horse. 3. Pursue game by approaching behind covers. II. *vt.* Approach secretly in order to kill, as deer. — **stalk'er**, *n.* [*A. S. scealcian, walk stealthily.*]

**stalking-horse** (stāk'ing-hars), *n.* 1. Horse behind which a hunter hides. 2. Mask; pretence.

**stall** (stal). I. *n.* 1. Division of a stable for a single animal. 2. Booth or stand where articles are exposed for sale. II. *Put or keep in a stall.* [*A. S. steall.*]

**stall-fed** (stal'fed), *vt.* Fed and fattened in a stable.

**stallion** (stal'yōn), *n.* Male horse. [*Fr. étalon — O. Ger. stall, stable.*]



Stalactites and stalagmites.

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, uot, mōve, wqf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**stalwart** (stal'wart). I. *a.* Stout; strong; sturdy. II. *n.* Intense partisan. [A. S. *staelwyrthe*, trustworthy.]

**stamen** (stā-men), *n.* 1. [*pl.* stamens.] Organ of a flower which produces the pollen. 2. [*pl.* stamina (stam'i-nā).] Main support; power of endurance. [Gr.]

**stammer** (stam-ēr). I. *vi.* and *vt.* Halt in speech; falter; stutter; utter with hesitation. II. *n.* Hesitation in speech; defective utterance.—**stammerer**, *n.*—**stammering**, *n.*—**stammeringly**, *adv.* [A. S. *stamor*.]

**stamp** (stamp). I. *vi.* Plant the foot firmly down. II. *vt.* 1. Strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down. 2. Impress with some mark or figure; imprint. 3. Coin; form. 4. Affix an adhesive stamp to. 5. Crush, as ores. III. *n.* 1. Act of stamping. 2. Mark made by pressing. 3. Instrument for making impressions. 4. Small piece of paper to be attached to a paper, letter, document or article, in order to show that a duty, tax or charge has been paid. 5. Cast; form; character. 6. Heavy hammer worked by machinery for crushing metal ores.—**stamper**, *n.*—**stamping**, *n.* [Low Ger. *stampen*.]

**stampede** (stam-pēd'). I. *n.* Sudden fright seizing on large bodies of horses, cattle, etc., causing them to run away; flight caused by panic. II. *vt.* Cause to start off in a panic. [Sp. *estampida*.]

**stanch** (stānch), **staunch** (stānch). I. *vt.* Stop the flowing of, as blood. II. *vi.* Cease to flow. III. *a.* Constant; trusty; zealous; sound; firm.—**stanchly**, *adv.*—**staunchness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estanchier*—L. *stagnō*, stagnate.]

**stanchion** (stan'shun), *n.* Upright beam used as support; pillar; post. [O. Fr. *estanchon*.]

**stand** (stand). I. *vi.* [stand'ing; stood.] 1. Be fixed in an upright position. 2. Occupy a certain position. 3. Be at rest. 4. Be in a particular state, position or rank. 5. Remain fixed or firm. 6. Endure. 7. Offer one's self as a can-



STAMENS OF

1. Cardoon thistle. 2. Flower of tulip tree. 3. Rice. 4. Whortleberry. 5. Glade mallow. 6. Hippocratea. 7. Thyme. 8. Leek. 9. Spanish broom. 10. Hellebore.

didate. II. *vt.* 1. Set upright. 2. Endure; sustain; bear; resist. III. *n.* 1. Place where one remains for any purpose. 2. Platform for spectators. 3. Something on which anything rests; small table. 4. Stop; difficulty. 5. Complete set, as of arms.—**stand-by**, *n.* 1. Supporter. 2. Reliable support.—**stand'er**, *n.*—**stand'still**, *n.* Stop.—**Stand against**, resist.—**Stand by**, support. [A. S. *standan*.]

**standard** (stand'ard). I. *n.* 1. That which stands or is fixed, as a rule or model. 2. Upright post of a truss. 3. Staff with a flag; flag. II. *a.* 1. According to, or serving as, a standard. 2. Having a fixed or recognized value. [O. Fr. *estandard*—L. *extendere*, stretch out.]

**standing** (stand'ing). I. *a.* 1. Established; permanent. 2. Stagnant. 3. Being erect. II. *n.* 1. Continuance; existence. 2. Place to stand in. 3. Position in society; rank; reputation.

**standish** (stand'ish), *n.* Standing dish for pen and ink. [STAND and DISH.]

**standpoint** (stand'point), *n.* Point of view. [halt.]

**standstill** (stand'stil), *n.* Stop; pause; **stanhope** (stan'hōp), *n.* Light two-wheeled carriage without a top. [From Mr. Stanhope, its contriver.]

**stannary** (stan'a-ri). I. *a.* Of or relating to tin mines or works. II. *n.* Tin mine. [L. *stannum*, tin.]

**stannic** (stan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or procured from, tin.]

**stanza** (stan'za), *n.* 1. In poetry. Series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other. 2. Division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem. [It. *stanza*, stop.—L. *stans*, pr. p. of *sto*, stand.]

**stapes** (stā'pēz), *n.* Stirrup-shaped bone in the ear. See LABYRINTH. [M. L. = stirrup.]

**staple** (stā'pl). I. *n.* 1. Principal production or industry of a district or country. 2. Principal element. 3. Thread of textile fabric. 4. Unmanufactured material. 5. Loop of iron for holding a pin, bolt, etc. II. *a.* 1. Established in commerce. 2. Regularly produced for market. [A. S. *stapul* and *stafel*, prop; table.]

**stapler** (stā'plēr), *n.* 1. Dealer. 2. Wool sorter.

**star** (stār). I. *n.* 1. One of the bright bodies in the heavens (excepting sun and moon). 2. Representation of a star. 3. Person of brilliant or attractive qualities, esp. an actor or actress. 4. Asterisk. 5. Anything resembling a star. II. *vi.* 1. Shine, as a star;

attract attention. 2. Appear as a leading actor or actress.—*Stars and stripes*, American flag. [A. S. *steorra*.]

**starboard** (stär'börd). I. *n.* Right-hand side of a ship, looking toward the bow. II. *a.* Pertaining to or lying on the right side of a ship. [A. S. *steor-bord* — *steor*, rudder, and *bord*, side.]

**starch** (stärch). I. *a.* Strong; stiff; precise. II. *n.* 1. Glistening white vegetable powder, forming when wet a sort of gum much used as food, for stiffening cloth, etc. 2. Stiffness; formal manner. III. *vt.* Stiffen with starch.—**starch'er**, *n.*—**starch'ed**, *a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff; formal.—**starch'edly**, *adv.*—**starch'edness**, *n.*—**starch'y**, *a.* Consisting of or like starch; stiff; precise. [A. S. =strength.—*stearc*, strong, stark.]

**Star Chamber** (stär-chäm-bēr), *n.* 1. Formerly an English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. 2. Any tribunal that proceeds unfairly or arbitrarily.

**stare** (stär). I. *vt.* Look with a fixed gaze, as in horror, astonishment, etc. II. *vt.* Influence by gazing. III. *n.* Fixed look. [A. S. *starian*. Cf. Ger. *starr*, rigid. See STERN.]

**starfish** (stär'fish), *n.* Marine animal usually in the form of a five-rayed star.

**star-gazer** (stär-gä-zēr), *n.* One who gazes at the stars; astrologer; astronomer.

**stark** (stärk). I. *a.* 1. Stiff; rigid. 2. Absolute; entire; utter. II. *adv.* Absolutely; completely.—**stark'ly**, *adv.* [A. S. *stearc*, strong.]

**starling** (stär'ling), *n.* 1. European bird, easily tamed. 2. A somewhat similar American bird. [Ger. *staar*.]

**starling** (stär'ling), *n.* Ring or inclosure of piles to keep out the water; cofferdam. [Dan. *stoer*, pole.]

**starred** (stär'd), *a.* Adorned or studded with stars.

**starry** (stär'i), *a.* 1. Abounding or adorned with stars. 2. Consisting of or proceeding from the stars; stellar. 3. Like or shining like the stars.—**starriness**, *n.*

**start** (stär't). I. *vi.* 1. Move suddenly, as if by a twitch or involuntary shrinking; wince. 2. Begin. 3. Become loose. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to move suddenly. 2. Disturb suddenly; rouse suddenly from concealment. 3. Set

in motion; call forth; invent or discover. 4. Move suddenly from its place; loosen. 5. Empty; pour out. III. *n.* 1. Sudden motion of the body. 2. Sudden rousing to action; unexpected movement; sally; sudden fit. 3. First motion from a point or place; outset. [Icel. *sterta*. Low Ger. *storten*, plunge. Ger. *stuerzen*.]

**startle** (stär'tl). I. *vi.* 1. Start or move suddenly. 2. Feel sudden alarm. II. *vt.* Excite suddenly; shock; frighten. III. *n.* Sudden alarm or surprise. [Extension of START.]

**starvation** (stär-vä'shun), *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved.

**starve** (stärv). I. *vi.* 1. Die of hunger. 2. Suffer extreme hunger or want. 3. Be in want of anything necessary. II. *vt.* 1. Kill with hunger; destroy by want. 2. Deprive of strength; disable. [A. S. *steorfan*, die.]

**starveling** (stärv'ling), *a.* Perishing from hunger; lean; weak. II. *n.* Pining animal or plant.

**state** (stāt). I. *n.* 1. Condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. 2. Royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness. 3. Estate; body of men forming a division of the government. 4. People united into one body politic; commonwealth. In U. S., one of the federated commonwealths composing the Union. 5. Power wielded by the government of a country; civil power, often as contrasted with the church. II. *a.* Public; relating to the body politic. [O. Fr. *estat*—L. *status*.]

**state** (stāt), *vt.* 1. Set; settle; establish. 2. Express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross.

**stated** (stāt'ed), *n.* 1. Settled; established; fixed; regular. 2. Named.—**stat'edly**, *adv.* [a state. (U. S.)]

**Statehouse** (stāt'how's), *n.* Capitol of

**stately** (stāt'li) *a.* Showing state or dignity; majestic; grand.—**stateli-**ness, *n.*

**statement** (stāt'ment), *n.* 1. Act of stating. 2. That which is stated; narrative; recital.

**State-paper** (stāt-pā-pēr), *n.* Official document relating to affairs of state.

**State-prison** (stāt-priz'n), *n.* 1. Penitentiary. 2. Prison for political offenders.—**State-prisoner**, *n.* 1. Prisoner confined for offences against the State. 2. Penitentiary convict.

**stateroom** (stāt'röm), *n.* 1. Stately room in a palace or mansion. 2. Sleeping apartment in a passenger-steamer or sleeping-car.

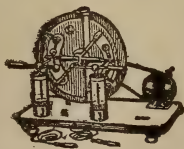


Starfish.



**statesman** (stāts'man), *n.* One skilled in government and public affairs. — **states'manlike**, *a.* — **states'man-ship**, *n.*

**static** (stat'ik), **stat'ical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to statics. 2. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. 3. Acting by mere weight. — **Static-al electricity**, electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are mostly statical.



Frictional electric machine, producing statical electricity.

**statics** (stat'iks), *n.* Science which treats of the action of force in maintaining rest. [Gr.]

**station** (stā'shun), *I. n.* 1. Place where a person or thing stands. 2. Post assigned; position; office; situation. 3. State; rank; condition in life. 4. Place where railway trains come to a stand. 5. District or branch post-office. *II. vt.* Assign a station to; appoint to a post, place, or office. [L. *statio* — *sto*, stand.]

**stationary** (stā'shun-ār-i), *a.* 1. Standing; fixed; settled. 2. Acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine). 3. Not progressing or retrogressing; not improving.

**stationer** (stā'shun-ēr), *n.* One who sells articles used in writing. [Orig. a bookseller, from occupying a stall or station in a market place.] — **stationery**, *n.* Articles sold by stationers. [tician.]

**statist** (stā'tist), *n.* Statesman; politician. **statistic** (sta-tis'tik), **statist'ical**, *a.* Pertaining to or containing statistics. — **statist'ically**, *adv.*

**statistician** (stat-is'tish'an), *n.* One skilled in the science of statistics.

**statistics** (sta-tis'tiks), *n.* 1. Collection of facts and figures regarding the condition of a people, class, etc. 2. Science which treats of the collection and arrangement of statistics. [From STATE.]

**statuary** (stat'ū-ār-i), *n.* 1. Art of carving statues. 2. Statue or a collection of statues. 3. One who makes, or deals in, statues. [L. *statuarius*.]

**statue** (stat'ū), *n.* Likeness of a living being carved out of some solid substance; image. [L. *statua* — *sto*.]

**statuesque** (stat'ū-esk'), *a.* Like a statue. [Fr.]

**statuette** (stat'ū-et'), *n.* Small statue. **stature** (stat'ūr), *n.* Height. [L. *statura*.]

**status** (stāt'us), *n.* State; condition; **statutable** (stat'ū-ta-bl), *a.* 1. Made by statute. 2. According to statute. — **stat'utably**, *adv.*

**statute** (stat'ūt), *n.* 1. Law enacted by the legislature (as distinguished from a customary law). 2. Act of a corporation or its founders, intended as a permanent rule or law. [L. *statutum*, ordained.]

**statutory** (stat'ū-tō-ri), *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

**staunch**. See STANCH.

**staff** (stāv), *I. n.* 1. One of the pieces of which a cask or pail is made. 2. Staff or part of a piece of music. 3. Stanza. *II. vt.* [stāv'ing; staved or stove.] 1. Break a stave or the staves of; burst. 2. Drive off, as with a staff; delay. 3. Furnish with staves. [By-form of STAB and STAFF.]

**staves** (stāvz), *n.* Pl. of STAFF.

**stay** (stā), *I. v.* [stāv'ing; staid or stayed.] 1. Remain; abide; continue in a place or state; wait. 2. Cease acting. 3. Trust; rely; insist. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to stand; stop; restrain; end. 2. Delay. 3. Prevent from falling; prop; support. *III. n.* 1. Continuance in a place; abode for a time. 2. Stop; stand-still. 3. Prop; support. 4. Large strong rope running from the head of one mast to another mast or to the side of the ship. [O. Fr. *esteir* — L. *stare*, stand.]

**stead** (sted), *n.* Place which another had or might have. [A.S. *stede* — root of STAND.]

**steadfast** (sted'fāst), *a.* 1. Firmly fixed or established. 2. Firm; constant; resolute; steady. — **stead'fastly**, *adv.* — **stead'fastness**, *n.*

**steady** (sted'i), *I. a.* [stead'ier; stead'iest.] 1. Firm in standing or in place; fixed; stable. 2. Constant; resolute; consistent. 3. Regular; uniform. *II. vt. and vi.* [stead'y'ing; stead'ied.] Make or become steady; make or keep firm. — **stead'ily**, *adv.* — **stead'iness**, *n.* [See STEAD.]

**steak** (stāk), *n.* Slice of meat (esp. beef) broiled, or for broiling. [Icel. *steik*, *steikja*, broil.]

**steal** (stē), *I. vt.* [steal'ing; stole; sto'len.] 1. Take by theft, or feloniously. 2. Move or get surreptitiously. 3. Gain or win by address or by gradual means. *II. vi.* 1. Practice theft. 2. Pass secretly; slip in or out unperceived. — **steal'er**, *n.* [A.S. *stelan*.]

**stealth** (stelh), *n.* 1. Act of stealing.

2. Secret manner of bringing anything to pass. — **stealth'y**, *a.*

**stealth'ily**, *adv.* — **stealth'iness**, *n.*

**steam** (stēm), *I. n.* 1. Vapor into which water is changed when heated to the boiling-point; water in the gaseous state. 2. Mist formed by condensed vapor. 3. Any exhalation. *II. vt.* 1. Rise or pass off in steam or vapor. 2. Move by steam. *III. vt.* Expose to steam. [A. S. Cf. Dut. *stoom*.]

**steamboat** (stēm'bōt), **steamship**, **steam'-vessel**, *ns.* Boat, ship, or vessel propelled by steam.

**steam-engine** (stēm'en'jin), *n.* Machine with changes heat into motion through the medium of steam.

**steamer** (stēm'ēr), *n.* 1. Vessel moved by steam. 2. Vessel in which articles are steamed.

**steamy** (stēm'i), *a.* Consisting of or like steam; full of steam or vapor.

**stearine** (stē'a-rin), *n.* Solid substance of beef and mutton suet. [Gr. *stear*, suet.] [—*stear*, fat.]

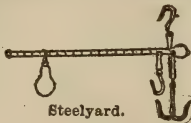
**steatite** (stē'a-tīt), *n.* Soapstone. [Gr.]

**steed** (stēd), *n.* Spirited horse. [A. S.]

**steel** (stēl), *I. n.* 1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. 2. Instrument of steel. 3. Instrument of steel for sharpening knives on. *II. a.* Made of steel. *III. vt.* 1. Overlay or edge with steel. 2. Harden; make obdurate. [A. S. *stiele*. Ger. *stahl*.]

**steel square** (stēl'skwär), *n.* Square made of steel, on which are stamped figures, lines and scales for measuring.

**steelyard** (stīl'yārd), *n.* Weighing machine, in which a single weight is moved along a graduated beam.



Steelyard.

**steep** (stēp), *I.*

*a.* 1. Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous. 2. Excessive; difficult. (*Colloq.*) *II. n.* Precipitous place; precipice. — **steep'ly**, *adv.* — **steep'ness**, *n.* — **steep'en**, *vi.*

**steep** (stēp), *I. vt.* Dip or soak in a liquid; imbue. *II. n.* Something steeped or used in steeping; fertilizing liquid for seed. [Low Ger. *stippen*.]

**steeple** (stē'pl), *n.* Tower of a church or building, ending in a point. — **steep'lechase**, *n.* Race over all obstacles, direct toward a distant object, orig. a steeple.

**steer** (stēr), *n.* Young ox, from 2 to 4 years old. [A. S. *steor*. Ger. *stier*.]

**steer** (stēr), *I. vt.* 1. Direct with the helm. 2. Guide; govern. *II. vi.* 1. Direct a ship in its course. 2. Be directed. [A. S. *steoran*. Ger. *steuern*.]

**steerage** (stēr'ā), *n.* 1. Act or practice of steering. 2. Effect of a rudder on a ship. 3. Apartment in the forepart of a ship for passengers paying a low rate of fare. [steers a ship.]

**steersman** (stēr'zman), *n.* Man who **steve** (stēv), *vi.* Project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally; said of a bowsprit. [Dut. *stevig*, stiff, firm.]

**steeve** (stēv), *a.* Firm; compacted; not easily bent. — **steev'ely**, *adv.* [Scotch. Akin to STIFF.]

**stegnosis** (steg-nō'sis), *n.* Constipation. [Gr.] [render costive. [Gr.]]

**stegnotic** (steg-not'ik), *a.* Tending to **stein** (stīn), *n.* Earthenware beer-mug. [Ger. = stone.]

**steinbock** (stīn'bok), *n.* German name of the ibex. [Ger. = stone-buck.]

**stela** (stē'la), **stèle** (stē'lē), *n.* 1. Small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, a milestone, and the like. 2. Sepulchral slab or column. [Gr. *stela*, —*sta*, —stand.]

**stellar** (stē'lar), *a.* Relating to the stars; starry. [L. *stellaris* — *stella*, star.]

**stellate** (stē'lāt), **stellated**, *a.* Like a star; radiated.

**stellular** (stē'lū-lar), *a.* 1. Formed like little stars. 2. Spangled with little stars. [From L. *stellula*, little star.] [star.]

**stellulate** (stē'lū-lāt), *a.* Like a little **stem** (stem), *I. n.* 1. Part of a tree between the ground and the branches; little branch supporting the flower or fruit. 2. Race or family; branch of a family. 3. Part of a derived or inflected word to which the endings, prefixes, etc. are added; base. 4. Curved piece of timber or metal, to which the sides of a ship are joined at the foremost end. *II. vt.* 1. Remove stems, as from fruits. 2. Stop; check. 3. Resist; make progress against. 4. Cut with the stem of a vessel; dash against; steer. [A. S. *stenc*.]

**stencil** (stēn'sil), *I. n.* Plate of metal, etc., with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with color over it. *II. vt.* Print or paint by means of a stencil. — **sten'ciler**, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.]

**stenograph** (stēn'ō-grāf), *n.* 1. Character, or memorandum, in shorthand. 2. Machine for typewriting in shorthand. — **stenog'rapher**, **stenog'raphist**, *ns.*

**stenography** (sten-og'ra-fī), *n.* Art of writing very quickly by means of abbreviations, or short signs for whole words; shorthand. — **stenographic**, *as.* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *grapho*, write.]

**stenophyllous** (ste-nofil-us or sten-ō-fil-us), *a.* Having narrow leaves. [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

**stenter** (sten'tēr). I. *n.* Machine for giving an elastic finish to muslin, etc., by manipulating it over a current of hot air. II. *vt.* Operate with such a machine on, as muslin.

**stentorian** (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* Very loud or powerful, like the voice of *Stentor*, a herald mentioned by Homer.

**step** (step). I. *n.* 1. Distance crossed by the foot in walking or running; pace. 2. One remove in ascending or descending a stair. 3. One of the rests for the foot on a stair case; round of a ladder. 4. Foot print. 5. Manner of walking. 6. Action; measure. 7. *pl.* Self-supporting, portable ladder with flat steps. II. *vt.* [step'ping; stepped.] Advance or retire by pacing; walk. III. *vt.* 1. Set, as a foot. 2. Fix the foot of a mast, etc. [A.S. *stæpe*. Ger. *stopfe*.]

**step-**, *prefix.* Denoting relation by marriage of a parent, as in *step-mother*. [A.S. *steop*, bereft. Orig. used of children only.]

**steppe** (step), *n.* One of the vast uncultivated plains in the S. E. of Europe and in Asia. [Russ. *stepj*.]

**stepping-stone** (step'ing-stōn), *n.* 1. Stone to raise the feet above the water or mud. 2. Means of advancement.

**-ster**. Termination as in *malster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, *songster*, denoting occupation. Orig. the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-er*. In the XIV. century it gave way to the Norman ending *-ess*.

**stere** (stēr or stār), *n.* Unit of solid metric measure, equal to a cubic meter. [Fr.—Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

**stereo-**, *prefix.* Solid; firm. [Gr.]

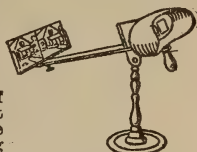
**stereo** (ster'ē-ō), *n.* Abbreviation of STEREOTYPE.

**stereographic** (ster-ē-ō-graf'ik), **stereographical**, *as.* Pertaining to stereography; made according to stereography; delineated on a plane. —**stereographically**, *adv.*

**stereography** (ster-ē-og'ra-fī), *n.* 1. Art of showing solids on a plane. 2. Branch of solid geometry treating of all regularly defined solids. [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *grapho*, write.]

**stereopticon** (ster-ē-op'ti-kon), *n.* Double magic lantern producing dissolving views.

**stereoscope** (ster'ē-ō-skōp), *n.* Optical contrivance by which two flat pictures of the same object are seen as one and as having an appearance of solidity and reality. — **stereoscopic**, **stereoscopicical**, *as.* — **stereoscopy**, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *skopeo*, see.]



Stereoscope.

**stereotype** (ster'ē-ō-tip). I. *n.* 1. Solid metallic plate for printing, cast from an impression of movable types, taken on some plastic substance. 2. Art of making or printing with such plates. II. *a.* Pertaining to or done with stereotypes. III. *vt.* 1. Cast a stereotype plate of. 2. Prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates. 3. Fix or establish firmly or unchangeably. —**stereotyper**, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *type*.]

**sterile** (ster'il), *a.* Unfruitful; barren; destitute of ideas or sentiment. — **sterility**, *n.* Unfruitfulness. [L.]

**sterilize** (ster'il-iz), *vt.* 1. Deprive of fertility. 2. Render free from bacteria as by boiling.

**sterling** (stēr'ling). I. *a.* 1. Of the fixed or standard national value. Said of English money, as a pound sterling, a penny sterling. 2. According to a fixed standard; having a fixed and permanent value; genuine; pure; of excellent quality. II. *n.* English coin. [Etymology doubtful.]

**stern** (stērn), *a.* 1. Severe of countenance or feeling. 2. Steadfast. 3. Gloomy. — **sternly**, *adv.* — **sternness**, *n.* [A.S. *stærne*,—root of STARE.] *Syn.* Austere; unrelenting; pitiless; harsh; gloomy. See SEVERE.

**stern** (stērn), *n.* Hindpart of a vessel. —**sternpost**, *n.* Aftermost timber of a ship that supports the rudder. [Icel. *stjorn*, steering.]

**sternal** (stēr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the sternum.

**sternalgia** (stēr-nal'ji-a), *n.* 1. Pain about the sternum or breast-bone. 2. Angina pectoris. [Gr. *sternon*, breast-bone, and *algos*, pain.]

**sternmost** (stēr'n-mōst), *a.* Furthest

**sternsheets** (stēr'n'shēts), *n.* Part of a boat between the stern and the rowers. [Gr. *sternon*.]

**sternum** (stēr'num), *n.* Breast-bone.



**sternutation** (stēr-nū-tā'shun), *n.*  
Act of sneezing. [L.]

**stern-way** (stēr'n-wā), *n.* Movement of a ship backward, or with stern foremost. — *Felch stern-way*, acquire motion astern.

**stertorous** (stēr'tō-rus), *a.* Snoring. — **stertorously**, *adv.* [L. *sterto*, snore.]

**stet** (stet), *n.* Word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is to remain. Often used as a verb; as, the passage was *stetted*. [L. = let it stand.]

**stethometer** (ste-thom'et-ēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest during ordinary or tidal respiration. [Gr. *stethos*, breast, and *metron*, measure.]

**stethoscope** (steth'o-skōp), *n.* Instrument used by medical men for distinguishing sound within the thorax and other cavities of the body. — **stethoscopic**, *a.* — **stethoscopically**, *adv.* [Gr. *stethos*, breast, and *skopeo*, view; examine.]



Stethoscopes for one and two ears.

**stevedore** (stē've-dōr), *n.* One who loads or unloads vessels; longshoreman. [Sp. *estivador*, wool-packer.]

**stew** (stū), *I. vt. and vi.* Boil slowly with little moisture. II. *n.* 1. Meat stewed. 2. Fuss; worry. [O. Fr. *estuver*. Fr. *étuve*, stove.]

**steward** (stū'ard), *n.* 1. One who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution. 2. One who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm. 3. Waiter on a ship. — **stewardess**, *n. fem.* — **stewardship**, *n.* 1. Office of a steward. 2. Management.

**stibium** (stib'i-um), *n.* Antimony.

**stich** (stik), *n.* 1. Verse. 2. Line in the Scriptures. 3. Row of trees. [Gr. *stichos*, line.]

**stick** (stik), *I. n.* 1. Piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, generally long and rather slender; rod; wand; staff; walking-stick. 2. Anything shaped like a stick, as a stick of sealing-wax. 3. Instrument in which types are composed in words, and the words arranged to the required length of the lines; composing-stick. 4. Thrust with a pointed instrument; stab. II. *vt.* [stick'ing; stuck.] 1. Stab; thrust in. 2. Fasten by piercing; fix in. 3. Set with something pointed. 4. Cause

to adhere; affix; attach. 5. Cause to stop; puzzle. (*Slang.*) 6. Cheat; impose upon. (*Slang.*) 7. Beat, as in a game, for a stake. — *Be stuck on*, be in love with. — *Stuck up*, conceited, proud. III. *vi.* 1. Hold to; adhere. 2. Be hindered or stopped. 3. Be embarrassed or puzzled; hesitate. [A. S. *stician*.]

**stickle** (stik'l), *vi.* 1. Interpose between combatants. 2. Contend obstinately. — **stick'ler**, *n.* 1. Second or umpire, in a duel. 2. Unreasonable and obstinate contender, esp. for something trifling.

**stickleback** (stik'l-bak'), *n.* Small river-fish, so called from the spines on its back. [A. S. *sticel*. Ger. *stachel*.]

**sticky** (stik'i), *a.* That sticks or adheres; adhesive; glutinous. — **stick'iness**, *n.*

**stiff** (stif), *a.* 1. Not easily bent; rigid; tense. 2. Not liquid; neither hard nor soft. 3. Not easily overcome; obstinate. 4. Not natural and easy; constrained; formal. — **stiff'ly**, *adv.* — **stiff'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *stif*.]

**stiff** (stif), *n.* 1. Negotiable paper; forged paper. 2. Dead body; corpse. (*Slang.*)

**stiffen** (stif'n), *vt. and vi.* Make or become stiff, stiffer, or more obstinate.

**stiff-necked** (stif-nekt'), *a.* Obstinate; contumacious; stubborn.

**stifle** (stifl), *I. vt.* 1. Stop the breath of, by foul air or other means; suffocate. 2. Extinguish; suppress the sound of; deaden. II. *vi.* Suffocate; perish by suffocation or strangulation. [Icel. *stífla*, stop, dam up.]

**stifle** (stifl), *n.* 1. Joint of the hind leg of a horse between the hip and the hock, and corresponding to the knee in man. 2. Disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal. — **stifle-bone**, *n.* Bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee-pan in man. [From *STIFF*.]

**stigma** (stig'ma), *n.* [*pl.* stig'mas or stig'mata.] 1. Brand; mark of infamy. 2. Top of a pistol. [Gr. = prick.]

**stigmata** (stig'ma-ta), *n.* Latin plural of *STIGMA*.

**stigmatic** (stig-mat'ik), **stigmat'ical**, *as.* 1. Marked or branded with a stigma. 2. Giving infamy or reproach. — **stigmatically**, *adv.*

**stigmatize** (stig'ma-tiz), *vt.* Brand; put the mark of infamy on.

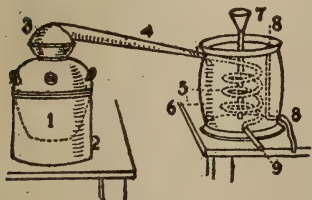
**stile** (stil), *n.* Step or set of steps for climbing over a wall or fence. [A. S. *stigel* — *stigan*, mount.]

**stile** (stil), *n.* Pin of a sun dial; style

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**stiletto** (stil'et'ō). I. *n.* [*pl.* stil'et'tos.] 1. Small dagger. 2. Pointed instrument for making eyelet holes. II. *vt.* Stab. [*It.* *dim.* of *stilo*, dagger, — *L.* *stilus*. See **STYLE**.]

**still** (stil'). I. *a.* 1. Silent. 2. Motionless. 3. Calm. 4. Not effervescing. II. *vt.* 1. Quiet; silence. 2. Appease; satisfy. III. *adv.* 1. Always; constantly. 2. To this moment; yet; now. 3. In the future as till now. 4. Again, as in *still louder*; yet. 5. Nevertheless. — **stillness**, *n.* [*A.S.* *stille*.] [serene. *Syn.* Quiet; noiseless; undisturbed;



STILL.

1. Alembic, with head (3) and beak (4). 2. Heater. 5. 9. Worm. 3. Cooler. 7. Cold water funnel, reaching to bottom of cooler. 8, 8. Drain for warm water at surface.

**still** (stil'). I. *vt.* Cause to fall by drops; distil. II. *n.* Apparatus for distilling liquids; large retort. [*L.* *stilla*, drop.]

**still-born** (stil'-barn), *a.* Dead when born.

**still-life** (stil'-lif), *n.* Class of pictures representing inanimate objects, as dead game, fruit etc.

**stilly** (stil'i). I. *a.* Still; calm; quiet. II. *adv.* Silently; gently.

**stilt** (stilt). I. *n.* High support of wood with rest for the foot, used in walking. II. *vt.* 1. Raise on stilts. 2. Elevate by unnatural means. — **stilted** (stil'ted), *a.* Inflated; bombastic. [*Dut.* *stelte*.]

**stimulant** (stim'ū-lant). I. *a.* Stimulating; increasing or exciting vital action. II. *n.* 1. Anything that stimulates or excites. 2. Stimulating medicine; esp. one containing alcohol. [See **STIMULUS**.]

**stimulate** (stim'ū-lāt), *vt.* Rouse to action; excite. — **stimulation**, *n.* *Syn.* Incite; prick; goad; animate; rouse; irritate; incense; urge; spur; impel; instigate; provoke; kindle; whet.

**stimulative** (stim'ū-lā-tiv). I. *a.* Tending to stimulate. II. *n.* That which stimulates or excites.

**stimulus** (stim'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* stim'ūl.]; Goad; anything that rouses to action; stimulant. [*L.* (for *stimulus*) — *Gr.* *stizo*, prick.]

**sting** (sting). I. *vt.* 1. Stick anything sharp into. 2. Pain acutely. II. *n.* 1. Sharp-pointed weapon of some animals. 2. Thrust of a sting into the flesh. 3. Anything that causes acute pain. [*A. S.*]

**stingy** (stin'ji), *a.* Niggardly; avaricious. — **stin'gily**, *adv.* — **stin'giness**, *n.* [Possibly from **STINT**.]

**stink** (stingk). I. *vi.* [stink'ing; stunk.] Emit a strong, offensive odor. II. *n.* Disagreeable odor. [*A. S.* *stincan*.]

**stint** (stint). I. *vt.* 1. Limit; restrain; confine to a scanty allowance. 2. Assign a certain task to. II. *n.* 1. Limit; restraint. 2. Proportion or task allotted. [*A.S.* *astyntan*. See **STUNT**.]

**stipe** (stip), *n.* Stalk; stem; frond; trunk, etc. [*L.* *stipes*.]

**stipend** (stip'end), *n.* Salary paid for services. [*L.* *stipendium* — *stips*, gift, and *pendeo*, weigh out.]

**stipendiary** (stip'en'di-ār-i). I. *a.* Receiving stipend. II. *n.* One who performs services for a salary.

**stipple** (stip'l), *vt.* Make dots (instead of lines) in engraving.

**stipulate** (stip'ū-lāt), *vi.* Contract; insert as a condition. — **stipulator**, *n.* [*L.* *stipulor* — *O. L.* *stipulus*, firm.]

**stipulation** (stip'ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of stipulating; contract; condition.

**stir** (stēr). I. *vt.* [stir'ing stirred.] 1. Change the place of. 2. Agitate. 3. Rouse to action. II. *vt.* Move one's self to action; be active. III. *n.* Tumult; bustle. — **stir'rer**, *n.* [*A. S.* *styrian*. *Ger.* *stoeren*.]

**stirrup** (stēr'up or stir'up), *n.* Ring or hoop suspended from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while mounting or riding. [*A.S.* *stigerap* — *stigan*, mount, and *rap*, rope.]

**stitch** (stich). I. *n.* 1. Single pass of a needle and thread. 2. Loop of thread made by one pass of the needle. 3. Acute pain. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Sew in a manner to show a regular line of stitches; sew. [*A.S.* *stice*, stitch. Cf. *Ger.* *sticken*, embroider.]

**stithy** (stith'i), *n.* 1. Anvil. 2. Smithy; forge. [*Icel.* *stethi*.]

**stiver** (stī'vēr), *n.* 1. Dutch coin, worth two cents. 2. Anything of little value. [*Dut.* *stuiwer*.]

**stoat** (stōt), *n.* Kind of weasel in its summer pelage. It is called the ermine when in its winter dress. [Etymology doubtful.]

**stoccado** (stok-kā'dō), *n.* Thrust in

**stock** (stok). I. *n.* 1. Trunk of a tree or plant. 2. Part to which others are attached. 3. Lineage; family. 4. Fund; capital. 5. Shares of a public debt; shares of capital in railroad and other corporations. 6. Store. 7. Cattle. 8. Kind of stiff neckcloth. 9. *pl.* Instrument in which the legs of petty offenders were formerly confined. 10. The frame for a ship while building. 11. Stock-gillyflower. 12. Liquid preparation containing the juices of meat and vegetables, etc., and used in making soups, gravy, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Store. 2. Supply with stock. III. *a.* Constantly used. [A. S. *stocc*.]

*Syn.* Capital; store; fund; supply.

**stockade** (stok-kād'). I. *n.* Breastwork formed of stakes fixed in the ground. II. *vt.* Surround or fortify with a stockade. [Fr. *estocade* — *estoc* — Ger. *stock*, *stick*.]

**stockbroker** (stok'brō-kēr), *n.* Broker who deals in stocks or shares.

**stock company**, *n.* 1. Company or corporation whose shares are held by individuals. 2. Company of actors and actresses regularly engaged at a local or home theater. [wild pigeon.]

**stockdove** (stok'duv), *n.* Species of **stock-exchange** (stok'eks-chānj'), *n.* Place where stocks are bought and sold.

**stockfish** (stok'fish), *n.* General term for cod, ling, tusk, and other fish used in a dried state.

**stockholder** (stok'hōl-dēr), *n.* One who holds stocks in a company, or, in England, in the public funds.

**stockinet** (stok-in-et'), *n.* Elastic knit fabric, of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.

**stocking** (stok'ing), *n.* Close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

**stock-jobbing** (stok'-job-ing), *n.* Speculating in stock. — **stock-jobber**, *n.*

**stock-market** (stok'-mär-ke't), *n.* Traffic in stocks or shares; demand for stocks. [stock or post.]

**stock-still** (stok'-stil), *a.* Still as a **stock-yard** (stok'-yārd), *n.* Yard with pens, sheds, etc., for the temporary keeping and disposition of cattle, swine, sheep and other live stock.

**stocky** (stok'i), *a.* Thick and firm; stout; stumpy.

**stoic** (stō'ik). I. *n.* 1. Disciple of the ancient philosopher Zeno, who taught under a porch at Athens. 2. One indifferent to pleasure or pain. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Stoics. 2. Indifferent to pain or pleasure. — **Sto'ic-al**, *a.* — **sto'ic-ally**, *adv.* — **sto'ic-al-**

**ness**, *n.* — **Sto'ic-ism**, *n.* [Gr. *Stoikos* — *stoa*, porch; colonnade.]

**stoke** (stōk), *vi.* and *vt.* Tend a fire.

— **sto'ker**, *n.* [D. *stoken*, poke with a **stole** (stōl), *pa. t.* of **STEAL**. [stick.]

**stole** (stōl), *n.* 1. Long garment reaching to the feet. 2. Long narrow scarf with fringed ends worn by a priest. [A. S. — Gr. *stole*, robe.]

**stolen** (stō'ln), *pa. p.* of **STEAL**.

**stolid** (stol'id), *a.* Dull; impassive; stupid; foolish. — **stolid'ity**, *n.* [L. *stolidus*.]

**stomach**

(stum'ak).

I. *n.* 1. Sack-

like cavity

in man or

in any ani-

mal for the

digestion

of food. 2.

Appetite. II.

*vt.* Brook or put up with. [Gr. *sto-*

*machos* — *stoma*, mouth.]

**stomacher** (stum'a-kēr), *n.* Woman's ornament or covering for the breast.

**stomachic** (sto-mak'ik), **stomach-ical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the stom-

ach. 2. Strengthening, or promoting the action of, the stomach.

**stone** (stōn). I. *n.* 1. Hard mass of earthy or mineral matter. 2. Pre-

cious stone or gem. 3. Tombstone. 4. Concretion formed in the bladder. 5.

Hard shell containing the seed of some fruits. 6. Standard British

weight of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. 7. Tor-

por and insensibility. — *Philosopher's*

*stone*, imagined mineral, the touch of which would turn anything into gold.

II. *vt.* 1. Pelt with stones. 2. Free from stones. 3. Wall with stones. —

**stone-blind**, *a.* As blind as a stone; perfectly blind. [A. S. *stan*, stone.]

**stonechat** (stōn'chat), **stonechat-ter** (stōn'chat-ēr), *n.* Bird, allied to the robin, so called from its chattering and perching on large stones.

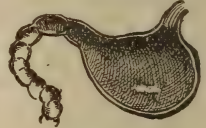
**stonecutter** (stōn'kut-ēr), *n.* One who cuts or hews stone.

**stone-fruit** (stōn'-frōt), *n.* Fruit with its seed inclosed in a stone or hard kernel; drupe.

**stone's-cast** (stōnz'-kāst), **stone's-throw** (stōnz'thrō), *n.* Distance a stone may be thrown by the hand.

**stone-ware** (stōn'wār), *n.* Coarse pot-ter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint.

**stony** (stō'ni), *a.* 1. Made of or resembling stone. 2. Abounding with stones. 3. Hard; inflexible; pitiless; obdurate.



Human stomach.



**stood** (stod), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **STAND**.  
[A. S. *stod*.]

**stool** (stöl), *n.* 1. Seat without a back.  
2. Seat used in evacuating the bowels.  
3. Fecal evacuation. [A. S. *stol*.]

**stool-pigeon** (stöl-'pij-un), *n.* 1. Pigeon used as a decoy. 2. Person who acts as a decoy.

**stoop** (stöp), *I. vt.* 1. Bend the body; lean forward. 2. Descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend. 3. Swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey. *II. vt.* Cause to incline downward. *III. n.* 1. Act of stooping. 2. Inclination forward. 3. Swoop. [A. S. *stupian*.]

**stoop** (stöp), *n.* Vessel of liquor, as of wine or ale. [A. S. *stoppa*, *staup*, cup. Cf. Dut. *stoop*, measure of about two quarts.]

**stoop** (stöp), *n.* Porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides, but not roofed. [Dut. *stoep*. Akin to **STEP**.]

**stop** (stop), *I. vt.* [stop'ing; stopped.] 1. Stuff; close up. 2. Obstruct; render impassable. 3. Hinder; intercept; restrain. *II. vt.* 1. Cease from motion or action; leave off; be at an end. 2. Stay; tarry; put up. *III. n.* 1. Stopping or being stopped. 2. Hindrance; obstacle; piece which stops a door or a window. 3. Device for stopping action. 4. One of the vent-holes in a wind instrument; place on the wire of a stringed instrument, by the pressing of which certain notes are produced. 5. Mark (.) used in punctuation. [From root of Ger. *stopfen*.]

**stopcock** (stop'kok), *n.* Short pipe in a cask, etc., opened and closed by a cock or key.

**stopgap** (stop'gap), *n.* That which fills a gap, pause, or want; temporary makeshift.

**stoppage** (stop'aj), *n.* 1. Stopping or arresting progress or motion. 2. Deduction made from pay.

**stopper** (stop'er), *I. n.* 1. One who stops. 2. That which closes a vent or hole, as the cork or glass mouth-piece for a bottle. 3. Short rope for making something fast. *II. vt.* Close with a stopper.

**stopple** (stop'l), *I. n.* That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; cork; plug. *II. vt.* Close with a stopple.

**storage** (stör'aj), *n.* 1. Placing in a store. 2. Safe keeping of goods in a store. 3. Price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store. — *Storage battery*, secondary battery for accumulating electricity.

**storax** (stör'aks), *n.* Fragrant gum-resin produced by the tree *styrax*. [Gr. *styrax*.]

**store** (stör), *I. n.* 1. Quantity gathered; abundance; provisions. 2. Storehouse. 3. In U. S., place where goods are sold. *II. vt.* 1. Gather in quantities. 2. Supply. 3. Place in a warehouse. [O. Fr. *estoire* — L. *instaurare*, make; M. L. provide.]

**storehouse** (stör'hows), *n.* House for storing goods; repository; treasury.

**storied** (stör'id), *a.* 1. Told or celebrated in a story. 2. Having a history. 3. Having stories.

**storiette** (stör-ri-er), *n.* Short story. [Of recent coinage. Cf. *novellette*, from novel.]

**stork** (stark), *n.* Wading bird nearly allied to the heron. — **stork's-bill**, *n.* Kind of geranium, with the seed pod like the bill of a stork.



Stork.

**storm** (starm), *I. n.* 1. Violent commotion of the air with rain, etc.; tempest. 2. Violent agitation of society; commotion; tumult. 3. Assault on a fortified place. *II. vt.* 1. Raise a tempest. 2. Blow with violence. 3. Be in a violent passion. *III. vt.* Attack by open force; assault. [A. S.]

**stormy** (starm'i), *a.* 1. Having many storms; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. 2. Violent; passionate. — **storminess**, *n.*

**storting** (stör'ting), *n.* Legislative assembly of Norway. [Dan. *stor*, great, and *thing*, diet.]

**story** (stör'i), *n.* 1. Narrative of incidents. 2. Tale; anecdote. 3. Fictitious narrative; novel. 4. Falsehood. [Short form of **HISTORY**.]

**story** (stör'i), *n.* Division of a house on the same floor or level; floor. [O. Fr. *estoree*, building, — L. *instaurare*. See **STORE**.]

**stout** (stowt), *I. a.* 1. Brave; proud. 2. Firm; stubborn. 3. Strong; solid. 4. Bulky. *II. n.* Name for porter. — **stoutly**, *adv.* — **stoutness**, *n.* [A. S. *stolt*. Ger. *stolz*, bold, proud.]

*Syn.* Bold; valiant; haughty; resolute, sturdy; hardy; doughty; substantial; thick; corpulent.

**stove** (stöv), *I. n.* Apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, etc. *II. vt.* Heat or keep warm. [O. Ger. *stupa*, heated room. Ger. *stube*, room.]

**stove** (stöv), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **STAVE**

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöl; müte, hut, büra: oil, owl, shen.

**stow** (stō), *vt.* 1. Place; arrange compactly. 2. Fill by packing things in. —**stowage** (stō'aj), *n.* [A. S. *stowigan* Ger. *stauen*.]

**strabismus** (stra-bis'mus), *n.* Non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes; squint [Gr.—*strabos*, twisted.]

**straddle** (strād'l), *i. vt.* 1. Stride or part the legs wide. 2. Stand or walk with the legs far apart. *II. vt.* Stand or sit astride of. *III. n.* Act of striding. [Freq.—root of STRIDE.]

**straggle** (strag'l), *vi.* 1. Wander from the course; ramble. 2. Stretch beyond proper limits. 3. Be dispersed. —**straggler**, *n.* [Freq. from STRAY.]

**straight** (strāt), *i. a.* 1. Direct; being in a right line; not crooked; nearest. 2. Upright; honest. *II. adv.* 1. Immediately. 2. Directly.—**straightly**, *adv.* —**straightness**, *n.* [A. S. *streht*, pa. p. of *streccan*, stretch.]

**straighten** (strā'tn), *vt.* Make straight. **straightforward** (strāt-far'ward), *a.* Going forward in a straight course; honest; open; downright.—**straightforwardly**, *adv.*

**straightway** (strāt'wā), *adv.* Immediately; without loss of time.

**strain** (strān), *i. vt.* 1. Stretch; exert to the utmost. 2. Injure by overtasking. 3. Constrain; make uneasy or unnatural. 4. Filter. *II. vi.* 1. Make violent efforts. 2. Pass through a filter. *III. n.* 1. Act of straining; violent effort; injury inflicted by straining. 2. Note; sound; song; style. —**strainer**, *n.* [O. Fr. *straindre* — L. *stringo*, stretch tight.]

**strain** (strān), *n.* Race; stock; generation; descent. [A. S. *strynd*, stock, —*stryndan*, beget.]

**strait** (strāt), *i. a.* 1. Difficult; distressful. 2. Strict; rigorous. 3. Narrow; tight. *II. n.* 1. Narrow pass, specifically in the ocean between two portions of land. 2. Difficulty; distress; poverty.—**straitness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estreit* (Fr. *étroit*), —L. *strictus*, pa. p. of *stringo*, draw tight.]

**straiten** (strā'tn), *vt.* 1. Make strait or narrow; confine. 2. Draw tight. 3. Distress; put into difficulties.

**straitlaced** (strāt'lāst), *a.* Rigid or narrow in opinion.

**strake** (strāk), *n.* 1. Streak; strip; long rut or crack. 2. Tire of a wheel. 3. Continuous line of planks from stem to stern of a ship.

**strand** (strand), *i. n.* Beach of the sea or of a lake; shore. *II. vt.* Run aground. *III. vi.* Drift or be driven ashore. [A. S.]

**strand** (strand), *i. n.* One of the strings or twists that compose a rope. *II. vt.* 1. Break a strand. 2. Twist into a strand. [O. Ger. *streno* (Ger. *strahen*), rope.]

**strange** (strānj), *a.* 1. Foreign. 2. Not formerly known, heard or seen. 3. Causing surprise or curiosity; marvelous; unusual; odd. 4. Belonging to another.—**strangely**, *adv.* —**strangeness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estrang* (Fr. *étrange*) — L. *extraneus*—*extra*, beyond.]

**stranger** (strānj'jēr), *n.* 1. Foreigner. 2. One unknown or unacquainted. 3. Guest; visitor. 4. Outsider. [O. Fr. *estrangier*. See STRANGE.]

**strangle** (strang'gl), *i. vt.* Draw tight the throat of, so as to prevent breathing and destroy life; choke; hinder from emergence or appearance; suppress. *II. vi.* Be choked or strangled.—**strangler**, *n.* [L. *strangulo*—Gr. *straggo*, draw tight.]

**strangulated** (strang'gū-lā-ted), *a.* Having the circulation stopped by compression.

**strangulation** (strang'gū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Strangling. 2. Compression of the throat and partial suffocation.

**strangury** (strang'gū-ri), *a.* Painful retention of, or difficulty in discharging, water. [Gr.]

**strap** (strap), *i. n.* 1. Narrow strip of cloth or leather. 2. Razor strop. 3. Iron plate secured by screw-bolts, for connecting two or more timbers. *II. vt.* [strapping; strapped.] 1. Beat or bind with a strap. 2. Strop.—**strapping**, *a.* Tall and strong. [A. S. *stropp*.]

**strata** (strā'ta), *pl.* of STRATUM.

**stratagem** (strat'a-jēm), *n.* Artifice, esp. in war; plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage. [Gr. *strategema* — *strategos*, general — *stratos*, army, and *ago*, lead.]

**strategic** (stra-tē'jik or -tej'ik), **strategical**, *as.* Pertaining to or done by strategy. — **strategically**, *adv.*

**strategist** (strat'e-jist), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

**strategy** (strat'e-ji), *n.* 1. Art of conducting a campaign and manoeuvring an army; generalship. 2. Use of a stratagem.

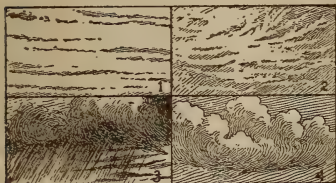
**strath** (strath), *n.* Extensive valley through which a river runs. [Scotch.]

**stratiform** (strat'i-farm), *a.* Formed in or like strata.

**stratify** (strat'i-fi), *vt.* Form or lay in strata or layers. — **stratification**, *n.* [Fr. *stratifier* — L. *stratum* and *facio*, make.]

fāte, fat, tāsċ, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mite; nōte, not, mōve, wēlt; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**stratum** (strā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* strata, (strā'ta).] Bed of earth or rock, formed by natural causes. [*L.*—*sterno*, *stratum*, spread out.]



CLOUD FORMATIONS.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Stratus. | 2. Cirrus.  |
| 3. Nimbus.  | 4. Cumulus. |

**stratus** (strā'tus), *n.* Form of cloud in horizontal layers. [See STRATUM.]

**straw** (strā), *n.* 1. Stalk on which grain grows. 2. Quantity of same when thrashed. 3. Anything worthless. [*A. S.* *strew*—root of STREW.]

**strawberry** (strā'ber-i), *n.* Plant and its edible fruit. [straw.]

**strawy** (strā'i), *a.* Made of or like straw.

**stray** (strā), *i. vt.* 1. Wander; go from the inclosure, company, or proper limits. 2. Err; rove; deviate from duty or rectitude. *II. n.* Domestic animal that has strayed or is lost. [*O. Fr.* *estrater*—*L.* *stratarius*, wandering,—*strata*, street.]

**streak** (strēk), *i. n.* 1. Line or long mark. 2. Peculiar mark made by a substance, as ore, when rubbed on a rough hard surface, as of unglazed porcelain. 3. Trait of character; vein. 4. Strake. *II. vt.* Form streaks in; mark with streaks. — **streak'y**, *a.* Marked with streaks; striped. [*A. S.* *stric*. Ger. *streich*—root of STRIKE.]

**stream** (strēm), *i. n.* 1. Current of water, air or light, etc. 2. Anything forcible, flowing, and continuous. 3. Drift; tendency. *II. vt.* 1. Flow in a stream; pour out abundantly; overflow with. 2. Stretch in a long line; float out; wave. *III. vt.* Cause to flow in a stream; float out; wave. [*A. S.* *stream*.] [tide; drift; course.]

*Syn.* River; brook; current; flow;

**streamer** (strēm'ēr), *n.* 1. Long, narrow flag flowing in the wind; pennant. 2. Luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon.

**streamlet** (strēm'let), *n.* Little stream.

**streamy** (strēm'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with streams. 2. Flowing in a stream.

**street** (strēt), *n.* Road in a city lined with houses, wider than a lane. [*A. S.* *street*—*L.* *strata* (*via*), paved (way).]

**strength** (strength), *n.* 1. Quality of being strong; active or passive power; force; vigor. 2. Solidity; toughness; power to resist. 3. Intensity; brightness. 4. Support; security; validity. 5. Potency of liquors; amount of alcohol contained. [*A. S.* *strengthu*—*strang*, strong.]

*Syn.* Conclusiveness; authority; hardness; firmness; impregnability; spirit; excellence.

**strengthen** (streng'thēn), *i. vt.* Make strong or stronger. *II. vi.* Become stronger. [age; fortify.]

*Syn.* Confirm; invigorate; encourage.

**strenuous** (stren'ū-us), *a.* 1. Eagerly active; energetic; vigorous; urgent zealous; bold. 2. Necessitating exertion. — **strenuously**, *adv.* — **strenuosity**, *strenuousness*, *n.* [*L.* *strenuus*.] [as songstress.]

—**stress**, *fem. suffix.* Denoting agency;

**stress** (stres), *n.* 1. Force; pressure; urgency; strain. 2. Violence, as of the weather. [Short for DISTRESS.]

**stretch** (strech), *i. vt. i.* 1. Extend; draw out; expand; reach out. 2. Exaggerate; carry further than is right. *II. vi.* Be extended; extend without breaking. *III. n.* 1. Act of stretching. 2. Reach; extension. 3. State of being stretched. 4. Utmost extent of meaning. 5. Course; part of the way; turn; shift. [*A. S.* *strecan*.]

**stretcher** (strech'ēr), *n.* 1. Anything used for stretching. 2. Frame for carrying the sick or dead; litter. 3. Footboard for a rower. 4. Brick laid the long way. 5. Tie-timber in a frame.

**strew** (strō), *vt.* [strew'ing; strewed or strewn.] Spread by scattering; scatter loosely. [*A. S.* *streowan*.]

**striated** (striā'ted), *a.* Marked with small parallel channels. — **stria-tion**, *n.* [*L.* *stria*, furrow.]

**stricken** (strik'n), *pa. p.* of STRIKE. — *Stricken in years*, very old.

**strict** (strikt), *a.* 1. Exact; extremely nice. 2. Severe. — **strictly**, *adv.* — **strictness**, *n.* [*L.* *strictus*—stringo, draw tight.]

*Syn.* Tight; taut; precise; rigorous; accurate; close; nice; punctilious.

**stricture** (strikt'ūr), *n.* 1. Morbid contraction of a passage of the body. 2. Unfavorable criticism.

**stride** (strid), *i. vt.* [strid'ing; strode; strid'den.] 1. Walk with long steps. 2. Straddle. *II. vt. i.* 1. Pass over at a step. 2. Bstride. *III. n.* Long step. [*A. S.* *bestridan*, stretch.]



**strident** (stri'dent), *a.* Creaking; grating; harsh. [*L. stridentis.*]

**strife** (strif), *n.* Contention for superiority; emulation. [See **STRIVE**.]

*Syn.* Contest; conflict; struggle; fight; quarrel; battle; war.

**strike** (stri:k), *I. vt.* [striking; struck; struck or stricken.] 1. Give a blow to; hit with force; dash against. 2. Stamp; coin. 3. Cause to sound. 4. Let down, as a sail or flag. 5. Affect strongly; affect with alarm or surprise. 6. Make, as a compact or agreement. 7. Hit upon; find. *II. vi.* 1. Give a quick blow; dash. 2. Sound; indicate the time by sounds. 3. Touch; run aground. 4. Pass quickly; dart. 5. Lower the flag in token of respect or surrender. 6. Give up work in order to exact some advantage from the employer. *III. n.* 1. Act of striking for higher wages. 2. Sudden discovery; lucky stroke or venture.—**striker**, *n.*—*Strike off.* 1. Erase from an account. 2. Print.—*Strike out*, in baseball, be put out of play for failing to hit the ball. [*A. S. strican.*]

**striking** (striking), *a.* Prominent; surprising; impressive.—**strikingly**, *adv.*

**string** (string), *I. n.* 1. Small cord or strip for tying. 2. Nerve; tendon. 3. Chord of a musical instrument. 4. Cord on which things are filed. 5. Series of things. *II. vt.* [stringing; strung.] 1. Supply with strings. 2. Put in tune. 3. Put on a string. 4. Make tense or firm. 5. Take the strings off. [*A. S. streng.*]

**stringed** (stringd), *a.* Having strings.

**stringent** (strin'jent), *a.* 1. Binding strongly; urgent. 2. Constrained; tight.—**stringency**, *n.*—**stringently**, *adv.* [See **STRICT**.]

**stringer** (string'er), *n.* Horizontal beam connecting two uprights.

**stringy** (string'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of small threads; fibrous. 2. Viscid; ropy.—**stringiness**, *n.*

**strip** (stri:p), *I. vt.* [stripping; stripped.] 1. Pull off in strips or stripes; tear off. 2. Deprive of a covering; skin; make bare; expose. 3. Plunder. *II. vi.* Undress. *III. n.* Long narrow piece. [*A. S. strypan.*]

**stripe** (stri:p), *I. n.* 1. Blow, as one made with a lash, rod, etc. 2. Discolored mark made by a lash or rod. 3. Long narrow division of a different color from the ground. 4. Kind or character. *II. vt.* 1. Make stripes upon. 2. Form with lines of different colors. [From root of **STRIP**.] [*of STRIP.*]

**stripling** (stripl'ing), *n.* Youth. [*Dim.*

**strive** (striv), *vi.* [stri'ving; strove; striven.] 1. Make efforts; labor hard. 2. Struggle; contend. 3. Compete; vie.—**striver**, *n.* [*Of Fr. estriuer*—root of Ger. *strēben*.]

**strobile** (stro'b'il), *n.* Cone, as of a pine.

**stroke** (strök), *I. n.* 1. Blow. 2. Sudden attack; calamity. 3. Sound of a clock. 4. Dash in writing or drawing. 5. Sweep of an oar in rowing. 6. Movement of a piston of a steam-engine. 7. Strong effort. 8. Act; performance. 9. Act of stroking. *II. vt.* Rub gently in one direction.—**stro'ker**, *n.* [From *A. S. strac*, *pa. t.* of *strican*, strike.]

**strokesman** (ströks'man), *n.* Aftermost rower, whose stroke leads.

**stroll** (ströl), *I. v.* Ramble idly or leisurely; wander on foot. *II. n.* Leisurely walk; wandering on foot.—

**stroll'er**, *n.* [Etymology unknown.]

**strong** (strang), *a.* 1. Having physical power. 2. Hale; healthy; able to endure; solid. 3. Well fortified. 4. Having wealth or resources. 5. Moving with rapidity; impetuous. 6. Valid; forcible; affecting the senses, or the mind, forcibly. 7. Containing a large proportion of something, esp. alcohol; intoxicating. 8. Bright; intense.—**strongly**, *adv.* [*A. S. strang*,—root of *STRING*.]

*Syn.* Vigorous; robust; stout; solid; powerful; firm; sound; violent.

**stronghold** (strang'höld), *n.* Fastness; fortified place; fortress.

**strop** (strop), *I. n.* Strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather, etc., for sharpening razors. *II. vt.* [stropping; stropped.] Sharpen on a strop. [Older form of **STRAP**.]

**strophe** (strö'fē), *n.* In the ancient drama, the song sung by the chorus while moving towards one side of the orchestra, to which its reverse, the *antistrophe*, answers.—**stro'phic**, *a.* [*Gr. strepho*, turn.]

**strowd** (strowd), *n.* Kind of coarse blanket, worn by N. Amer. Indians.

**strove**, *pa. t.* of **STRIVE**.

**strow** (strö), *vt.* [*pa. p.* strowed or strown.] Same as **STREW**. [See **STRIKE**.]

**struck** (struk), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **STRUCTURE** (struk'tür), *n.* 1. Manner of building; construction. 2. Building. 3. Arrangement of parts or particles in a substance or body.—**struc'tural**, *a.* [*L. structura*—*struo*, build.]



Strobile of pine, in section.

**struggle** (strug'l). *I. vi.* 1. Make great efforts with contortions of the body. 2. Make great exertions. 3. Contend; labor in pain. *II. n.* 1. Violent effort with contortions of the body. 2. Great labor. 3. Contention; fight. 4. Agony. [Etymology doubtful.]

**strum** (strum), *vt.* [strum'ming; strummed.] Play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner. [From the sound.]

**struma** (strö'ma), *n.* 1. Swelling in a plant. 2. Scrofula. 3. Goiter. [L.]

**strumpet** (strum'pet), *n.* Dissolute woman. [STRING.]

**strung** (strung), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **strut** (strut). *I. vi.* [strut'ting; strutted.] Walk in a pompous manner. *II. n.* Proud step or walk. [Ger. *strotzen*, be swollen or puffed up.]

**strychnia** (stri'k'n-i-a), **strychnine** (stri'k'nin), *ns.* Poisonous vegetable alkaloid, a powerful neurotic stimulant. [Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade.]

**strychnic** (stri'k'nik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, strychnine.

**stub** (stub). *I. n.* 1. Stump left after a tree is cut down. 2. Short remaining piece. 3. Anything stumpy. *II. vt.* [stub'bing; stubbed.] 1. Remove stubs or roots from soil. 2. Strike the toes against a stump or other object. [A. S. *styb*.]

**stubbed** (stubd), *a.* Short and thick like a stub or stump; blunt; obtuse. — **stubbedness**, *n.*

**stubble** (stub'bl), *n.* Stubs of corn and other grain, left when the stalk is cut. [Dim. of STUB.]

**stubborn** (stub'börn), *a.* Immovably fixed in opinion; unreasonably firm; obstinate. — **stub'bornly**, *adv.* — **stub'bornness**, *n.* [From STUB.]

*Syn.* Obdurate; headstrong; intractable; unyielding; uncompromising; inflexible; refractory; stiff; steady.

**stubby** (stub'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick; stubbed.

**stucco** (stuk'ö). *I. n.* 1. Plaster of lime and fine sand, etc., used for decorations, etc. 2. Work done in stucco. *II. vt. I.* Face or overlay with stucco. 2. Form in stucco. [It. — O. Ger. *stucchi*, crust.]

**stuck** (stuk), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **STICK**. **stuck-up** (stuk'-up), *a.* Haughty; insolent; overbearing; snobbish.

**stud** (stud), *n.* 1. Collection of breeding horses and mares. 2. The place where they are kept. 3. Collection of fine horses. [A.S. *stod*.]

**stud** (stud). *I. n.* 1. Nail with a large head. 2. Removable, ornamental but-

ton. 3. Upright beam or scantling. *II. vt.* [stud'ding; stud'ded.] Set or adorn with studs, knobs, or other prominent objects. [A.S. *studu*, post, nail.]

**studding** (stud'ing), *n.* 1. Studs or joists collectively. 2. Material for studs or joists.

**student** (stü'dent), *n.* 1. One who studies; learner; scholar. 2. One devoted to learning, esp. to books.

**studfish** (stud'fish), *n.* American kind of minnow.



Studfish.

**studhorse** (stud'hars), *n.* Breeding-horse; stallion.

**studied** (stud'id), *a.* 1. Qualified by, or versed in, study; learned. 2. Planned with deliberation; premeditated.

**studio** (stü'di-ö), *n.* [pl. stud'ios.] Workshop of an artist. [It.]

**studious** (stü'di-us), *a.* 1. Given to study; thoughtful; diligent. 2. Careful (with of). 3. Studied; deliberately planned. — **stud'iously**, *adv.* — **stud'iousness**, *n.*

**study** (stud'i). *I. vt.* Apply the mind to; try to learn thoroughly. *II. n.* 1. Setting of the mind upon a subject; absorbed attention. 2. Application to books, etc. 3. Object of attentive consideration; branch of learning. 4. Room devoted to study. [O. Fr. *estudier*, Fr. *étudier* — L. *studeo*, be eager.]

**stuff** (stuf). *I. n.* 1. Material of which anything is made. 2. Textile fabrics, cloth, esp. woolen. 3. Worthless matter. *II. vt.* 1. Fill by crowding. 2. Fill very full. 3. Press in; crowd. 4. Fill with seasoning, etc., as a fowl. 5. Fill the skin of a dead animal, so as to reproduce its living form. *III. vi.* Feed gluttonously. — **stuffing**, *n.* That with which anything is, or is to be, filled or stuffed. [O. Fr. *estoffe*, Fr. *étoupe* — L. *stappa*, coarse part of flax.]

**stultify** (stul'ti-fī), *vt.* Make a fool of; destroy the force of one's argument by self-contradiction. — **stultifica-tion**, *n.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, make.]

**stum** (stum), *n.* Unfermented grape-juice; must; new wine. [Dut. *stom*, mute, still.]

**stumble** (stum'bl). *I. vi.* 1. Strike the feet against something and come near falling; trip in walking. 2. (with upon) Find by accident. 3. Fall into crime or error. *II. n.* 1. Trip in walking or running. 2. Blunder; fall into sin. [From root of STAMMER.]

**stumbling-block** (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Obstruction; cause of error.

**stump** (stump). *I. n.* 1. Part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down. 2. Part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed. 3. One of the three sticks forming a wicket in cricket. 4. Stub. *II. vt.* 1. Reduce to a stump. 2. Cut off a part of. 3. Knock down the wicket in cricket when the batsman is out of his ground. 4. Bring to a halt; non-plus. 5. Make a canvas of, as a stump-speaker. *III. vi.* Make stump-speeches. [Dut. *stomp*.]

**stump-speaker** (stump-spē'kēr), *n.* Political speaker who travels from place to place during an election campaign.

**stump-speech** (stump-spēch'), *n.* Speech made from a stump or temporary platform; speech made by a stump-speaker.

**stun** (stun), *vt.* [stun'ning; stunned.] 1. Stupefy with a loud noise, or with a blow. 2. Surprise completely; amaze. [A. S. *stunian*.]

**stung** (stung), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of STING.

**stunk** (stungk), *pa. p.* of STINK.

**stunt** (stunt). *I. vt.* 1. Hinder from growth. 2. Check in growth. *II. n.* 1. Task allotted to one; short performance, as on the stage. 2. Any short or stunted thing. [A. S. *stunt*, blunt, stupid. See STINT.]

**stupa** (stū'pa), **stupe** (stūp), *n.* Flannel, flax, or other such articles wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, and applied to a sore. [L. *stupa*, tow.]

**stupe** (stūp), *vt.* Apply a stupa; foment.

**stupefaction** (stū-pe-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of making stupid or senseless. 2. Insensibility; stupidity.

**stupefactive** (stū-pe-fak'tiv), *a.* Causing stupefaction.

**stupefy** (stū'pe-fi), *vt.* Deprive of sensibility; make stupid. [L. *stupeo*, am struck senseless, and *facio*, make.]

**stupendous** (stū-pen'dus), *a.* Of wonderful magnitude; amazing. — **stupen'dously**, *adv.* — **stupen'dousness**, *n.* [L. *stupendus*.]

**stupid** (stū'pid), *a.* 1. Insensible. 2. Deficient or dull in understanding. 3. Formed or done without reason or judgment. — **stu'pidly**, *adv.* — **stu'pidity**, **stu'pidness**, *ns.* [L. *stupidus*.] [skillful.]

*Syn.* Sluggish; obtuse; foolish; un-

**stupor** (stū'pūr), *n.* 1. Suspension of feeling; lethargy. 2. Insensibility, intellectual or moral.

**sturdy** (stūr'di), *a.* 1. Resolute; firm; forcible. 2. Strong; robust; scout. — **stur'dily**, *adv.* — **stur'diness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estourdi*, astonished.]



Sturgeon.

**sturgeon** (stūr'jun), *n.* Large cartilaginous fish yielding caviare and isinglass, and used for food. [Fr. *esturgeon*. Ger. *stoer*.]

**stutter** (stut'ēr). *I. vi.* Hesitate in speaking; stammer. *II. n.* Act of stuttering; hesitation in speaking. — **stutterer**, *n.* — **stut'tering**, *a.* — **stutteringly**, *adv.* [Ger. *stottern*.]

**sty** (sti), *n.* Small inflamed tumor on the eyelid. [A. S. *stigend*, swelling up, — *stigan*, rise.]

**sty** (sti), *n.* Inclosure for swine; extremely filthy place. [A. S. *stige*, high place.]

**Stygian** (stij'i-an), *a.* In Greek myth. Relating to Styx, the river of Hades, over which departed souls were said to be ferried; infernal.

**style** (stil). *I. n.* 1. Anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing. 2. Manner of writing; mode of expressing thought in language. 3. Characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts). 4. Title; mode of address. 5. Manner; form; fashion. 6. Pin of a dial. 7. Middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma. — *New Style*, modern mode of reckoning the years, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, and adopted in England in 1751: every year divisible by 4 is a leap-year, unless it is also divisible by 100, but not by 400. *II. vt.* Entitle; name; designate. See OLD STYLE. [L. *stilus*.]

**stylish** (sti'lish), *a.* Displaying, or pretending to, style; fashionable. — **sty'lishly**, *adv.* — **sty'lishness**, *n.*

**stylograph** (sti'lō-grāf), *n.* Pen with a conical point and an ink reservoir feeding it.

**stylus** (stī'lus), *n.* Pointed instrument, esp. for writing in duplicate; style.

**styptic** (stip'tik). *I. a.* That contracts, or stops bleeding. *II. n.* Application which checks the flow of blood. [Gr. — *stypho*, contract.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.



**Styx** (stiks), *n.* See STYGIAN.

**suasion** (swā'zhun), *n.* Act of persuading or advising; advice. [L. *suasio* — *suadeo*, advise.]

**suasive** (swā'siv), *a.* Persuasive. — **suasively**, *adv.* — **suasiveness**, *n.*

**suave** (swāv or swāv), *a.* Pleasant; bland. — **suavely**, *adv.* — **suavity** (swā'vi-ti), *n.* [L. *suavis*, sweet.]

**sub-, prefix.** Under; less; secret. [L.]

**subacid** (sub-as'id), *a.* Slightly acid.

**subaltern** (sub-al'tēr or sub'al-tēr),

*I. a.* Inferior; subordinate. *II. n.*

Subordinate; commissioned officer in the army under the rank of captain.

[L. *sub*, under, and *alter*, another.]

**subalternate** (sub-al'tēr'nāt), *a.* 1.

Succeeding by turns. 2. Subordinate.

— **subalternation**, *n.*

**subaqueous** (sub-ā'kwe-us), *a.* Lying

under water.

**subconscious** (sub-kon'shus), *a.* 1.

Feebly conscious. 2. Occurring in the

mind, but not in consciousness.

**subcutaneous** (sub-kū'tā-ne-us), *a.*

Situated under the skin.

**subdivide** (sub-di-vid'), *vt.* and *vi.*

Divide into smaller divisions.

**subdivision** (sub-di-vizh'un), *n.* 1.

Act of subdividing. 2. Part made by

subdividing.

**subdual** (sub-dū'al), *n.* Act of subduing.

**subdue** (sub-dū'), *vt.* [subdu'ing; sub-

dued'] 1. Conquer; render submis-

sive. 2. Soften; tone down. — **subdu-**

**able**, *a.* — **subdu'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *sub-*

*duzer* — L. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, lead.]

*Syn.* Overpower; vanquish; defeat;

reduce; overcome; surmount.

**subfamily** (sub'fam-i-li), *n.* Sub-divi-

sion of a family. [of a genus.]

**subgenus** (sub-jē'nus), *n.* Sub-division

**subjacent** (sub-jā'sent), *a.* Lying

under or below; being in a lower situ-

ation. [L. — *sub*, under, and *jaceo*, lie.]

**subject** (sub'jekt), *I. a.* 1. Under the

power of another. 2. Liable; exposed.

*II. n.* 1. One under the power of an-

other; one under allegiance to a sov-

ereign. 2. That on which any operation

is performed; that which is treated

or handled. 3. That of which anything

is said; topic. [L. *subjectus* — *sub*,

under, and *jacio*, throw.]

**subject** (sub'jekt'), *vt.* 1. Make sub-

ject or subordinate; bring under. 2.

Expose; make liable. 3. Cause to

undergo. — **subjection**, *n.*

**subjective** (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* 1. Relating

to the subject. 2. Derived from one's

own consciousness or feelings. 3. Per-

taining to the mind. — Opposed to

**objective**. — **subjectively**, *adv.* —

**subjectiveness**, **subjectivity**, *ns.*

**subjoin** (sub-join'), *vt.* Add at the end or afterward; affix; append.

**subjugate** (sub'jö-gāt), *vt.* Bring under control; conquer. — **subjugator**,

*n.* — **subjugation**, *n.* [L. *sub*, under,

and *jugum*, yoke.]

**subjunctive** (sub-jungk'tiv), *I. a.* 1.

Subjoined; added to something. 2.

Denoting that form of a verb which

refers to something not as a fact, but

as in the mind of somebody. In '*sup-*

*port her, lest she fall*', the speaker ex-

presses his fear that she may fall. *II.*

*n.* Subjunctive mood. [L. *sub*, under,

and *jungo*, join. See JOIN.]

**sublease** (sub-lēs'), *n.* Lease by one

tenant to another.

**sublet** (sub-let'), *vt.* Let or lease, as a

lessee to another tenant.

**sublieutenant** (sub-lū-ten'ant), *n.*

Lowest commissioned officer.

**sublimate** (sub'lim-āt), *I. vt.* 1. Evap-

orate by heat and consolidate by cold.

2. Refine, exalt. *II. n.* Product of

sublimation. — **sublimation**, *n.*

**sublime** (sub'lim'), *I. a.* 1. High; lofty.

2. Majestic; awakening feelings of

awe or veneration. *II. n.* 1. That

which is sublime, lofty, or grand, in

thought or style. 2. Emotion pro-

duced by sublime objects. *III. vt.* Sub-

limate. *IV. vi.* Be sublimated; evap-

orate without melting, as ice. — **sub-**

**limely**, *adv.* [L. *sublimis*]

**subliminal** (sub-lim'i-nāl), *a.* Pertain-

ing to subconsciousness.

**sublimity** (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.* Loftiness.

*Syn.* Grandeur; elevation; nobility;

excellence; magnificence; climax.

**sublunar** (sub-lō'nār), **sublunary**

(sub'lō-nār-i), *a.* Under the moon;

earthly; belonging to this world.

**submarine**

(sub-mā-

rēn'), *a.* In or

under the

sea. — *Sub-*

*marine boat*,

vessel capa-

ble of trav-

eling below

the surface

of the water for a considerable time.

**submerge** (sub-mérj'), **submerge**

(sub-mērs'), *vt.* and *vi.* Plunge under

water; overflow with water; drown.

— **submergence**, **submerision**.

**submersed** (sub-mērst'), *a.* Being or

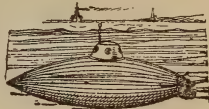
growing under water; submerged.

**submission** (sub-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act

of submitting or yielding; acknowl-

edgment of inferiority or of a fault.

2. Humble behavior; resignation.



Submarine boat.

**submissive** (sub-mis'iv), *a.* Willing to submit; yielding; humble; obedient.—**submissively**, *adv.*—**submissiveness**, *n.*

**submit** (sub-mit'), *vt.* and *vi.* [submitting; submitted.] 1. Refer to the judgment of another. 2. Surrender. [L.—*sub*, under, and *mitto*, send.]

**subordinate** (sub-ar'din-ät), *I. a.* Lower in order, rank, nature, power, etc. *II. n.* One in a lower order or rank; inferior. *III. vt.* 1. Place in a lower order; consider of less value. 2. Make subject.—**subordinately**, *adv.*—**subordination**, *n.* 1. Act of subordinating. 2. State of being subordinate. 3. Discipline; obedience. [L. *sub*, under, and *ordo*, order.]

**suborn** (sub-arn'), *vt.* 1. Procure privately or indirectly. 2. Cause to commit perjury.—**subornation**, *n.*—**suborn'er**, *n.* [L.—*sub*, under, and *orno*, supply.]

**subpoena** (sub-pē'na), *I. n.* Writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness, under a penalty. *II. vt.* Serve with a writ of subpoena. [L. *sub*, under, and *pōna*, punishment.]

**subscribe** (sub-scrib'), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Write, as a name, underneath. 2. Give consent to something written, or attest, by writing one's name underneath; sign one's name.—**subscriber**, *n.* [L.—*sub*, under, and *scribo*, write.]

**subscription** (sub-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of subscribing. 2. Name subscribed. 3. Paper with signatures. 4. Consent by signature. 5. Sum subscribed. [vision.]

**subsection** (sub-sek'shun), *n.* Subdivision.

**subsequent** (sub-sē-kwent), *a.* Following; coming after.—**subsequently**, *adv.* [L.—*sequor*, follow.]

**subserve** (sub-sērv'), *vt.* Serve subordinately or instrumentally; help.

**subservient** (sub-sēr'vi-ent), *a.* Serving to promote; subject; submissive.—**subserviency**, *n.*—**subserviently**, *adv.*

**subside** (sub-sid'), *vi.* 1. Settle down; fall to the bottom. 2. Fall into a state of quiet; decrease.—**subsidence**, **subsideney**, *ns.* [L. *sub*, down, and *sido*, sit.]

**subsidiary** (sub-sid'i-är-i), *I. a.* Furnishing help, or additional supplies; aiding. *II. n.* One who or that which aids or supplies; assistant.

**subsidize** (sub'si-diz'), *vt.* 1. Furnish with a subsidy. 2. Aid with a grant from the public treasury.

**subsidy** (sub'si-di), *n.* Assistance; pecuniary aid, esp. by one state to another in war, or in enterprises of great and semi-public importance, as railroads, steamship lines, etc. [L. *subsidiūm*, orig. troops stationed behind in reserve.—*sub*, under, and *sido*, sit.]

**subsist** (sub-sist'), *vi.* 1. Have existence; continue to be. 2. Have the means of living.—**subsistence**, *n.* 1. Existence; real being. 2. Means of supporting life; livelihood.—**subsistent**, *a.* 1. Having real being. 2. Inherent. [L. *sub*, under, and *sisto*, stand.]

**subsoil** (sub'soil), *n.* Stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

**substance** (sub'stans), *n.* 1. That in which qualities or attributes exist; that which underlies all appearance. 2. Essential part; body; matter; solidity. 3. Property; wealth. [L. *substantia*—*substo*, stand under.]

**substantial** (sub-stan'shal), *a.* 1. Belonging to or having substance; actually existing; real. 2. Solid; material; strong. 3. Having property or estate.—**substantially**, *adv.*—**substantiality**, *n.*—**substantials**, *n. pl.* Essential parts.

**substantiate** (sub-stan'shi-ät), *vt.* 1. Make substantial or real. 2. Prove.

**substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Expressing existence. 2. Of real, independent importance. *II. n.* Part of speech denoting the name of anything.—**substantively**, *adv.*

**substitute** (sub'stit-tüt), *I. vt.* Put in place of another. *II. n.* One who or that which is put in place of another.—**substitution**, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *statuo*, set; place.]

**stratum** (sub-strä'tum), *n.* 1. Stratum or layer below another. 2. Substance in which qualities exist.

**substructure** (sub-struk'tür), *n.* Under structure; foundation.

**subtend** (sub-tend'), *vt.* 1. Extend under; be opposite to. 2. In *botany*, enclose in its axil, as a leaf.

**subterfuge** (sub'tēr-fūj), *n.* That to which one resorts for escape or concealment; evasion. [L.—*subter*, secretly, and *fugio*, flee.]

**subterranean** (sub-tēr-rā'nē-an), **subterraneous** (sub-tēr-rā'nē-us), *a.* Under the ground. [L. *sub*, under, and *terra*, earth.]

**subtile** (sub'til or sut'l), *a.* 1. Delicately constructed; fine; thin; rare. 2. Subtle; penetrating.—**subtiley**, *adv.*—**subtleness**, *n.* [L. *subtilis*, finely woven,—*sub*, and *telā*, web.]

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, then.

**subtilize** (sub'til-iz). I. *vt.* Make subtle, thin, or rare; spin into niceties. II. *vt.* Make nice distinctions.

**subtily** (sub'til-ti), *n.* State or quality of being subtle; fineness; extreme acuteness; cunning; trickery.

**subtle** (sut'l), *a.* Subtle in a fig. sense. — **subtleness**, *n.* — **subtlety**, *n.* — **subtly**, *adv.* [From **SEBTILE**.]

*Syn.* Refined; elusive; insinuating; sly; artful; cunningly devised.

**subtract** (sub-trakt'), *vt.* Take away a part from the rest; take one number or quantity from another to find their difference. — **subtraction**, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *traho*, draw away.]

**subtractive** (sub-trak'tiv), *a.* 1. Subtracting. 2. Tending to subtract or lessen; having the *minus* (—) sign.

**subtropical** (sub-trop'i-kal), *a.* Approaching the tropical zone.

**subtrahend** (sub'tra-hend), *n.* Sum or number to be subtracted.

**suburb** (sub'urb), *n.* **sub'urbs**, *n. pl.* District which is near, but beyond the limits of a city; outlying parts of a city. [L.—*sub*, and *urbs*, city.]

**suburban** (sub-urb'an), *a.* Situated or living in a suburb or the suburbs. II. *n.* Person living in a suburb. [L.]

**subvention** (sub-ven'shun), *n.* 1. Act of coming to relief; support. 2. Government aid or subsidy. [L. *sub*, under, and *vento*, ventum, come.]

**subversion** (sub-ver'shun), *n.* Entire overthrow; ruin. [L. *subversio*.]

**subversive** (sub-ver'siv), *a.* Tending to subvert, overthrow or destroy.

**subvert** (sub-vert'), *vt.* Overthrow from the foundation; ruin utterly; corrupt. — **subverter**, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *verto*, versum, turn.]

**subway** (sub'wā), *n.* Arched way underneath a street, for traffic or for water pipes, telegraph wires, etc.

**succedaneous** (suk-sē-dā-nē-us), *a.* Acting as a substitute. [L.]

**succeed** (suk-sēd'). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Follow; take the place of; be successor to. 2. Obtain one's wish or accomplish what is attempted; end with advantage. [L. *sub*, and *cedo*, go.]

**success** (suk-sēs'), *n.* 1. Prosperous termination of any undertaking. 2. One who or that which succeeds. [L. *successus* — *succedo*.]

**successful** (suk-sēs'fol), *a.* 1. Having the desired effect or termination. 2. Prosperous. — **successfully**, *adv.*

**succession** (suk-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of succeeding or following after. 2. Series of persons or things following each other in time or place. 3. Series of descendants. 4. Rotation, as of

crops. 5. Right to take possession. — **successional** (suk-sesh'un-al), *a.* Existing in a regular succession [L.]

**successive** (suk-sesh'iv), *a.* Following in succession or in order. — **successively**, *adv.*

**successor** (suk-sēs'ūr), *n.* One who comes after; one who takes the place of another. [L.]

**succinct** (suk-singkt'), *a.* Short; concise. — **succinctly**, *adv.* — **succinctness**, *n.* [L. *succinctus*, girded up, *sub* and *cingo*, gird.]

**succor** (suk'ūr), *i. vt.* Assist; relieve. II. *n.* Aid; relief. — **succorer**, *n.* [L. *subcurro*, run up to.]

**succotash** (suk'ō-tash), *n.* Mess of Indian corn and beans. [Amer. Ind.]

**succulent** (suk'ū-lent), *a.* Full of juice or moisture. — **succulence**, *n.* — **succulently**, *adv.* [L. *succulentus* — *succus*, juice.]

**succumb** (suk-kum'), *vi.* Sink under; yield. 2. Die. [L. *sub*, under, and *cumbo*, lie down.]

**such** (sukh), *a.* 1. Of the like kind; of the character mentioned. 2. Denoting a particular person or thing, as in *such and such*. — *Such like*, *such*. [A. S. *swelc*, *swilc* — *swa*, so, and *lic*, lik.]

**suck** (sukh), *i. vt.* 1. Draw in with the mouth. 2. Draw from with the mouth. 3. Imbibe; absorb. II. *vi.* 1. Draw with the mouth. 2. Draw milk from the breast or udder; suckle; draw in air or liquid. III. *n.* 1. Act of sucking. 2. Milk drawn from the breast.

— **sucker**, *n.* 1. He who or that which sucks. 2. Shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem. 3. Fish of the carp family. 4. Nick-name for one living in Illinois. 5. Sponger; parasite. [A. S. *sugan*.]

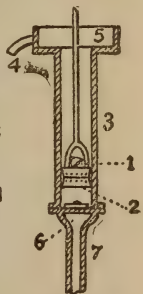
**suckle** (suk'l), *vt.* Give suck to; nurse at the breast. [Dim. of **SUCK**.]

**suckling** (suk'ling), *n.* Young child or animal being suckled.

**sucrose** (sū'krōs), *n.* Cane-sugar, or sugar of similar composition. [Fr. *sucré*, sugar.]

1. Plunger-valve. 2. Plunger, piston. 3. Barrel. 4. Spout. 5. Head. 6. Lower valve. 7. Induction pipe.

**suction** (suk'shun), *n.* Act or power of sucking, or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air. — **suction pump**,



SUCTION PUMP.



**n.** machine for bringing a liquid to a higher level by exhausting the air in a tube.

**sudatory** (sū'dā-tō-ri). I. *a.* Sweating. II. *n.* Sweating-bath. [L. *sudatorius*—*sudo*, sweat.]

**sudden** (sud'en), *a.* Unexpected; hasty; abrupt.—**sud'denly**, *adv.*—**sud'denness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *sudain*—L. *subitus*,—*sub*, and *eo*, go.]

**sudorific** (sū-dūr-īf'ik). I. *a.* Causing sweat. II. *n.* Medicine producing perspiration. [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, make.]

**suds** (sudz), *n. pl.* Frothy, soapy water. [From A. S. *seothan*, seethe.]

**sue** (sū), *v.* [sui'ng; sued.] I. *vt.* Prosecute at law. II. *vi.* Make legal claim; plead; entreat; woo. [O. Fr. *suir*—L. *sequor*, follow.]

**suet** (sū'et), *n.* Fatty tissue, particularly that about the kidneys.—**suet'y**, *a.* [O. Fr. *seu*—L. *sebum*, fat.]

**suffer** (suf'ēr), *vt.* 1. Undergo; feel. 2. Bear up under. 3. Permit. II. *vi.* Feel pain or punishment; sustain loss; be injured.—**suf'ferer**, *n.* [L. *suffero*—*sub*, under, and *fero*, bear.]  
*Syn.* Endure; sustain; experience; tolerate; allow; stand; bear.

**sufferable** (suf'ēr-a-bl), *a.* That may be suffered; allowable.

**sufferance** (suf'ēr-ans), *n.* State of suffering; endurance; misery; submission; toleration; permission.

**suffering** (suf'ēr-ing), *n.* Distress; loss; injury.

**suffice** (suf'fīs), I. *vi.* Be enough; be equal to the end in view. II. *vt.* Satisfy. [L. *sufficio*, take the place of, meet the need of.]

**sufficiency** (suf'fīsh'en-sī), *n.* 1. State of being sufficient. 2. Competence. 3. Ability. 4. Conceit; self-sufficiency.

**sufficient** (suf'fīsh'ent), *a.* 1. Enough; equal to the end or purpose; ample. 2. Competent; qualified.—**suffi-ciently**, *adv.* [full.]  
*Syn.* Satisfactory; adequate; fit;

**suffix** (suf'iks), *n.* Particle (letter or syllable) added to the end of a word.

**suffix** (suf'iks'), *vt.* Add to the end of a word. [L. *sub*, and *figo*, fix.]

**suffocate** (suf'ō-kāt), *vt.* Choke by stopping the breath; stifle; asphyxiate.—**suffoca'tion**, *n.* [L. *suffoco*—*sub*, and *fauces*, throat.]

**suffragan** (suf'ra-gan). I. *a.* Assisting. II. *n.* Assistant bishop. [L. *suffragans*, voting in favor of.]

**suffrage** (suf'raj), *n.* 1. Vote; formal approval. 2. Right to vote. 3. Attestation. 4. Intercessory prayer. [L. *suffragium*—*suffragor*, vote for.]

**suffuse** (suf-fūz'), *vt.* Underspread, cover.—**suffu'sion**, *n.* [See **FUSION**.]

**sugar** (shog'ar).

I. *n.* Sweet crystalline substance obtained from sugar cane, sorghum, sugar-beet, rock maple, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Sweeten, season, coat, or sprinkle with sugar. 2. Make pleasant. III. *vi.* Boil down maple syrup to the proper consistency for crystallizing.—**sugar-cane**, *n.* Perennial plant yielding sugar. [Fr. *sucré*—Low L. *zucara*—Arab. *sokkar*.]

**suggest** (sud-jest' or sug-jest'), *vt.* Introduce indirectly to the thoughts; hint.—**suggestion**, *n.* 1. Act of suggesting. 2. Hint. 3. In *hypnotism*, means by which a belief or impulse is insinuated into the mind of a subject or patient. 4. Idea thus suggested.—**suggestive**, *a.* Containing a suggestion or hint.—**suggestively**, *adv.* [L. *sub*, and *gero*, carry.]

**suicidal** (sū-i-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the crime of suicide.—**suicidally**, *adv.*



Sugar-cane.

**suicide** (sū'i-sīd), *n.* 1. One who dies by his own hand. 2. Self-murder. [L. *sui*, of himself, and *cado*, kill.]

**suit** (sūt). I. *n.* 1. Act of suing. 2. Action at law. 3. Petition. 4. Number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes, rooms, cards, etc. 5. Courtship. II. *vt.* 1. Fit. 2. Befit. 3. Please. III. *vi.* Agree; correspond.

**suitable** (sū'tā-bl), *a.* That suits; fitting; agreeable.—**suitably**, *adv.*—**suitability**, **suitableness**, *ns.*

**suite** (swēt), *n.* 1. Train of attendants. 2. Regular set, esp. of rooms; suit. [Fr. *See* **SUE**.]

**suitor** (sū'tūr), *n.* One who sues in love or in law; petitioner; wooer.

**sulcate** (sul'kāt), *vt.* Grooved with regular furrows. [L. *sulcus*, furrow.]

**sulk** (sulk), *vi.* Be sullen.—**sulks**, *n.* Fit of sullenness.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**sulky** (sul'kī). I. *a.* Silently sullen; morose. II. *n.* Light two-wheeled carriage for one person. — **sulkiness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *sollif*, solitary.]

**sullen** (sul'en), *a.* 1. Gloomily angry and silent. 2. Malignant. 3. Dark; dull. — **sullenly**, *adv.* — **sullenness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *soldain*—*L. solus*, alone.]

*Syn.* Sulky; cross; sour; intractable; ill-natured; ill humored; fretful; peevish; petulant; dismal; gloomy.

**sully** (sul'ī). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Soil; spot. II. *n.* Stain; tarnish. [See **SOIL**, *v.*]

**sulphate** (sul'fāt), *n.* Salt formed by sulphuric acid with a base.

**sulphid** (sul'fid), **sulphide** (sul'fid), *ns.* Same as **SULPHURET**.

**sulphite** (sul'fit), *n.* Salt formed by sulphurous acid.

**sulphur** (sul'fūr), *n.* Yellow mineral substance, very brittle, fusible, and inflammable; brimstone. [L.]

**sulphurate** (sul'fūr-rāt), *vt.* Combine with, or subject to action of, sulphur.

**sulphureous** (sul'fūr-us), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of, sulphur.

**sulphuret** (sul'fūr-ret), *n.* Combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.

**sulphuric** (sul'fūr-ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur. — *Sulphuric acid*, vitriol or oil of vitriol, composed of 1 part of sulphur and 3 parts of oxygen.

**sulphurous** (sul'fūr-us), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, sulphur; denoting the pungent acid given out when sulphur is burned.

**sultan** (sul'tan), *n.* 1. Sovereign of a Mohammedan dominion, esp. of the Turkish or Ottoman empire. — **sultanship**, *n.* [Ar. *sultan*, power, prince—*salīṭa*, be strong.]

**sultana** (sul-tā'-na), *n.* Queen or wife of a sultan. 2. Small kind of raisin. 3. Marsh bird, of W. Indies and So. U. S.



Sultana bird.

**sultanate** (sul'ta-nē'),

*n.* Reign or dominion of a sultan.

**sultry** (sul'trī), *a.* Sweltering; very hot and oppressive; close. — **sultriness**, *n.* [From **SWELTRY**.]

**sum** (sum). I. *n.* 1. Aggregate amount of two or more things or quantities taken together; whole of anything. 2. Problem in arithmetic. 3. Substance or result of reasoning; summary. 4. Height; completion. II. *vt.* [sum'ming; summed.] 1. Collect into one amount

or whole. 2. Bring into a few words. [L. *summa*—*summus*, *supremus*, highest.]

**sumac**, **sumach** (sū'mak or shō'mak), *n.* Shrub, the dried and powdered leaves of some species of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and making varnish. [Ar. *sumag*.]

**summarize** (sum'ar-iz), *vt.* Present in a summary or briefly.

**summary** (sum'ar-i). I. *a.* 1. Summed up; condensed; brief; compendious. 2. Done quickly, and without ceremony. II. *n.* Condensed statement; compendium.—**sum'marily**, *adv.*

**summation** (sum-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of forming a total amount. 2. Aggregate.

**summer** (sum'ēr). I. *n.* Second and warmest season of the year—June, July, August. II. *vt.* Pass the summer. [A. S. *sumor*.]

**summer-complaint** (sum'ēr-kum-plānt), *n.* Diarrhœa occurring in the summer, esp. in infants.

**summer-garden** (sum'ēr-gär-dn), *n.* Open air refreshment resort.

**summer-house** (sum'ēr-hows), *n.* 1. House in a garden used in summer. 2. House for summer residence.

**summer-set**. Same as **SOMERSAULT**.

**summit** (sum'it), *n.* Highest point or degree. [L. *summitas*. See **SUM**.]

**summon** (sum'un), *vt.* 1. Call with authority. 2. Command to appear, esp. in court. 3. Rouse to exertion.

—**sum'moner**, *n.* [L. *summoneo*—*sub*, secretly, and *mono*, warn.]

**summons** (sum'unz), *n.* 1. Authoritative call. 2. Call to appear, esp. in court.

**sumpter** (sum'tēr), *n.* Pack horse [O. Fr. *sommétier*, pack horse.—L. *sagma*, saddle.]

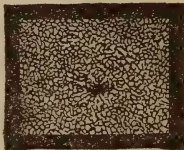
**sumptuary** (sum'tū-ār-i), *a.* Pertaining to, or regulating, expenses, as in *sumptuary laws*. [L. *sumptuarius*—*sumo*, take; spend.]

**sumptuous** (sum'tū-us), *a.* Costly; magnificent. — **sump'tuously**, *adv.*

—**sump'tuousness**, *n.*

**sun** (sun). I. *n.* 1. Body which is the source of light and heat to our planet. 2. Sunshine. II. *vt.* [sun'ning; sunned.] Expose to the sun's rays. [A. S. *sunne*.]

**sunbeam** (sun'bēm), *n.* Ray or beam of the sun.



Telescopic view of a portion of the sun's surface.

**sunburned** (sun'bŭrnd), **sunburnt**, (sun'bŭrnt), *a.* Burned or discolored by the sun.

**sunburst** (sun'bŭrst), *n.* Brooch set with diamonds radiating from a center.

**Sunday** (sun'dā), *I. n.* First day of the week, so called in honor of the sun; Christian Sabbath; Lord's Day. *II. a.* Pertaining to, or observed on, the Lord's Day.

**sunder** (sun'dēr), *vt.* Separate; divide. [A. S. *sundrian*. Ger. *sondern*.]

**sun-dial** (sun'di-al), *n.* Instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style on a plate or dial.

**sun-dog** (sun'dog), *n.* Luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun.

**sundown** (sun'down), *n.* Sunset.

**sundries** (sun'dris), *n. pl.* Various unclassified small articles or accounts.

**sundry** (sun'dri), *a.* More than one or two; several; divers. [A. S. *syndrig*.]

**sunfish** (sun'fish), *n.* Flat fish having a nearly circular form.

**sunflower** (sun'flower), *n.* Plant whose flower is a large disc with yellow petals like rays, and which turns toward the sun.

**sung** (sung), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SING.

**sunk** (sungk), **sunk'-en** (sung'k'n), *pa. p.* of SINK.

**sunless** (sun'les), *a.* Without the sun; deprived of the sun or its rays; shaded.

**sun** (sun), *n.* East Indian material similar to hemp; Madras hemp.

**sunna**, **sunnah** (sun'a), *n.* Traditional portion of the Mohammedan law. [Ar. = *tradition*.]

**sunny** (sun'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, coming from, or like the sun. 2. Exposed to, warmed, or colored by the sun's rays. — **sun'niness**, *n.*

**sunrise** (sun'riz), *n.* 1. First appearance of the sun above the horizon. 2. Time of this rising. 3. The east.

**sunset** (sun'set), *n.* 1. Going down of the sun. 2. The west.

**sunshine** (sun'shin), *n.* 1. Shining light of the sun. 2. Place on which it shines. 3. Warmth; brightness; cheerfulness. — **sun'shiny**, *a.* 1. Bright with sunshine. 2. Pleasant; cheery.

**sunstroke** (sun'strök), *n.* Sudden and often fatal prostration caused by exposure to the sun or its heat.

**sunstruck** (sun'struk), *a.* Prostrated by the sun's heat.



Sunfish.

**sup** (sup). *I. vt.* [sup'ping; supped.] Take into the mouth, with the lips, as a liquid. *II. vi.* 1. Eat the evening meal. 2. Sip. [A. S. *supan*.]

**supe** (süp), **super** (sü'pēr), *n.* Abbr. of SUPERNUMERARY, used mostly in reference to a supernumerary actor. [Colloq.] [*L.*]

**super-**, *prefix.* Over; above; beyond. **superabound** (sü-pēr-a-bownd'), *vi.* Abound exceedingly; be more than enough.

**superabundant** (sü-pēr-a-bun'dant), *a.* Abundant to excess; more than enough; copious. — **superabundantly**, *adv.* — **superabundance**, *n.*

**superadd** (sü-pēr-ad'), *vt.* Add over and above. — **superaddition**, *n.*

**superadvenient** (sü-pēr-ad-vē-ni-ent), *a.* Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

**superannuate** (sü-pēr-an'ü-āt), *vt.* 1. Impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity. 2. Allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity. — **superannuation**, *n.*

**superb** (sü-pērb'), *a.* Proud; magnificent; grand; stately. — **superbly**, *adv.* [*L. superbus* — *super*, above.]

**supercargo** (sü-pēr-kär'gō), *n.* Officer in a merchant-ship tending to all the commercial transactions while on a voyage. [Above the eyebrow.]

**superciliary** (sü-pēr-sil'i-ār-i), *a.*

**supercilious** (sü-pēr-sil'i-us), *a.* Disdainful; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing. — **superciliously**, *adv.* — **superciliousness**, *n.* [*L. superciliosus* — *supercilium*, eyebrow, — *super*, above, and *cilium*, eyelid.]

**supercolumnation** (sü-pēr-kō-lum-ni-ā'shun), *n.* The placing of one row of columns above another.



Supercolumniation.

**supereminence** (sü-pēr-em'i-nent), *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; excellent beyond others. — **supereminently**, *adv.* — **supereminence**, *n.*

**supererogation** (sü-pēr-er-ō-gā-shun), *n.* Doing more than duty requires. — **supererogatory**, *a.* [*L. super*, above, and *erogo*, pay out.]

**superexcellent** (sü-pēr-eks'el-ent), *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree. — **superexcellence**, *n.*



**superficial** (sū-pēr-fish'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or being on, the surface. 2. Shallow; slight; containing or reaching only what is apparent and simple; not learned or profound. — **superficially**, *adv.* — **superficialness, superficiality**, (sū-pēr-fish-i-al'i-ti), *ns.* [See SUPERFICIES.]

**superficies** (sū-pēr-fish'ez), *n.* Surface. [L. *super*, above, and *facies*, face.] [ordinary.]

**superfine** (sū-pēr-fin), *a.* Finer than

**superfluity** (sū-pēr-flō'i-ti), *n.* 1. Larger quantity than required. 2. State of being superfluous.

**superfluons** (sū-pēr-flō-us), *a.* More than enough. — **superfluously**, *adv.* [L. *superfluus*, — *super*, and *fluo*, flow.]

*Syn.* Excessive; superabundant; unnecessary; useless; needless.

**superhuman** (sū-pēr-hū'man), *a.* 1. Above what is human; gigantic; enormous. 2. Divine. [above.]

**superimpose** (sū-pēr-im-pōz'), *vt.* Lay

**superincumbent** (sū-pēr-in-kum-bent), *a.* Lying above.

**superinduce** (sū-pēr-in-dūs'), *vt.* Bring in, over and above something else.

**superintend** (sū-pēr-in-tend'), *vt.* Have the oversight or charge of; control. — **superintend'ence**, *n.* — **superintendent**. I. *a.* Superintending. II. *n.* One who superintends; overseer. [L. *super*, above, and *intendo*. See INTEND.]

**superior** (sū-pēr-i-ūr). I. *a.* 1. Higher in place, rank, or excellence. 2. Beyond the influence of. II. *n.* 1. One higher in rank than others. 2. Chief of a monastery, abbey, etc. [L. *comp.* of *superus*, high.]

**superiority** (sū-pēr-i-or'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being superior; pre-eminence; advantage.

*Syn.* Preponderance; odds; predominancy; excellence; ascendancy.

**superlative** (sū-pēr-la-tiv). I. *a.* 1. Carried above others or to the highest degree; superior to all others; most eminent. 2. In *gram.* Expressing the highest degree of a quality. II. *n.* In *gram.* Form of the highest degree of adjectives and adverbs. — **superlatively**, *adv.* [L. *superlatus*, *pa. p.* of *superfero*, — *super*, above, and *fero*, carry.]

**supernal** (sū-pēr-nal), *a.* Relating to things above; celestial. [L. *supernus*.]

**supernatural** (sū-pēr-natū-ral), *a.* 1. Being beyond the laws, or exceeding the powers, of nature. 2. Miraculous.

**supernumerary** (sū-pēr-nū'mēr-ār-i). I. *a.* Over and above the number

stated, or which is usual or necessary. II. *n.* 1. Person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number. 2. Substitute. [L. *supernumerarius* — *super*, over, and *numerus*, number.]

**superpose** (sū-pēr-pōz'), *vt.* Place over or upon; lay two congruent geometrical figures upon each other, so that all lines coincide. — **superposition**, *n.*

**superscribe** (sū-pēr-skrib'), *vt.* and *vi.* Write or engrave over, on the outside or top. [L. *super*, and *scribo*, write.]

**superscription** (sū-pēr-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of superscribing. 2. That which is written or engraved above or on the outside.

**supersede** (sū-pēr-sēd'), *vt.* 1. Make useless by superior power. 2. Come in the room of; replace. 3. Suspend. [L. *super*, above, and *sedeo*, sit.]

**supersedeas** (sū-pēr-sēd'ē-as), *n.* In *law*. Writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings. [L. 2d *pers. sing. pres. subj.* of *supersedeo*. See SUPERSEDE.]

**supersensible** (sū-pēr-sen'si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses.

**supersensitive** (sū-pēr-sen'si-tiv), *a.* Morbidity sensitive.

**supersensual** (sū-pēr-sen'shō-əl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses.

**superserviceable** (sū-pēr-sēr-vis-ə-bl), *a.* Over serviceable; over officious. [of setting aside.]

**supersession** (sū-pēr-sesh'un), *n.* Act

**superstition** (sū-pēr-stish'un), *n.* 1. Irrational reverence or fear. 2. Excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice. 3. False worship or religion. 4. Ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency. [L. — *super* and *stito*, stand, from the idea of "standing and wondering over a thing."]

**superstitious** (sū-pēr-stish'us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or proceeding from superstition. 2. Addicted to superstition. — **superstitiously**, *adv.*

**superstructure** (sū-pēr-struk'tūr), *n.* Structure above or on something else; anything erected on a foundation.

**supervene** (sū-pēr-vēn'), *vi.* Occur, or come, in addition; take place, closely following. — **supervention**, *n.* Act of supervening. [L. *super*, and *venio*, come.]

**supervisal** (sū-pēr-vī-zal), **supervision** (sū-pēr-vīzh'un), *ns.* Act of supervising; inspection; control.

**supervise** (sū-pēr-vīz'), *vt.* Oversee; superintend. [L. *super*, over, and *video*, visum, see.]

fāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāll, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wqif;  
mūte, hut, būre; oil, owl, thea.

**supervisor** (sū-pēr-vī'zūr), *n.* One who supervises; overseer.

**supine** (sū-pin'), *a.* 1. Lying on the back; leaning. 2. Negligent; indolent.

**supine** (sū-pin), *n.* Latin noun form of the verb, ending in *um* and *u*. [*L. supinum.*]

**supper** (sup'ēr), *n.* Meal taken at the close of the day. [*Fr. souper.* See *SUP.*]

**supplant** (sup-plant'), *vt.* 1. Displace by stratagem; take the place of. 2. Undermine. — **supplanter**, *n.* [*L. supplantō*, trip up one's heels, — *sub*, and *planta*, sole of the foot.]

**supple** (sup'l), *i. a.* 1. Pliant; lithe. 2. Yielding to the humor of others; fawning. *II. vt. and vi.* Make, or become, pliable, soft or compliant. — **suppleness**, *n.* [*Fr. souple* — *L. suplex*, bending the knees, — *sub*, under, and *plico*, fold.]

**supplement** (sup-le-ment), *i. n.* That which supplies or fills up; any addition by which defects are supplied. *II. vt.* Supply or fill up; add to. — **supplemental**, **supplementary**, *as.* [See *SUPPLY.*]

**suppliant** (sup'li-ant), *i. a.* Supplicating; asking earnestly; entreating. *II. n.* Humble petitioner. — **suppliantly**, *adv.* [*L. supplico.*]

**supplicant** (sup'li-kant), *i. a.* Supplicating; asking submissively. *II. n.* One who supplicates. [*L. supplicans.*]

**supplicate** (sup'li-kāt), *vt.* Entreat earnestly; address in prayer. — **supplication**, *n.* — **supplicatory**, *a.* [*L. supplico*, -atum — *supplex*, kneeling down, — *sub*, under, and *plico*, fold.]

*Syn.* Beseech; invoke; appeal to.

**supply** (sup-plī'), *vt.* 1. Fill up, esp. a deficiency; add what is wanted; furnish. 2. Fill a vacant place; serve instead of. [*O. Fr. supplier* — *L. suppleo* — *sub*, and *pleo*, fill.]

**supply** (sup-plī'), *n.* 1. Act of supplying. 2. That which is supplied, or supplies a want. 3. (Generally in *pl.*) Amount of food or money provided.

**support** (sup-pōrt'), *i. vt. 1.* Bear up; sustain. 2. Endure. 3. Assist; patronize; defend. 4. Act or assume a part or character. 5. Supply with means of living. 6. Corroborate; make good. *II. n. 1.* Act of supporting or upholding. 2. That which supports, sustains, or maintains. 3. Maintenance; assistance. — **supporter**, *n.* [*L. sub*, and *porto*, bear.]

*Syn.* Uphold; carry; maintain; second; help; represent; nourish; substantiate; verify.

**supportable** (sup-pōrt'a-bl), *a. 1.* Capable of being supported or main-

tained. 2. Endurable. — **supportably**, *adv.* [may be supposed.]

**supposable** (sup-pō'za-bl), *a.* That suppose (sup-pōz'), *vt. 1.* Assume as true; imagine as existing. 2. Imply; require necessarily. — **supposer**, *n.* [*Fr. — L. sub*, and *Fr. posere*, place.]

**supposition** (sup-pō-zish'un), *n. 1.* Act of supposing. 2. Thing supposed; assumption; hypothesis. [*Fr. — L.*]

**supposititious** (sup-pōz-i-tish'us), *a.* Put by trick in the place of another; spurious; imaginary.

**suppositive** (sup-pōz'i-tiv), *i. a. 1.* Supposed. 2. Implying supposition. *II. n.* Word denoting or implying supposition, as *if*, *granted*, *provided*, etc. — **suppositively**, *adv.* With, by, or upon, supposition.

**suppository** (sup-pōz'i-tō-ri), *n. 1.* Medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder introduced into a duct of the body, where it dissolves. 2. Plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

**suppress** (sup-pres'), *vt. 1.* Put down; crush. 2. Keep in; retain; conceal. 3. Stop. — **suppressor**, *n.* [*L. suppressum*, pa. p. of *supprimo* — *sub*, and *premo*, press.]

*Syn.* Subdue; overcome; repress; restrain; smother; stifle; swallow.

**suppression** (sup-pres'h'un), *n.* Act of suppressing; stoppage; concealment.

**suppressive** (sup-pres'iv), *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing.

**suppurate** (sup'ū-rāt), *vt.* Gather pus or matter. — **suppuration**, *n. 1.* Suppurating. 2. Pus. [See *PUS.*]

**suppurative** (sup'ū-rā-tiv), *i. a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration. *II. n.* Medicine that promotes suppuration. [*L.*]

**supra-**, *prefix.* Above; over; beyond.

**supralunar** (sū-pra-lū'nar), *a. 1.* Beyond the moon. 2. Very lofty; of very great height. [*L. supra*, and *luna*, the moon.]

**supramaxillary** (sū-pra-maks'il-ār-i), *i. a.* Pertaining to the upper jaw. *II. n.* Upper jawbone. [See *cut* under *TOOTH.*]

**supramundane** (sū-pra-mun'dān), *a.* Being or situated above our world; celestial. [*L. — supra*, and *mundus*, the world.]

**supra-orbital** (sū-pra-ār'bit-al), *a.* In anat. Being above the orbit of the eye. — **Supra-orbital artery**, artery sent off by the ophthalmic artery, along the superior wall of the orbit.

**suprarenal** (sū-pra-rē'nal), *a.* Situated above the kidneys. [*L. supra*, over, and *ren*, kidney.]

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, tēn.

**supremacy** (sū-prem-a-si), *n.* State of being supreme. [Coined from SUPREME.]

**supreme** (sū-prēm'), *a.* Highest; greatest; most excellent. — **supremely**, *adv.* [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high, — *super*, above.] [—L. SUPER.]

**sur-**, *prefix.* Over; upon; beyond. [Fr. **surah** (sō'ra), **surah silk**, *n.* Soft twilled silk stuff for women's garments. [From *Surat*, in India.]

**surcease** (sūr-sēs'), *I. vt.* Cease. *II. vt.* Cause to cease. *III. n.* Cessation. [Fr. *sursis*, pa. p. of *sur-seoir*, leave off. Doublet SUPERSEDE.]

**surcharge** (sūr-chārj'), *I. vt.* Overload; overcharge. *II. n.* Excessive load.

**surcingle** (sūr-sing-l), *n.* Belt; girdle, esp. for a horse. [O. Fr. *sursangle* — L. *super*, over, and *cingulum*, belt.]

**surd** (sūrd), *I. a. 1.* In algebra. Involving surds. *2.* Produced by breath (not the voice), as *k, t, p, f*, etc. *II. n.* In alg. Quantity inexpressible by rational numbers, or which has no root. [L. *surdus*, deaf.]

**sure** (shōr), *a.* Secure; confident beyond doubt; fit to be depended on. — **sure, surely**, *advs.* [Fr. *sur* — L. *securus*. Doublet SECURE.]

**surety** (shōr'ti), *n. 1.* State of being sure; certainty. *2.* He who or that which makes sure. *3.* Security against loss. *4.* One who becomes bound for another. — **suretyship**, *n.* [Doublet SECURITY.]

**surf** (sūrf), *n.* Foam made by the dashing of waves. — **surf'y**, *a.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

**surface** (sūr'fās), *n.* Exterior part of anything; outward appearance. — **surface-chuck**, *n.* Face-plate chuck in a lathe to which an object is fixed for turning. — **surface-road**, *n.* Railroad on the surface of the ground as distinguished from an elevated or underground railroad. [O. Fr.]

**surfeit** (sūr'fit), *I. vt.* Fill to satiety and disgust. *II. n.* Excess in eating and drinking; sickness or satiety caused by overfullness. — **surfeiting**, *n.* Eating overmuch; gluttony. [Fr. *sur-fait*, overdone, — L. *super*, and *factum*.]

**surge** (sūrj), *I. n.* Rising or swelling of a large wave. *II. vi.* Rise high; swell. [L. *surgo*, rise.]

**surgeon** (sūr'jun), *n.* One who manually treats injuries or diseases by operating upon them. [O. Fr. *serurgien*. Fr. *chirurgie* — Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *ergon*, work.]

**surgery** (sūr'jēr-i), *n. 1.* Treatment of a disease by manual operations. *2.* Place for surgical operations.

**surgical** (sūr'jik-al), *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or to surgery; done by surgery. — **urgically**, *adv.* [waves.]

**surgy** (sūr'ji), *a.* Full of surges or surloin. Same as SIRLOIN.

**surly** (sūr'li), *a.* Morose; uncivil; churlish. — **sur'llily**, *adv.* — **sur'lliness**, *n.* [From A. S. *sur*, sour, and *lic*, lice, like.]

**surmise** (sūr-miz'), *I. n.* Suspicion; conjecture. *II. vt.* Imagine; suspect. [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation.]

**surmount** (sūr-mownt'), *vt.* Mount above; surpass. — **surmountable**, *a.* That may be surmounted. [Fr. — *sur* (L. *super*), and *monter*. See MOUNT.]

**surname** (sūr'nam), *n.* Additional name; name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name; family name. *II. vt.* Name or call by an appellation added to the original name; give a surname to.

**surnominal** (sūr-nom'in-al), *a.* Relating to surnames.

**surpass** (sūr-pās'), *vt.* Pass beyond; exceed; excel. — **surpassable**, *a.* That may be surpassed or excelled. [Fr. *surpasser*.]

**surplice** (sūr'plis), *n.* White outer garment worn by the clergy. [Fr. *surplis* — Low L. *superpellicium*, overgarment. See PELISSE.]

**surplus** (sūr'plus), *n.* Excess above what is required. [Fr.]

**surplusage** (sūr'plus-aj), *n.* Excess; matter not needed.

**surprise** (sūr-priz'), *I. n. 1.* Act of taking unawares. *2.* Emotion caused by anything sudden; amazement. *3.* That which causes the emotion of surprise. *II. vt. 1.* Come upon suddenly or unawares. *2.* Strike with wonder or astonishment; confuse. [Fr. — *surpris*, pa. p. of *surprendre* — L. *super*, and *prehendo*, take, catch.]

**surprising** (sūr-priz'ing), *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; unexpected. — **surprisingly**, *adv.*

**surrender** (sur-ren'dēr), *I. vt.* Render or deliver over; resign. *II. vi.* Yield up one's self to another. *III. n.* Act of yielding. [O. Fr. *surrendre*. See RENDR.]

**surreptitious** (sur-rep-tish'us), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud. — **surreptitiously**, *adv.* [L. — *surripio*, *sur-reptum* — *sub*, and *rapio*, seize.]

**surrogate** (sur'rō-gāt), *n. 1.* Substitute. *2.* Probate judge who presides over the settlement of estates, wills, etc. [L. *surrogō* — *sub*, in the place of, and *rogo*, ask.] [pass; encircle.]

**surround** (sur-rownd'), *vt.* Encom-



- surtout** (sūr-tō'), *n.* Close-bodied frock-coat. [Fr.=over all.]
- surveillance** (sūr-vāl'āns or -āns), *n.* Supervision; inspection. [Fr.—*surveiller*—*L. vigilare*. See *VIGIL*.]
- survey** (sūr-vā), *vt.* Look over; view at large; inspect; examine; measure and estimate, as land. [O. Fr. *surveoir*—*L. super*, over, and *videre*, see.]
- survey** (sūr-vā), *n.* 1. General view. 2. Examination. 3. Measuring of land with determination of the contour of the surface, etc.
- surveyor** (sūr-vā'ūr), *n.* 1. Overseer; examiner. 2. Measurer of land. 3. Public officer who does, and keeps records of, surveying in counties, states, etc.—**surveyorship**, *n.*
- survival** (sūr-vī'vāl), *n.* A surviving or living after.
- survive** (sūr-viv'), *I. vt.* Exist longer than; outlive. *II. vi.* Remain alive. [Fr.—*L. super*, beyond, and *vivere*, live.]
- survivor** (sūr-vī'vūr), *n.* One who survives or lives after another.—**survivorship**, *n.*
- susceptibility** (sus-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being susceptible.
- susceptible** (sus-sep'ti-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of receiving; impressible. 2. Sensitive.—**susceptibly**, *adv.* [Fr.—*L. suscipio*, *susceptum*, take up.]
- susceptive** (sus-sep'tiv), *a.* Capable of receiving or admitting.
- suspect** (sus-pekt'), *I. vt. 1.* Mistrust; doubt; surmise. 2. Imagine to be guilty. *II. n.* One suspected of a crime. [*L. suspicio*, *suspectum*, look at secretly, —*sub*, and *specio*, look at.]
- suspend** (sus-pend'), *vt.* 1. Hang one thing beneath another. 2. Make to depend on. 3. Make to stop for a time; delay. 4. Debar.—**suspend'er**, *n.* 1. One who or that which suspends. 2. One of a pair of straps for supporting trousers. [*L. —sub*, and *pendo*, hang.]
- suspense** (sus-pens'), *n.* 1. State of being suspended. 2. Act of withholding judgment. 3. Uncertainty; indecision. 4. Stop betwixt two opposites.
- suspension** (sus-pen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of suspending. 2. Interruption; delay. 3. Temporary privation of office or privilege. 4. Conditional withholding.—**suspension-bridge**, Bridge supported by chains or wire cables, which pass over high piers.
- suspensory** (sus-pen'sor-i), *I. a. 1.* That suspends. 2. Doubtful. *II. n.* That which suspends.
- suspicion** (sus-pish'un), *n.* Act of suspecting; imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence; mistrust.
- suspicious** (sus-pish'us), *a.* 1. Full of suspicion. 2. Showing suspicion. 3. Inclined to suspect. 4. Liable to suspicion.—**suspiciously**, *adv.*—**suspiciousness**, *n.*
- sustain** (sus-tān'), *vt. 1.* Hold up; endure; prolong; maintain; relieve. 2. Prove; sanction.—**sustain'er**, *n.* [*L. sustineo*—*sub*, and *teneo*, hold.]
- sustainable** (sus-tā'nā-bl), *a.* That may be sustained.
- sustenance** (sus-tē-nans), *n.* That which sustains; maintenance; provisions.
- sustentation** (sus-ten-tē'shun), *n.* That which sustains; support.
- sutler** (sut'lēr), *n.* Person who follows an army and sells provisions, etc. to the soldiers; camp hawk. [O. Dut. *soeteler*, small trader. Cf. Ger. *sudler*, dabbler.]
- suttee** (sut-tē'), *n. 1.* In India, the sacrifice of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. 2. Widow so sacrificed. [Sans. *cuddhi*, voluntary sacrifice.]
- sutural** (sūt'ūr-āl), *a.* Relating to a suture.
- suture** (sūt'ūr), *n. 1.* A sewing together of a wound. 2. Seam uniting the bones of the skull. 3. Seam at the union of two margins in a plant. [*L. sutura*—*suo*, sew.] [by, sutures.]
- sutured** (sūt'ūr'd), *a.* Having, or united
- suzerain** (sō-zē-rān), *n.* Feudal lord; supreme or paramount ruler.—**suzerainty**, *n.* Dominion of a suzerain; paramount authority. [Fr. *sus*—Late *L. susum*, for *sursum*=*sub-ver-sum*, above.]
- swab** (swob), *I. n. 1.* Mop for cleaning or drying floors or decks. 2. Instrument for cleaning a gun after discharge. 3. Bit of sponge on the end of a handle for cleaning the mouth. *II. vt.* [swabbing; swabbed.] Clean or dry with a swab.—**swab'ber**, *n.* 1. One who uses a swab. 2. Officer who sees that the ship is kept clean. [From the sound.]
- swaddle** (swod'l), *vt.* Swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant. [A. S. *swethel*, swaddling-band. See *SWATHE*.]
- swaddling-band** (swod'ling-band), **swad'ling-cloth**, *ns.* Band or cloth formerly used for swaddling an infant.
- swag** (swag), *I. vt.* Sway; sag. *II. n.* 1. Swaying motion. 2. Bundle; booty. (*Slang*) [driving it into a mold.]
- swage** (swāj), *vt.* Shape, as iron, by
- swagger** (swag'ēr), *I. vt. 1.* Sway or swing the body in bluster. 2. Brag noisily; bluster. *II. n.* Insolent manner.—**swaggerer**, *n.* [From *SWAG*.]

fāte, fat, tāsē, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**swain** (swān), *n.* 1. Young man. 2. Country lover. [A. S. *swan*, servant.]

**swallow** (swol'ō), *n.* Migratory bird with long wings, which seizes its insect food on the wing. [A. S. *swalewe*.]



Swallow,

**swallow** (swol'ō), *vt.* 1. Receive through the gullet into the stomach. 2. Inguir; consume; absorb; exhaust. 3. Take back; recant. 4. Tolerate; put up with. [A. S. *swelgan*, swallow. Cf. Ger. *schwelgen*.]

**swam** (swam), *pa. t.* of SWIM.

**swamp** (swomp). *I. n.* Low ground saturated with water. *II. vt.* 1. Sink in, or as in a swamp. 2. Overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat.

—**swampy**, *a.* Consisting of swamp; wet and spongy. [A. S. *swaman*, sponge.]

**swan** (swon), *n.*

Large, long-necked, web-footed bird larger than the goose.



Swan.

—**swans-down**, *n.*

1. Small soft feathers of the swan. 2. Thick fluffy fabric of wool and cotton or silk. —**swan-skin**, *n.* Thick soft flannel. [A. S.]

**swap** (swop), *n.* Same as SWOP.

**sward** (sward). *I. n.* Grassy surface of land; green turf. *II. vt.* Cover with sward. —**swarded**, **sward'y**, *as.* Covered with sward. [A. S. *sweard*. Ger. *schwarte*, thick, tough skin.]

**sware** (swār), *pa. t.* of SWEAR.

**swarm** (swarm). *I. n.* 1. Large body or cluster of insects or other small animals, esp. of bees. 2. Great number; throng. *II. vi.* 1. Gather as bees do, esp. when leaving a hive. 2. Appear in a crowd; throng; abound. 3. Breed multitudes. [A. S. *swearm*.]

**swarthy** (swar'th), *a.* Of blackish complexion; dark-skinned. —**swar'thly**, *adv.* —**swar'thiness**, *n.* [A. S. *sweart*. Ger. *schwarz*, black.] [Climb.]

**swerve** (swārv). *I. vi.* Swerve. *II. vt.*

**swash** (swosh). *I. vi.* and *vt.* 1. Flow or dash noisily; splash; spill; swish. 2. Bluster; swagger. *II. n.* Dirty water; narrow channel through sand.

—**swash-buckler**, *n.* Swaggerer; braggadocio; bully.

**swash-plate** (swosh'plāt), *n.* Flat disc fixed at an angle on a revolving axis. It gives an up and down motion to a friction wheel, the descent being effected by gravity or a spring.

**swath** (swath), *n.* 1. Line of grass or grain cut by the scythe. 2. Sweep of a scythe. [A. S. *swathe*. Ger. *schwaden*.]

**swathe** (swāth). *I. vt.* Bind with a band or bandage.

*II. n.* Bandage. [A. S. *swathu*, band.]

**sway** (swā). *I. vt.* and

*vi.* 1. Wield with the hand. 2. Incline to one side, or first to one side and then to the other. 3. Influence by power or moral force. *II. n.* 1. Sweep of a weapon. 2. That which moves with power; preponderance; power. [Dan. *svaie*. Akin to SWING.]

**swear** (swār). *I. vt.* [swear'ing; swore; sworn.] 1. Affirm, calling God to witness. 2. Give evidence on oath. 3. Utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely. *II. vt.* 1. Affirm, calling God to witness. 2. Administer an oath to. 3. Declare on oath. — **swear'er**, *n.* [A. S. *swerian*. Ger. *schwören*.]

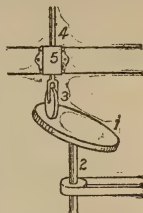
**sweat** (swet). *I. n.* 1. Moisture from the skin; perspiration. 2. Labor; drudgery. *II. vi.* 1. Give out sweat or moisture. 2. Toil. *III. vt.* 1. Give out, as sweat. 2. Cause to sweat. — **sweat-gland**, *n.* One of the innumerable glands in the skin, secreting the moisture which exudes through the pores. [A. S. *swat*.]

1, 2, 3. Layers of skin. 4. Sweat duct. 5. Sweat gland. 6. Subcutaneous fat. 7. Sweat pore.

**sweaty** (swet'i), *a.* 1. Wet with perspiration; consisting of sweat. 2. Laborious. — **sweat'iness**, *n.*

**Swede** (swēd), *n.* Native of Sweden.

**Swedenborgian** (swē-den-bar'ji-an), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish noble, born at Stockholm in 1689.



SWASH-PLATE.

1. Swash-plate. 2. Axis. 3. Friction wheel. 4. Shaft. 5. Guide.



SWEAT-GLAND.

**Swedenborgianism** (swē-den-bär'jī-an-izm), *n.* Doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

**Swedish** (swē'dish), *I. a.* Pertaining to Sweden. *II. n.* Language of the Swedes.

**sweep** (swēp), *I. vt.* [sweep'ing; swept.] 1. Wipe or rub over with a brush or broom. 2. Carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke or force. 3. Carry with pomp. 4. Pass rapidly over. *II. vi.* 1. Pass swiftly and forcibly. 2. Pass with pomp. 3. Move with a long reach. *III. n.* 1. Act of sweeping. 2. Extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion. 3. Direction of a curve. 4. Chimney-sweeper. 5. Pole supported by a high post on which it turns, used for raising water from a well.—**sweep'er**, *n.* [A. S. *swapan*. Low Ger. *swepen*. Ger. *schweifen*.]

**sweepings** (swēp'ingz), *n. pl.* Whatever is collected by sweeping; rubbish.

**sweepstakes** (swēp'staks), *n.* 1. All the money or other things staked at a horse-race, or in gaming, all going to the winner. 2. Race for all the stakes. 3. A winning of all the money at stake.

**sweet** (swēt), *I. a.* 1. Of a pleasant taste like sugar. 2. Pleasing to any one of the five senses. 3. Not sour, foul, or rancid. 4. Not salty, as water. 5. Pleasing to the mind; lovable. *II. n.* 1. Sweet substance. 2. *pl.* Sweetmeats. — **sweetly**, *adv.* — **sweetness**, *n.* [A. S. *sweete*.]

**sweetbread** (swēt'bred), *n.* 1. Pancreas of an animal (stomach sweetbread), used for food. 2. Thymus gland (neck sweetbread), used for food.

**sweet-brier** (swēt'brī-ēr), *n.* Thorny shrub of the rose kind, the leaves of which smell sweet.

**sweet-corn** (swēt'karn), *n.* Variety of maize of sweet taste.

**sweeten** (swē'tn) *vt. and vi.* Make or become sweet, wholesome, fertile, or pure.—**sweet'ener**, *n.*

**sweetening** (swē'tn-ing), *n.* 1. Act of sweetening. 2. That which sweetens.

**sweet-flag** (swēt'flag), *n.* Aromatic plant with sword-shaped leaves; also called *calamus*. [person beloved.]

**sweetheart** (swēt'härt), *n.* Lover;

**sweetish** (swēt'ish), *a.* Somewhat sweet to taste.—**sweet'ishness**, *n.*

**sweetmeat** (swēt'mēt), *n.* Confections made wholly or chiefly of sugar.

**sweet-pea** (swēt-pē), *n.* Pea cultivated for the fragrance and beauty of its blossoms.

**sweet-potato** (swēt'pō-tā'tō), *n.* Creeping plant having tubers resembling the potato.

**sweet-william**

(swēt-wil'yam), *n.* Species of pink of many colors and varieties.



Sweet-potato vine.

**swell** (swel), *I. vi.* [swelled; swelled or swollen (swōln).] 1. Grow larger; expand. 2. Rise into waves; heave. 3. Grow louder. 4. Be bombastic; strut; become elated, arrogant. *II. vt.* 1. Increase the size of. 2. Aggravate. 3. Increase the sound of. 4. Raise to arrogance. *III. n.* 1. Act of swelling. 2. Increase in size or sound. 3. Gradual rise of ground. 4. Wave; waves or tides of the sea, esp. after a storm. 5. Strutting foppish fellow; dandy. *IV. a.* Handsome; showy. (*Slang*). [A. S. *swellan*.]

**swelldom** (swel'dum), *n.* The fashionable world.

**swelling** (swel'ing), *I. a.* Inflated, pompous; haughty. *II. n.* 1. Protuberance; tumor. 2. Rising, as of passion. 3. Inflation by pride.

**swelter** (swel'tēr), *vi.* Be faint or oppressed with heat. [A. S. *sweltan*, die.]

**swept** (swept), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SWEEP.

**swerve** (swērv), *vi.* Turn; depart from any line, duty, or custom. [A. S. *swerfan*. Dut. *swerven*. Akin to WARP.]

**swift** (swift), *n.* 1. Bird bearing an outward resemblance to the swallows, but differing much from them in various structural points. The American swift is commonly called the chimney swallow. 2. Newt or eft, a species of lizard. 3. Small prairie wolf of western U. S.

**swift** (swift), *a. and adv.* 1. Moving with great speed. 2. Ready; prompt; coming suddenly or without delay. 3. Of short continuance; rapidly passing.—**swiftly**, *adv.* — **swift'ness**, *n.* [A. S. Cf. Ger. *schweifen*.]

*Syn.* Fleet; rapid; speedy; quick.

**swig** (swig), *I. n.* Large draught, as of liquor. *II. vt.* [swig'ing; swiggid.] Drink by large draughts; drink off greedily; gulp. (*Colloq.*)

**swill** (swil), *I. vt. or vi.* Drink greedily or largely. *II. n.* 1. Large draught of liquor. 2. Liquid mixture given to swine.—**swill'er**, *n.* [A. S. *swiltan*.]



**swim** (swim). I. *vi.* [swim'ming; swam; swam or swum.] 1. Float. 2. Move on or in water by natural means, as a fish, duck, etc. 3. Be borne along by a current. 4. Be dizzy. 5. Be drenched or overflowed. II. *vt.* 1. Pass by swimming. 2. Make to swim or float. III. *n.* 1. Act of swimming; any motion like swimming. 2. Air bladder of a fish.—*In the swim*, in the current of fashionable society. [A. S. *swimman*.]

**swimmer** (swim'ēr), *n.* 1. One who swims. 2. Web-footed aquatic bird. **swimmingly** (swim'ing-li), *adv.* In a gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully.

**swindle** (swin'dl), I. *vt.* Cheat under the pretence of fair dealing. II. *n.* Act of defrauding. [From Ger. *schwindler*, dishonest promoter; cheat.]

**swindler** (swin'dlēr), *n.* One who defrauds by imposition; cheat; rogue. [From SWINDLE.]

**swine** (swin), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* Any animal of the hog kind. [A. S. *swin*. Ger. *schwein*.]

**swine-bread** (swin'bred), *n.* Truffle. **swineherd** (swin'hêrd), *n.* Herd or keeper of swine.

**swine-oat** (swin'öt), *n.* Kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs.

**swine-pox** (swin'poks), *n.* Variety of the chicken-pox.

**swing** (swing). I. *vi.* [swing'ing; swung.] 1. Sway; move to and fro, as a body hanging in air; vibrate. 2. Practice swinging. 3. Turn round at anchor. 4. Be hanged. II. *vt.* 1. Move to and fro; cause to wave or vibrate. 2. Whirl; brandish. III. *n.* 1. Act of swinging; motion to and fro; waving motion. 2. Anything suspended for swinging in. 3. Sweep or compass of a swinging body. 4. Power of anything swinging. 5. Free course. [A. S. *swingan*.]

**swinge** (swinj), *vt.* 1. Beat soundly. 2. Forge; weld. [A. S. *swengan*, shake.]

**swingle-tree** (swing-gl-tre), **single-tree** (sing-gl-tre), *n.* Cross-piece of a carriage, plow etc., to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed. [From SWING.]

**swinish** (swin'ish), *a.* Like or befitting swine; gross; brutal.—**swinishly**, *adv.*—**swinishness**, *n.*

**swipe** (swip). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Strike with a sweeping blow. 2. Purloin; carry off. II. *n.* 1. Sweeping stroke or blow, as with the full swing of the arms in golf. 2. Sweep used in drawing water from a well. [A. S. *swipian*, move swiftly.]

**swirl** (swêri), I. *vi.* Sweep along with a whirling motion. II. *n.* Whirling motion as of water. [Imitative.]

**swish** (swish), I. *n.* Rushing or rustling sound as of the swashing of waves on the shore or the swinging of a switch through the air. II. *vi.* and *vt.* Move or cause to move with such a sound. [Imitative.]

**Swiss** (swis), I. *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland. II. *n.* 1. Native of Switzerland. 2. Language of Switzerland.

**switch** (swich), I. *n.* 1. Small, flexible twig. 2. Lock of false hair. 3. Movable rail and its appendages used for transferring a car or train from one track to another; shunt of any kind. II. *vt.* 1. Strike with a switch. 2. Shunt. [Low Ger. *zwuckse*, *swutsche*.]

**switchback** (swich'bak), I. *a.* Of an alternate motion. II. *n.* Railway curving back and forth, or ascending by momentum.

**switchboard** (swich'bôrd), *n.* Device for controlling an electric current.

**swivel** (swiv'l), *n.* 1. Something fixed in another body so as to turn around in it. 2. Ring or link that turns on a pin. 3. Small cannon turning on a swivel.

**swollen** (swöl'n), *pa. p.* of SWELL.

**swoon** (swön), I. *vi.* Faint; fall into a fainting-fit. II. *n.* Fainting-fit. [A. S.]

**swoop** (swöp), I. *vt.* 1. Sweep down upon and catch. 2. Catch while on the wing. II. *vi.* Descend with a sweep. III. *n.* Seizing, as of a bird on its prey. [Form of SWEEP.]

**swop** (swop), I. *vt.* [swop'ping; swopped.] Exchange; barter. II. *n.* Exchange.

**sword** (sôrd), *n.* 1. Offensive weapon with a long blade for cutting or thrusting. 2. Destruction by war.

**sword-bayonet** (sôrd'-bā'on-et), *n.* Bayonet shaped like a sword.

**swordcane** (sôrd'kân), *n.* Cane containing a sword.

**swordfish** (sôrd'fish), *n.* Large sea-fish having the upper jaw elongated



Swordfish.

so as to resemble a sword. **swordsman** (sôrdz'man), *n.* Man skilled in the use of the sword.—**swordsmanship**, *n.*

**swore**, **sworn**. See SWEAR.

**swum** (swum), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of SWIM.

**Sybarite** (sib'a-rit), *n.* One devoted to luxury.—**sybaritic**, **sybaritical**, *as.* [From *Sybaris*, a Greek town in ancient Italy.]

**sycamine** (sik'a-mīn), *n.* Black mulberry tree.

**sycamore** (sik'a-mōr), *n.* 1. Fig-mulberry, growing in Egypt and other Eastern countries. 2. In England, large maple. 3. In America, plane-tree, esp. the buttonwood.

[Gr. *sykomoros*—*sy-* Leaves of Egyptian *kon*, fig, and *moron*, Sycamore. black mulberry.]



**sycophancy** (sik'ō-fan-si), *n.* Behavior of a sycophant; mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; base servility.

**sycophant** (sik'ō-fant), *n.* Tale-bearer; servile flatterer; parasite.—**sycophantic**, **sycophantish**, *as.* [Gr. *sycophantes*.]

**syenite** (sien-it), *n.* Rock composed of hornblende and mica, similar to granite. [From *Syene*, in Egypt.]

**syllabic** (sil-lab'ik), **syllabical**, *as.* Relating to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables.—**syllabically**, *adv.*

**syllabicate** (sil-lab'i-kāt), *vt.* Form into syllables.—**syllabication**, *n.*

**syllabify** (sil-lab'i-fi), *vt.* Form into syllables.—**syllabification**, *n.* [From SYLLABLE, and *L. facio*, make.]

**syllable** (sil'a-bl), *n.* Letter, or several letters taken together, forming one sound; word, or part of a word, uttered by a single effort of the voice. [Gr. *syllabe*—*syn*, and *lab*, take.]

**syllabub**. Same as SYLLABUB.

**syllabus** (sil'a-bus), *n.* 1. Abstract; compendium. 2. Table of contents. [L.]

**sylogism** (sil'o-jizm), *n.* Logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last which follows from them, the conclusion. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *logizomai*, reckon.]

**sylogistic** (sil-o-jis'tik), **sylogistical** (sil-ō-jis'tik-al), *as.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a syllogism.—**sylogistically**, *adv.* [gisms.]

**sylogize** (sil'o-jiz), *vi.* Reason by syllogism.

**sylph** (silf), *n.* 1. Imaginary being inhabiting the air, of graceful form and light and nimble movement. 2. Sylph-like girl or woman. [Fr. *sylphe*. Cf. Gr. *silphē*, kind of moth.] [of SYLPH.]

**sylphid** (silf'id), *n.* Little sylph. [Dim.]

**sylph-like** (silf'lik), *a.* Like a sylph; light and graceful in form and movement.

**sylvan**. Same as SILVAN. [ment.]

**symbol** (sim'bul), *n.* 1. Representation of an idea by an object. 2. Object representing an idea; letter representing

a mathematical quantity, operation, etc. 3. Creed; compendium of doctrine.—**symbolic**, **symbolical**, *as.* Emblematic; figurative; typical.—**symbolically**, *adv.* [Gr.—*symbollo*, put together, compare, infer,—*syn*, together and *ballo*, throw.]

*Syn.* Emblem; type; sign; token.

**symbolism** (sim'bul-izm), *n.* 1. Representation by symbols. 2. System of symbols.

**symbolize** (sim'bul-iz), *I. vi.* 1. Be symbolical. 2. Resemble in qualities; agree. II. *vt.* 1. Represent by symbols. 2. Make emblematic.—**symbolizer**, **symbolist**, *n.*

**symbology** (sim-bol'o-ji), *n.* Art of expressing by symbols.

**symmetrical** (sim-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Having symmetry or due proportion in its parts; harmonious. 2. Composed of two parts corresponding to each other; regular.—**symmetrically**, *adv.* With symmetry.

**symmetrize** (sim'e-triz), *vt.* Make symmetrical.

**symmetry** (sim'e-tri), *n.* State of one part being proportionate to another; harmony of parts. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *metron*, measure.]

**sympathetic** (sim-pa-thet'ik), **sympathetical**, *as.* 1. Pertaining to sympathy. 2. Having common feeling with another; capable of compassion. 3. Harmonious.—**sympathetically**, *adv.*

**sympathize** (sim'pa-thiz), *vi.* Have sympathy; feel with or for another; agree.

**sympathy** (sim'pa-thi), *n.* 1. Feeling with another; agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation. 2. Compassion; pity. 3. Related state; influence producing an analogous state in another body. [Gr.—*syn*, with, and root of PATHOS.] [tion; harmony.]

*Syn.* Fellow-feeling; commiseration.

**symphonious** (sim-pō'n-ius), *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

**symphonist** (sim'fō-nist), *n.* Composer of symphonies.

**symphony** (sim'fō-ni), *n.* 1. Harmony of sound. 2. Elaborate composition for a full orchestra, generally in three movements. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *phone*, sound.]

**symposium** (sim-pō'zi-um), *n.* 1. Banquet; feast. 2. Magazine discussion in which several authors write on the same subject in the same number, and usually in reply one to another; collection of opinions or comments. [Gr. *symposion*—*syn*, together, and *posis*, a drinking.]

**Symptom** (sim'tum), *n.* 1. That which attends and indicates the existence of something else. 2. That which indicates disease. [Gr.—*syn*, together, and *ptō*, fall.]

**symptomatic** (sim-tum-at'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to symptoms. 2. Indicating the existence of something else. 3. In *med.* Proceeding from some prior disorder. — **symptomatically**, *adv.*

**syn-**, *prefix.* With; together. Before *l* it becomes *syl*, and before *b*, *p* and *m*, it becomes *sym*. [Gr.]

**synæresis** (sin-er'ê-sis), *n.* Pronouncing of two vowels together. Opp. to *diæresis*. [Gr.—*syn*, and *haireo*, take.]

**synagogue** (sin'a-gog), *n.* 1. Assembly of Jews for worship. 2. Jewish place of worship. [Gr. *synagoge*—*syn*, and *ago*, lead.]

**synchronous** (sing'krō-nal), **synchronous** (sing'krō-nus), *a.* 1. Happening or being at the same time; simultaneous. 2. Lasting for the same time. [Gr. *syn*, and *chronos*, time.]

**synchronism** (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* 1. Concurrence of events in time. 2. Tabular arrangement of contemporary events, etc., in history. [Gr.]

**syncopate** (sing'kō-pāt), *vt.* Contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle. — **syncopation**, *n.*

**syncope** (sing'kō-pē), *n.* 1. Omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never*. 2. Fainting-fit. 3. Sudden pause. [L.—Gr. *sygkōpe*—*syn* and *koptō*, cut.]

**syndic** (sin'dik), *n.* 1. Magistrate; advocate; government official. 2. One chosen to transact business for others. [Gr.—*syn* and *dike*, justice.]

**syndicate** (sin'di-kāt), *n.* 1. Body of syndics; council. 2. Office of a syndic. 3. Body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property. 4. Combination of capitalists for the promotion of some enterprise; trust.

**synecdoche** (sin-ek'do-kē), *n.* Figure of speech by which a part is made to stand for the whole, or the whole for a part. — **synecdochical**, *a.* Expressed by, or implying, synecdoche. [Gr.—*syn*, and *ekdechomai*, receive.]

**syneresis**. See **SYNÆRESIS**.

**synod** (sin'od), *n.* 1. Ecclesiastical council. 2. Among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of several presbyteries. — **synodic**, **synodical**, *as.* — **synodically**, *adv.* [Gr. *synodos*—*syn* and *hodos*, way.]

**synonym**, **synonyme** (sin'o-nim), *a.* Word having, exactly or nearly, the

same meaning with another. — **synonymous** (sin-on'i-mus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to synonyms. 2. Having the same meaning. — **synonymously**, *adv.* — **synonymy** (sin-on'i-mi), *n.* 1. Quality of being synonymous. 2. Rhetorical figure of amplification. [Gr.—*syn*, and *onoma*, name.]

**synopsis** (sin-op'sis), *n.* [*pl.* *synopses* (sēs).] Review; a summing up [Gr. *syn*, and *opsis*, view.]

**synoptic** (sin-op'tik), **synoptical**, *as.* Affording a general view of the whole.

**synovia** (sin-ō'vi-a), *n.* Fluid secreted in the cavity of joints to lubricate them. — **synovial**, *a.* [From Gr. *syn* and *L. ovum*, egg.]

**syntactic** (sin-tak'tik), **syntactical**, *as.* Pertaining to syntax; according to the rules of syntax. — **syntactically**, *adv.*

**syntax** (sin'taks), *n.* In *gram.* Correct construction of, and arrangement of words in, sentences. [Gr.—*syn* and *tasso*, put in order.]

**synthesis** (sin'thê-sis), *n.* 1. [*pl.* *syntheses* (-sēs).] Composition; making a whole out of parts. 2. Combination of separate elements of thought into a whole; reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion. Opp. to *analysis*. 3. In *gram.* The uniting of ideas into a sentence. [Gr. *syn* and *thesis*, placing.]

**synthetic** (sin-thet'ik), **synthetical**, *as.* 1. Pertaining to synthesis. 2. Consisting in synthesis or composition. — **synthetically**, *adv.* [REN.]

**syphon**, **syren**. Same as **SIPHON**, **syrringa** (si-ring'ga), *n.* 1. Mock-orange. 2. Lilac. [Gr. *syrix*, reed.]

**syringe** (sir'inj), *n.* Tube with a piston, or rubber ball, by which liquids are sucked up and ejected. *vt.* Inject or clean with a syringe. [Gr. *syrinx*, reed.]

**syrup**. Same as **SIRUP**.

**system** (sis'tem), *n.* 1. Assemblage of bodies as a connected whole; organism. 2. Method; plan; order. 3. Full and connected view of some department of knowledge. 4. The universe. [Gr.—*syn*, and *hístēmi*, place.]

**systematic** (sis'te-mat'ik), **systematical**, *as.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of system. 2. Formed or done according to system; methodical. — **systematically**, *adv.*

**systematize** (sis'te-ma-tiz), *vt.* Reduce to a system. — **systematizer**, *n.*

**systole** (sis'to-lē), *n.* 1. Contraction of the heart for expelling the blood. 2. Shortening of a long syllable. [Gr.—*syn*, and *stello*, set.]

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wôlf; mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.



**T** (*tā*), *n.* Twentieth letter of the English alphabet. In the arts it is used as an adjective prefix, as a *Tsquare*, used for drawing; a *T rail*, etc.—*To a T*, exactly.

**tab** (*tab*), *n.* 1. Latchet of a shoe. 2. End of a lace. 3. Tag. 4. (*Colloq.*) Tally; check; account.

**tabard** (*tab'ard*), *n.* Ancient garment, open at the sides, with wide sleeves, reaching to the elbows, worn over the body armor, and generally emblazoned with the arms of the wearer or of his lord. [*Fr.*—*Low L. tabarus*, cloak.]

**tabaret** (*tab-a-ret'*), *n.* Stout satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

**tabinet** (*tab'i-net*), *n.* Delicate kind of tabby, resembling damask, used for window-curtains.

**tabby** (*tab'i*). I. *n.* 1. Coarse kind of waved or watered silk. 2. Artificial stone, a mixture of shells, gravel, stones, and water. 3. Brindled cat; any cat. 4. Old maid; gossip. II. *a.* Brindled; diversified in color. III. *vt.* Water, or cause to look wavy. [*Fr. tabis*—*Ar. atabi*.]

**tabernacle** (*tab'ēr-na-k'l*), *n.* 1. Lightly constructed temporary habitation; tent; pavilion. 2. Movable building, used by the Israelites in the wilderness. [*L. tabernaculum*, tent, *dim. of taberna*, tavern,—root of *tabula*, table.]

**tabes** (*tā'bēz*), *n.* Wasting away of the body; atrophy; emaciation.—**tabetic** (*ta-bet'ik*), **tab'id**, *a.* Affected with tabes. [*L.—tabeo*, melt away.]

**tableture** (*tab'la-tūr*), *n.* 1. Painting, esp. on a wall or ceiling. 2. Ancient mode of writing music by letters etc. [*Fr.*—*L. tabula*, board.]

**table** (*tā'bl*). I. *n.* 1. Smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture. 2. Supply of food; entertainment. 3. Company at a table. 4. Board for backgammon or checkers. 5. Surface on which something is written or engraved; that which is cut or written; inscription. 6. Condensed statement; syllabus; index. II. *vt.* 1. Make into a table or catalogue. 2. Lay on the table; postpone consideration of. [*Fr. table*—*L. tabula*, board.]

**tableau** (*tā-blō'* or *E. tab'lō*), *n.* [*pl. tableaux* (*tā-blō'*), or *tableaux* (*tā-blōz*).] Living picture. [*Fr.*]



Tabard.

**table-d'hôte** (*tā'bl-dōt*), *n.* Meal for several persons at the same hour and at fixed prices. [*Fr.* = table of the host.]

**table-land** (*tā'bl-land*), *n.* Extensive elevated land; plateau.

**tablet** (*tab'let*), *n.* 1. Small table or flat surface. 2. Something flat on which to write, paint, etc.; writing-pad. 3. Confection or medicine in the form of a small flat disk. [*Dim. of TABLE*.]

**table-turning** (*tā'bl-tūrn-ing*), *n.* Movements of tables or other objects, attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

**taboo** (*ta-bō'*). I. *n.* 1. Institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are consecrated. 2. Prohibition; interdict. II. *vt.* Forbid approach to, or the use of.

**tabor** (*tā'būr*). I. *n.* Small drum played with one stick. II. *vt.* Play on a tabor; beat lightly and often. [*Fr. tambour*—*Pers. tambur*, kind of zither.]

**taborret** (*tab'ō-ret*), **tabret** (*tab'ret*), *ns.* Small tabor.

**tabular** (*tab'ū-lar*), *a.* Of the form of, or pertaining to, a table.

**tabulate** (*tab'ū-lāt*), *vt.* 1. Arrange in, or reduce to, tables or synopses. 2. Shape with a flat surface.

**tace** (*tā'sē*), *n.* In music. Direction that a voice, instrument or part is to be silent for a certain specified time. [*L.* = be silent!] [*L.* = is silent]

**tacet** (*tā'set*), *v.* In music. Same as *TACE*.

**tachometer** (*ta-kom'et-ēr*), *n.* Instrument for measuring velocity. [*Gr. tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure.]

**tacit** (*tas'it*), *a.* Implied, but not expressed by words.—**tac'itly**, *adv.* [*L. tacitus*, silent.]

**taciturn** (*tas'i-tūrn*), *a.* Habitually silent; not fond of talking.—**tac'iturn'ity**, *n.*—**tac'iturnly**, *adv.* [*L. taciturnus*.] [reserved; mute. *Syn.* Uncommunicative; reticent;]

**tack** (*tak*). I. *n.* 1. Short, sharp nail, with a broad head. 2. Rope to fasten the corner of a sail. 3. Course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails. II. *vt.* Fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks. III. *vi.* Change the course of a ship by shifting the position of the sails. [*Low Ger. tak-ken*, sharp point.]

**tackle** (*tak'l*). I. *n.* 1. Ropes, rigging, etc., of a ship. 2. Tools; weapons; angler's outfit. 3. Ropes, pulleys, etc., for raising heavy weights. 4. One who tackles, as in foot-ball. II. *vt.* 1. Provide with tackle. 2. Attach; hitch. 3. Seize; attack. [*Dut. takel*.]

fāte, fat, tāsak, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**tackling** (tak'ling), *n.* 1. Furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, etc., of a ship. 2. Harness for drawing a carriage; tackle.

**tact** (takt), *n.* 1. Touch; feeling. 2. Peculiar skill or faculty based on nice perception and a knowledge of human nature. 3. Stroke in beating time in music. [Fr.—*L. tactus*, touch.]

**tactician** (tak-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in tactics.

**tactics** (tak'tiks), *n.* 1. Science or art of maneuvering military or naval forces in the presence of the enemy. 2. Method of proceeding. [Gr. *taktike*, (*techné*, art),—*tasso*, *tazo*, arrange.]

**tactile** (tak'til), *a.* That may be touched or felt. [*L. tango*, touch. See TACT.]

**taction** (tak'shun), *n.* Act of touching.

**tactual** (tak'tū'al), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, the sense of touch.



TADPOLES OF TOAD.

1. Eggs. 2. Single egg. 3. Young tadpoles hanging to a plant. 4.-9. Successive stages of development.

**tadpole** (tad'pōl), *n.* Young toad, or frog; polliwog. [A. S. *todde*, toad, and *POLL*, head.]

**tael** (tāl), *n.* 1. Chinese ounce. 2. Unit of Chinese monetary system. Value varies, about = \$1.05 U. S. gold.

**tafferel** (taf'ér-el), **taffrail** (taf'rāl), *n.* Upper part of a ship's stern timbers. [Dut. *tafereel*, panel.]

**taffeta** (taf'ê-ta), **taffety** (taf'ê-ti), *n.* 1. Silk fabric plainly woven. 2. Thin glossy silk stuff, having a wavy luster. [It. *taffeta*—Pers. *taftah*, woven.]

**taffy** (taf'i), *n.* 1. Sweetmeat made of molasses boiled down. 2. (*Colloq.*) Flattery.

**tag** (tag), *I. n.* 1. Point of metal at the end of a string. 2. Any small thing tacked or attached to another. 3. Rabble; ravel. *II. vt.* [tag'ging; tagged.] 1. Fit a tag to. 2. Tack or fasten to. — **tag'rag**, *n.* Rabble. [Weaker form of TACK.]

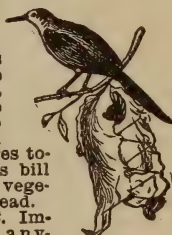
**tag** (tag), *I. n.* Game in which the person gains who *tags* or touches another. *II. vt.* Touch, as in the game of tag; follow closely.

**tail** (tāl), *n.* 1. Appendage at the end of the backbone of an animal, as in quadrupeds, birds, and fishes. 2. Anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, etc., as a catkin, train of a comet, train of attendants, part opposed to the head, etc. [A. S. *tægel*.]

**tail** (tāl), *n.* Estate which is limited to certain heirs. [Fr. *taille*, cutting. See ENTAIL.]

**tailor** (tāl'ūr), *I. n.* One who cuts out and makes men's clothes. — **tailor-ess**, *fem.* *II. vi.* Work as a tailor. — **tail'oring**, *n.* Business or work of a tailor. [Fr. *tailleur*—*taillier*, cut.]

**tailor-bird** (tāl'ūr-bērd), *n.* Bird that constructs its nest at the extremity of a twig, taking one large or two small leaves and sewing their edges together, using its bill as a needle and vegetable fiber as thread.



Tailor-bird and its nest.

**taint** (tānt), *I. vt.* Impregnate with anything noxious; infect; stain. *II. vt.* Be affected with something corrupting. *III. n.* 1. Infection; corruption. 2. Spot; moral blemish. [O. Fr. *taint*, Fr. *teint*, pa. p. of *teindre*, dye,—*L. tingo*, *tinctum*, wet. See RINGE.]

*Syn.* Pollute; vitiate; defile; contaminate; corrupt; stain; sully; infect; pervert.

**take** (tāk), *I. vt.* [ta'king; ta'ken.] 1. Lay hold of; get into one's possession; catch; capture; choose. 2. Receive; allow; endure; understand; agree to; become affected with. *II. vi.* 1. Have the intended effect. 2. Gain reception; please. 3. Be favorably disposed. 4. Have recourse to. — **ta'ker**, *n.* [Icel. *taka*.]

**taking** (tāk'ing), *a.* Captivating; alluring. — **ta'kingly**, *adv.*

**talc** (tāk), *n.* Mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green color, and a soapy feel. — **talck'y**, **talc-ous**, *as.* Containing, consisting of, or like talc. [Fr.—Ar. *talag*.]

**tale** (tāl), *n.* 1. Narrative; story; fable. 2. Number; reckoning. [A. S. *tal*. Ger. *zahl*.]

tāte, fat, tāk, tār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, but, būru; oil, owl, then.

**tale-bearer** (tāl'bâr-ēr), *n.* One who maliciously bears or tells tales.

**tale-bearing** (tāl'bâr-ing), *I. a.* Given to telling tales, or officiously spreading scandal. *II. n.* Act of telling secrets.

**talent** (tal'ent), *n.* 1. Ancient weight or sum of money = \$1,650 to \$1,925. 2. Faculty; natural or special aptitude. [*L. talentum* — *Gr. talanton*, weight, — *tlaō*, bear, weigh.]

**talented** (tal'ent-ed), *a.* Possessing talents or mental gifts.

**tales** (tāl'ēz), *n. pl.* 1. Persons in court from whom selections are made to supply the place of jurors who are on the panel, but fail to appear. 2. Pleading or writ for the purpose of supplying the place of jurors. [From first word of the Latin phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders.]

**talesman** (tāl'ēz-man or tälz'man), *n.* Person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders at court.

**talipes** (tal'i-pēz), *n.* Club-foot; deformed foot. [*L.*]

**talisman** (tal'is-man), *n.* [*pl.* tal'ismans.] Charm engraved on metal or stone, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; something that produces extraordinary effects. — **talisman'ic**, *a.* [*Ar. talsam* — *Late Gr. telesma*, consecration.]

**talk** (tak), *vt.* 1. Speak; converse; confer. 2. Prattle; chatter. 3. Utter words, as a parrot, or a mechanical contrivance. *II. vt.* 1. Express in words; enunciate. 2. Discuss; discourse about. 3. Use as one's language. 4. Accomplish or affect by speaking. *III. n.* 1. Familiar conversation. 2. That which is uttered in familiar intercourse. 3. Subject of discourse. 4. Rumor. — **talk'er**, *n.* [*Icel. tala*, talk. Akin to **TELL**.]

**talkative** (tak'a-tiv), *a.* Given to much talking; prating. — **talk'ative-ly**, *adv.* — **talk'ativeness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Loquacious; garrulous; communicative.

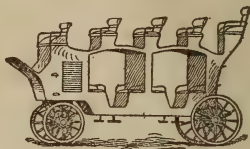
**tall** (tal), *a.* 1. Seemly; brave. 2. High; long. 3. Extravagant; great. — **tall'ness**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.]

**tallith** (tal'ith), *n.* Mantel or scarf, worn by Jews, at prayer. [*Heb.*]

**tallow** (tal'ō), *I. n.* 1. Fat of animals melted. 2. Any coarse, hard fat. *II. vt.* Grease with tallow. [*Ger. talg*.]

**tally** (tal'i), *I. n.* [*pl.* tal'lies.] 1. One of two sticks notched alike to keep account by. 2. Anything corresponding to another as duplicate. *II. vt.* Score with notches. *III. vi.* Correspond; suit. [*F. taille*, cutting.]

**tally-ho** (tal'i-hō), *I. interj.* Huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has been started. *II. n.* In the U. S. Four-in-hand pleasure coach.



Tally-ho.

**Talmud** (tal'mud), *n.* Body of Hebrew laws, comprising the written law (*Mishnah*) and the traditions and comments (*Gemara*) of the Jewish doctors. — **Talmud'ic**, **Talmud'ic-al**, *as.* [*Heb.* = instruction.]

**talon** (tal'un), *n.* 1. Claw of a bird of prey. 2. Cards remaining in the pack after dealing. [*Fr.* — *L. talus*, heel.]

**tamable** (tā'ma-bl), *a.* Capable of being tamed. — **ta'mableness**, *n.*

**tamandua** (ta-man'dū-a), *n.* So. American ant-bear. [Native name.]

**tamarack** (tam'a-rak), *n.* 1. American larch, furnishing heavy strong timber; hackmatack. 2. Black or ridge-pole pine of the Pacific coast.

**tamarind** (tam'a-rind), *n.* E. Indian tree, with a sweet, pulpy fruit in pods, much used as food and in medicine. [*Ar. tamr hindī*, Hindu date.]

**tamarisk** (tam'ar-isk), *n.* Shrub with small white or pink flowers. [*L. tamariscus*.]

**tambour** (tam'bör), *I. n.* 1. Small, shallow drum. 2. Circular frame for embroidering. 3. Rich kind of gold and silver embroidery. *II. vt.* Embroider on a tambour. [*Fr.* — root of **TABOUR**.]

**tambourine** (tam-bō-rēn'), *n.* Shallow drum with one skin and bells, and played on with the hand. [*Fr. tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*.]



Tambourine.

**tame** (tām), *I. a.* 1. Having lost native wildness and shyness; domesticated. 2. Gentle. 3. Spiritless; without vigor; dull. *II. vt.* Reduce to a domestic state; make gentle; civilize. — **tame'ly**, *adv.* — **tame'ness**, *n.* [*A. S. tam*. *Ger. zahm*.]

**tamin** (tam'in), **tamis** (tam'is), **tammy** (tam'i), *ns.* Strainer of hair or cloth. [*Fr.*]

**tāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre**, above; **mē, met, hēr**; **mite, mit**; **nōte, not, mōve, welf**; **mūte, hut, būrn**; **oil, owl, then**.



**Tamil** (tam'il), *n.* 1. One of a race of Ceylon and Southern India, belonging to the Dravidian people. 2. Language of the race.

**tamp** (tamp), *vt.* 1. Plug up, as a hole drilled in a rock for blasting, after the explosive has been introduced. 2. Force or beat down by repeated light strokes. [From same root as TAP.]

**tamper** (tam'pēr), *vi.* 1. Try little experiments without necessity. 2. Meddle. 3. Practice secretly and unfairly. [A by-form of TEMPER.]

**tamping** (tam'ping), *n.* Material used as packing in ramming down a charge in a blast-hole.

**tampion** (tam'pi-un), *n.* Plug for the mouth of a cannon, when not in use. [See TAP.]

**tam-tam.** See TOM-TOM.

**tan** (tan). *I. n.* 1. Bark bruised and broken for tanning. 2. Yellowish brown color. *II. vt.* [tan'ning; tanned.] 1. Convert skins and hides into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin. 2. Make brown or tawny. 3. Thrash. *III. vi.* Become tanned. [Fr. Cf. Ger. *tanne*, fir. Bret. *tann*, oak.]

**tanager** (tan'a-jēr), *n.* Brilliant colored singing bird of many species.

**tandem** (tan'dem). *I. a.* Harnessed singly one before the other. *II. n.* 1. Team of horses so harnessed. 2. Bicycle for two or more riders one behind another. [Originated in university slang, in a play on the L. adv. *tandem*, at length.]

**tang** (tang), *n.* Strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous. [Low Ger. *tanger*, biting.]

**tang** (tang), *n.* Tapering part of a knife or tool which goes into the haft. [By-form of TONG. See TONGS.]

**tangency** (tan'jen-si), *n.* State of being tangent; contact or touching.

**tangent** (tan'jent), *n.* Line which touches a curve, and which when produced does not cut it. — **tangen-tial**, *a.*

**tangerine** (tan-jēr-ēn'), *n.* Variety of Chinese seedless orange. [Fr. — *Tanger*, Tangiers.]

**tanghin** (tan'gin), *n.* Deadly poison obtained from the seeds of *Tanghinia venenifera*, a tree of Madagascar. [Native name in Madagascar.]

**tangible** (tan'ji-bl), *a.* 1. Perceptible to the touch. 2. Capable of being possessed or realized. — **tangibly**, *adv.* — **tangibility**, *n.* [L. *tangibilis* — *tango*.]

**tangle** (tang'l). *I. n.* 1. Knot of things united confusedly. 2. Edible

seaweed. *II. vt.* 1. Unite together confusedly; interweave. 2. Insnare. [Goth. *tagl*, hair. Ger. *tang*, seaweed.]

**tangum** (tan'gum), *n.* Variety of piebald horse found in Thibet.

**tanistry** (tan'ist-ri), *n.* Mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist or holder of honors or lands held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election.

**tank** (tangk), *n.* 1. Large basin; cistern; reservoir. 2. Armored "caterpillar" motor truck.

**tankard** (tang'kard), *n.* Large vessel for holding liquors; drinking vessel with a lid. [Etymology unknown.]

**tanner** (tan'er), *n.* One who tans. — **tann'ery**, *n.* Place for tanning.

**tannic** (tan'ik), *a.* Of, or from, tan.

**tannin** (tan'in), *n.* Astringent vegetable substance found largely in oak-bark or gall-nuts, in tea, coffee, etc., of great use in tanning; tannic acid. [Fr. *tanin*.]

**tansy** (tan'zi), *n.* 1. Bitter, aromatic plant with rayless yellow flowers. 2. Formerly, a pudding flavored with tansy juice. [Fr. *tanaisie* — Gr. *athanasia*, immortality.]

**tantalize** (tan'ta-liz), *vt.* Torment by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping it out of reach. [Tantalus, a mythical Phrygian king, was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.]

**Tantalus** (tan'ta-lus), *n.* Voracious genus of wading birds of the heron family, including the wood-ibis of America.

**tantamount** (tant'-a-mownt), *a.* Equivalent, in value, force, effect, or signification. [Fr. *tant* — L. *tantus*, so much, and Eng. AMOUNT.]

**tantivy** (tan-tiv'i), *I. adv.* Swiftly. *II. n.*

1. Rapid, violent gallop. 2. Adherent of the court in time of Charles II. *III. vi.* Hurry off. [From the notes of a hunting-horn.]

**tantra** (tan'tra), *n.* Section of certain Sanskrit sacred works of the worshippers of the female energy of Siva. Each tantra has the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. [Sans. — *tan*, believe.]



Tantalus  
(Wood-ibis).

**tantrum** (tan'trum), *n.* Fit or burst of ill-humor. [Wel. *tant*, burst of passion.]

**tan-yard** (tan'yård), *n.* Enclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

**tap** (tap). *I. n.* 1. Gentle blow or touch. *II. vt.* [tap'ping; tapped.] 1. Strike with something small; touch gently; rap; pat. 2. Put a thickness of leather on. [Ger. *tappen*, grope; strike.]

**tap** (tap). *I. n.* 1. Faucet or short pipe through which liquor is drawn. 2. Place where liquor is drawn. 3. Boring tool; reamer. *II. vt.* [tap'ping; tapped.] Pierce, so as to let out fluid; open a cask and draw off liquor. [A. S. *tappan*.]

**tape** (táp), *n.* Narrow band of woven-work, used for strings, etc. — **tape-line**, *n.* Instrument for measuring, often made of steel ribbon, from 20 to 50 feet long. — **tape-measure**, *n.* Piece of tape for measuring, from one yard to two yards in length.

**taper** (tā'pēr), *I. n.* Small wax-candle or light. *II. a.* Narrowed towards one end. *III. vt. and vt.* Become, or make, gradually smaller towards one end.

**tapestry** (tap'es-tri), *n.* Woven hangings of wool and silk. — *Tapestry carpet*, two-ply carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving so as to produce a figure in the cloth. [Fr. *tapisserie*. See TAPIS.]

**tapeworm** (tāp'würm), *n.* Worm often of great length, found in the intestines. The "head" is really the whole worm, the other parts being generative buds, issuing from the head one after the other.

**tapioca** (tap-i-ō'ka), *n.* Glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the cassava plant of Brazil. [Brazilian.]

**tapir** (tā'pēr), *n.* Thick-skinned, short-necked animal, having a short, flexible proboscis, found in Sumatra and South America. [Brazilian.]

**tapis** (tā'pis), *n.* Tapestry; cover of a council table. — *On the tapis*, under consideration. [Gr. *tapes*, figured cloth.]

**tappet** (tap'et), *n.* Small projecting lever giving intermittent motion to a part of a machine.

**taproom** (tap'rōm), *n.* Room where beer or liquor is served.

**taproot** (tap'rōt), *n.* Root striking directly downward without dividing, and tapering, as that of the carrot.

**tapster** (tap'stēr), *n.* One who taps or draws off liquor.

**tar** (tär). *I. n.* 1. Thick, dark-colored, viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, etc. 2. Sailor. *II. vt.* [tar'ring; tarred.] Smear with tar. — *Tar and feather*, pour heated tar over, and then cover with feathers. [A. S. *teru*. Dut. *teer*. Akin to TREE.]

**tarantula** (tar-an'tū-la), *n.* Poisonous large spider. [It. *tarantola* — L. *Tarentum*, a town in S. Italy.]

**taraxacum** (tar-aks'a-kum), *n.* Root of the dandelion, used in medicine.



Tarantula.

[Botanical word, coined—Gr. *taraxis*, trouble, and *akeomai*, cure.]

**tarboosh** (tär-bōsh'), *n.* Red cap of felt or cloth, often with a tassel, worn by the Turks, etc. [Ar.]

**tardy** (tär'di), *a.* 1. Slow. 2. Late; dilatory; out of season. — **tardily**, *adv.* — **tardiness**, *n.* [Fr. *tardif* — L. *tardus*, slow.]

**tare** (tär), *n.* Plant, like the vetch, sometimes cultivated for fodder. [Etym. doubtful.]

**tare** (tär), *n.* 1. Weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained. 2. Allowance made for it. [Fr.—It. *tara*—Ar. *tarah*, throw away.]

**target** (tär'get), *n.* 1. Small buckler or shield. 2. Mark or butt to shoot at. [O. Fr. *tarpe*, shield.]

**targeteer** (tär-get-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target.

**tarheel** (tar'hēl), *n.* Inhabitant of the pine-barrens of N. Carolina, or of that State.

**tariff** (tar'if), *n.* 1. List of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same. 2. Any system of rates. [Ar. *tarif*, information.]

**tarlatan** (tär'la-tan), *n.* Gauzy cotton fabric, used in ladies' dresses. [Perhaps—Milanese *tarlantina*, linsey-woolsey.]

**tarn** (tärn), *n.* Small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Icel. *þorn*.]

**tarnish** (tär'nish). *I. vt.* 1. Spoil by exposure to the air, etc. 2. Diminish the lustre or purity of. *II. vi.* Become dull; lose luster. [Fr. *ternir*, (pr. p. *ternissant*) — O. Ger. *tarri*, covered.]

**taro** (tā'rō or tārō), *n.* Stemless plant with tuberous starchy roots from which poi is made.

**tarpaulin** (tār-pā'lin), **tarpauling** (tār-pā'ling), *ns.* 1. Water-proof cover of coarse canvas. 2. Sailor's broad brimmed water-proof hat. 3. Sailor. [From TAR, and PAUL.]

**tarry** (tār'i), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like tar.

**tarry** (tār'i), *vt.* 1. Be tardy or slow. 2. Loiter; stay; delay. [O. Fr. *targier*—*L. tardus*, slow.]

**tarsal** (tār'sal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tarsus or instep. 2. Pertaining to, the tarsi of the eyelids.

**tarsus** (tār'sus), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi (tār'si).] 1. All the bones between the tibia and the metatarsus. 2. Insect's foot. 3. Small plate or cartilage along the edge of the eyelid.

**tart** (tärt), *a.* 1. Sharp or sour to the taste. 2. Sharp; severe.—**tart'ly**, *adv.*—**tart'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *teart*—*tearan*, tear.]

**tart** (tärt), *n.* Small pie, containing fruit or jelly. [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte*—*L. tortus*, twisted.]

**tartan** (tärt'an), *I. n.* Woolen stuff, checked with various colors, worn in the Scottish Highlands. *II. a.* Woven in a tartan pattern. [Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey.]

**tartan** (tärt'an), *n.* Small one-masted vessel of the Mediterranean.

**tartar** (tärt'ar), *n.* 1. Salt which forms on the insides of casks containing wine (when pure, called cream of tartar). 2. Concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. [Fr. *tartre*—*Low L. tartarum*—*Ar. dourd*.]

**Tartar** (tärt'ar), **Tatar** (tät'ar), *n.* Native of Tartary.—*Catch a Tartar*, lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant. [Pers. *Tatar*.]

**tartaric** (tär-tär'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from, tartar.

**tartarus** (tärt'a-rus), *n.* (*In ancient myth.*) Lower world; place of punishment for the wicked. [Gr. *tartaros*.]

**tartish** (tärt'ish), *a.* Somewhat tart.

**tartarate** (tärt'rät), *n.* Salt of tartaric acid.

**tasimeter** (ta-zim'e-tër), *n.* Instrument invented by Mr. Edison for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, and by means of them other variations, as of temperature, moisture, etc.—**tasimeuric**, *a.* [Gr.—*tasis*, tension, and *metron*, measure.]

**task** (task). *I. n.* 1. Set amount of work, esp. of study, imposed by another.

2. Work; drudgery. *II. vt.* 1. Impose a task on; burden with severe work. 2. Charge; accuse.—**task'er**, *n.*—*Take to task*, reprove. [O. Fr. *tasque*—*Low L. tasca*—*L. taxo*, rate, tax.]

**taskmaster** (task'mäs-tër), *n.* Master who imposes a task; one whose office is to assign tasks.

**tassel** (tas'el), *n.* Ornament consisting of a bunch of fringe hanging from a roundish mold.—**tasselled** (tas'eld), *a.* Adorned with tassels. [O. Fr. *tasel*—*L. taxillus*, dim. of *talus*, die.]

**tastable** (täst'ä-bl), *a.* That may be tasted.

**taste** (täst). *I. vt.* 1. Try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate. 2. Try by eating a little; eat a little of. 3. Partake of; experience. *II. vi.* 1. Take food. 2. Have a flavor. *III. n.* 1. Act of tasting; gustation. 2. Sensation caused by a substance on the tongue. 3. Sense by which we perceive the flavor of a thing. 4. Quality, flavor, or savor. 5. Small portion; specimen; bit. 6. Intellectual relish or discernment. 7. Faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful; nice perception. 8. Choice; predilection.—**tas'ter**, *n.* [O. Fr. *taster* (Fr. *tâter*),—*L. taxo*, touch.]

*Syn.* Smack; sensibility; judgment; relish; sample; liking.

**tasteful** (täst'fol), *a.* 1. Having a high relish. 2. Showing good taste.—

**taste'fully**, *adv.*—**taste'fulness**, *n.*—**tasteless** (täst'les), *a.* Without taste; insipid.—**taste'lessly**, *adv.*—**taste'lessness**, *n.*

**tasty** (täst'l), *a.* 1. Having a good taste or nice perception of excellence. 2. Conforming with good taste; elegant.—**tas'tily**, *adv.*

**Tatar**. See TARTAR.

**tatter** (tät'ër), *n.* Torn piece; loose hanging rag. [Icel. *tetr*, torn garment.]

**tatterdemalion** (tat-ër-dë-mäl'i-un), *n.* Ragged fellow. [From TATTER.]

**tattling** (tat'ing), *n.* Knotted kind of lace. [From Hind. *tatta*, mat.]

**tattle** (tat'l). *I. n.* Trifling talk or chat. *II. vi.* 1. Prate; chatter. 2. Tell tales or secrets.—**tattler**, *n.* [Low Ger. *tateln*.]

**tattoo** (tat-tö'), *n.* Beat of drum or bugle-call to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters. [Dut. *tap toe*, close the tap! Cf. Ger. *zapfenstreich*.]

**tattoo** (tat-tö'). *I. vt.* Mark permanently (as the skin) with figures, by pricking in coloring matter. *II. n.* Indelible marks thus made.

**taube** (tow'be), *n.* German type of monoplane aircraft.



**taught** (tat), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **TEACH**.  
**taunt** (tántor tant), *I. vt.* Reproach with cutting words; censure sarcastically; tease spitefully; twit insultingly. *II. n.* Upbraiding; sarcastic words; bitter reproach; insulting invective. — **taunter**, *n.* — **tauntingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *tanter*, try, provoke.]

*Syn.* Ridicule; deride; chaff; mock; flout.

**Taurus** (ta'rus), *n.* The Bull, one of the signs of the Zodiac. — **taurine**, *a.* [Gr. *tauros*.]

**taut** (tat), *a. I.* Stretched out; not slack. *2.* Prepared against emergency. [From root of **TIGHT**.]

**tautog** (ta-tog'), *n.* Large food fish found on the coast of New England; black-fish. [Plural of *taut*, the Indian name.]

**tautology** (ta-to'lo-jí), *n.* Needless and faulty repetition of the same thing in different words. [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word.]

**tavern** (tav'ern), *n.* Licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travelers; inn. [Fr. *taverne*—*L. taberna*, hut.]

**taw** (ta), *vt.* Dress with alum and make into white leather, as the skins of sheep and kids. [A. S. *tawian*, prepare.]

**taw** (ta), *n.* 1. Large marble to be played with. 2. Game at marbles.

**tawdry** (ta'dri), *a. I.* (Formerly), fine, showy, elegant. 2. Showy without taste or elegance. — **tawdriness**, *n.* [Corr. from *St. Audrey*, the name of a cheap fair.]

**tawny** (ta'ni), *a.* The color of tanned things; yellowish brown. — **taw'ni-ness**, *n.* [Dut. *tanig*. Fr. *tanné*.]

**tax** (taks). *I. n.* 1. Rate imposed on property or persons for the benefit of the state. 2. Anything imposed; burdensome duty. *II. vt.* 1. Lay a tax on. 2. Burden. 3. Accuse. — **taxa'tion**, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*—*L. taxo*,—*tango*, touch.]

*Syn.* Toll; assessment; charge; rate; contribution; tribute; impost.

**taxable** (taks'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, taxed.

**taxidermy** (taks'i-dër-mi), *n.* Art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals. — **tax'idermist**, *n.* [Fr.—Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, skin.]



Taurus. (8)

**tea** (tē), *n.* 1. Dried leaves of a shrub in China, Japan and Ceylon. 2. Infusion of the leaves in boiling water. 3. Any vegetable infusion. 4. Supper. [So. Chinese *te*, the common form being *tscha*.]

**teach** (téch), *I. vt.* [teach'ing; taught.]

1. Show; point out; impart the knowledge of. 2. Impart knowledge to;

guide the studies

of; instruct. 3.

Accustom; train.

*II. vi.* Practice

giving instruction. — **teach'er**,

*n.* [A. S. *tecan*,

show. Ger. *zeigen*.]

**teachable** (téch-

a-bl), *a.* Capable

of being taught;

apt or willing to

learn. — **teach'-**

ableness, *n.*

**teak** (têk), *n.* Tree in the E. Indies and Africa, remarkable for its hard and durable wood. [Malabar *tekka*.]

**teal** (têl), *n.*

Web-footed

water fowl

allied to the

duck, but

smaller. [Dut.

*teling*.]

**team** (tēm),

*n.* 1. Number

of animals

moving to-

gether. 2.

Two or more

oxen or other animals

harnessed to

the same vehicle. 3. Number of per-

sons associated for the performance

of a definite piece of work, etc. [A. S.

*team*, offspring. See **TEAM**.]

**teamster** (tēm'stēr), *n.* One who drives

a team.

**tear** (tēr), *n.* Drop of the limpid fluid

secreted by the lachrymal gland, and

appearing in the eye or flowing from

it. [A. S. *tæher*, *tear*. Ger. *zähre*.]

**tear** (târ), *I. vt.* [tear'ing; tore; torn.]

1. Draw asunder or separate with vi-

olence. 2. Make a violent rent in;

lacerate. 3. Sunder; rend. *II. vi.* 1.

Move or act with violence; rage. 2.

Be rent. *III. n.* Something torn; rent.

—**tear'er**, *n.* [A. S. *teran*. Ger. *zeh-*

*ren*. Gr. *dero*, flay.]

**tearful** (têr'fol), *a.* Abounding with

or shedding tears; weeping. — **tear'-**

fully, *adv.* — **tear'fulness**, *n.*

**tearless** (têr'les), *a.* Without tears;

unfeeling.



Branch of Teak-tree.



Teal.

**tease** (tēz), *vt.* 1. Comb or card, as wool. 2. Scratch, as cloth; raise a nap. 3. Vex with impertinuity, jests, etc.; torment; irritate. [A. S. *tesan*, pluck, tease.]

**teasel**, **teazl** (tē'z'l). I. *n.* 1. Plant with large heads or burs, employed in dressing woollen cloth. 2. Bur of the plant. II. *vt.* Subject to the action of teasels in the dressing of woollen cloth; raise a nap on by the action of the teasel. [A. S. *tæsl*, teasel, — *tesan*, pluck, tease. See TEASE.]



Teasel.

**teazeler**, **teazler** (tē'z-lēr), *ns.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

**teat** (tēt), *n.* Nipple of the female breast or udder. [A. S. *tīt*. Ger. *zitze*.]

**teazle** (tē'z'l). Same as TEASEL. [*tute*.]

**Tech** (tek), *n.* Short for **Technical Institute** (tek'n'ik), **technical** (tek'n'ikal), *as.* 1. Pertaining to the useful arts. 2. Belonging to a particular art or profession. — **tech'nically**, *adv.* [Gr. — *technē*, art, — *teko*, produce.]

**technicality** (tek-ni-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1. State or quality of being technical. 2. That which is technical, or peculiar to a trade, profession, etc.

**technics** (tek'n'iks), *n. pl.* 1. Doctrine of arts in general. 2. Branches that relate to the arts.

**technique** (tek-nēk'), *n.* Technical skill in the fine arts. [Fr.]

**technology** (tek-nol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Systematic and scientific knowledge of the industrial arts. — **technologist**, *n.* — **technological**, *a.* [Gr. *technē*, and *logos*, discourse.]

**techy** (tech'i), *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable. — **tech'ily**, *adv.* — **tech'in-ness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *tache*, blemish.]

**tectonic** (tek-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to building or construction. [G. *tektonikos* — *tekton*, builder.]

**tectonics** (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing. or pl.* Science of the art by which implements, vessels, dwellings, and other edifices are constructed.

**tecum** (tē'kum), *n.* Fibrous produce of a palm-leaf resembling green wool, imported from Brazil.

**ted** (ted), *vt.* Spread to the air after being reaped or mown; turn (as mown grass) from the swath and scatter for drying. — **tedder** (ted'ēr), *n.* 1. One who teds. 2. Machine that spreads grass or hay for the purpose of drying.

**Te Deum** (tē dē'um), *n.* Latin hymn of praise beginning "*Te Deum laudamus*," (we praise thee, God) usually ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine.

**teditious** (tē'di-us), *a.* Wearisome; tiresome. — **ted'iously**, *adv.* — **ted'iouslyness**, *n.* [L. *tēdiosus*.]

*Syn.* Fatiguing; irksome; slow.

**tedium** (tē'di-um), *n.* Wearisomeness. [L. *tēdium* — *tēde*, it wearies.]

**tee** (tē). I. *n.* 1. Mark set up in playing at quoits. 2. Mark made in the ice, in the game of curling, towards which the stones are pushed. 3. Nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole in the play of golf. II. *vt.* In golf-playing, place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off. [Scotch. Cf. Icel. *tja*, point out.]

**teem** (tēm), *vi.* 1. Bring forth; bear; be full or prolific. [A. S. *tyman*, produce.]

**teens** (tēnz), *n. pl.* Years of one's age from thirteen to nineteen.

**teeth**, *n. pl.* of TOOTH.

**teething** (tēth'ing), *n.* First growth of teeth; process by which teeth make their way throw the gums; dentition.

**teetotaler** (tē-tō'tal-ēr), *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drink. — **teeto'tal**, *a.* — **teeto'talism**, *n.*

**tee-totum** (tē-tō'tum), *n.* Small four-sided top used by children in a game of chance. [Named from *T*, for *totum*.]

**teg**, **tegg** (teg), *n.* 1. Female fallow-deer; doe in the second year. 2. Young sheep, older than a lamb.

**tegmen** (teg'men), **tegumen** (teg'ū-men), *n.* [pl. *tegmina* (teg'mi-na), *tegumina* (teg'ū-mi-na).] Covering; esp. the inner skin which covers the seed.

**tegumentum** (teg-men'tum), **tegumentum** (teg-ū-men'tum), *ns.* [pl. *tegumenta* (teg-men'ta), *tegumenta* (teg-ū-men'ta).] 1. Scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees. 2. One of these scales. [L. — *tego*, cover.]

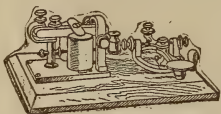
**teguexin** (te-gek'sin), *n.* Large lizard of Brazil and Guiana, over five feet long, said to give notice of the approach of an alligator by hissing.

**tegument** (teg'ū-ment), *n.* Integument; covering; skin. [L. *tegumentum* — *tego*, cover.]

**telautograph** (tel-a'to-grāf), *n.* Telegraph that reproduces hand-writing or drawing at a distance. [Gr. — *tele*, at a distance, *autos*, self, and *grapho*, write.]

**telegram** (tel'e-gram), *n.* Message sent by telegraph. [Gr. *tele*, far, and *gramma* — *grapho*, write.]

**telegraph** (tel'e-gráf). I. *n.* Apparatus for giving signals from a distance, through the medium of a wire, esp. by means of electricity. II. *vt.* Convey, inform, instruct or announce by telegraph.—



Telegraph sounder and key.

**telegraph'ic, a.—telegraphist, n.**  
**telegraphy** (tel'eg'ra-fi or té-leg'-), *n.* Science or art of making or using telegraphs.

**telemeter** (tel'em'et-ēr), *n.* Instrument used by artillery-men for determining the distance from the gun to the object fired at. [Gr. *tele*, far, and *metron*, measure.]

**telescope** (tel'en'ji-skōp), *n.* Instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope. [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, *engys*, near, and *skopeo*, view.]

**teleological** (tel'e-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

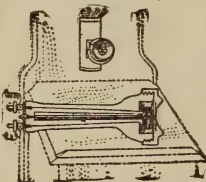
**teleologist** (tel'e-o-l'o-jist), *n.* One versed in teleology; one who investigates the purpose of phenomena.

**teleology** (tel'e-o-l'o-jī), *n.* Science or doctrine of final cause; doctrine that every thing was created for, and adapted to, a purpose. [Gr. *telos*, purpose, and *logos*, doctrine.]

**telepathy** (tel'ep'a-thī), *n.* Transference of mental impressions without visible agency.

**telephone** (tel'e-fōn), *n.* Instrument transmitting sound, esp. of the voice, by means of electricity.

—**telephonograph, n.** Instrument that records and repeats telephone messages. [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *phōne*, sound.]



Telephone receiver (in section) and transmitter.

**telescope** (tel'e-skōp). I. *n.* 1. Optical instrument which makes distant objects appear nearer and larger. 2. Valice composed of two cases, one fitting into the other. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Drive together in the manner of the joints of a telescope. [Fr.—Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *skopeo*, see.]

**telescopic** (tel'e-skop'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, performed by, or like a telescope. 2. Seen only by a telescope. —**telescopically, adv.**

**tell** (tel). I. *vt.* [tel'ling; told.] 1. Number; count. 2. Utter; narrate. 3. Disclose. 4. Discern. 5. Explain. 6. Inform. 7. Order; bid. 8. Assure. II. *vi.* 1. Talk; blab. 2. Produce, or take, effect. [A. S. *tellan* Ger. *zaehlen*.]

**teller** (tel'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tells or counts. 2. Clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money.

**tell-tale** (tel'tāl). I. *a.* 1. Telling tales. 2. Officiously or heedlessly revealing; blabbing. 3. Indicating. II. *n.* 1. One who tells what is supposed to remain secret. 2. One who tells what prudence should suppress; tattler. 3. Indicator. 4. Name of grallatorial bird common in America; tattler.

**telluric** (tel-lō'rik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the earth. [L. *tellus*.] 2. Pertaining to tellurium.

**tellurium** (tel-lō'ri-um), *n.* Element, by some classed as a metal, brittle and crystalline, chiefly found in a gold ore associated with selenium.

**telpherage** (tel'fēr-aj), *n.* System of electric transportation by means of carriages suspended from electric cables. [Gr. *tele*, afar, and *phero*, bear.]

**temerity** (te-mēr'i-ti), *n.* Unreasonable contempt for danger. [L. *temeritas*—*temere*, by chance, rashly.]

*Syn.* Rashness; foolhardiness; precipitancy; venturesomeness; boldness; daring; audacity; recklessness.

**temper** (tem'pēr). I. *vt.* 1. Modify by mixture. 2. Adjust; fit. 3. Moistened and knead, as clay. 4. Moderate; soften. 5. Bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity, as a metal. Steel is tempered by being repeatedly heated to a certain temperature and cooled quickly. For razors the temperature is 450°, for axes 510°, for table knives 530°, for hand saws 600°. II. *n.* 1. Due mixture or balance of different or contrary qualities or ingredients. 2. State of a metal as to hardness, etc. 3. Constitution of the body. 4. State of mind; humor; mood. 5. Passion; irritation. 6. Calmness; moderation. [A. S. *temperian*—L. *tempero*, combine properly.]

**temperament** (tem'pēr-a-ment), *n.* 1. Condition arising from mixture or blending. 2. Peculiar nature controlling one's thoughts and actions.

**temperance** (tem'pēr-ans), *n.* 1. Moderation. 2. Act of tempering. 3. Abstinence from intoxicating liquors. [L. *temperantia*.]



**temperate** (tem'pēr-āt) *a.* 1. Moderate in degree of any quality, esp. in the appetites and passions. 2. Calm; self-contained. 3. Not very cold or very hot, applied to climate. — **temperately**, *adv.* — **temperateness**, *n.*  
**temperature** (tem'pēr-a-tūr), *n.* 1. Mixture; temper; constitution. 2. Moderation. 3. Intensity of the sensible heat of a body. — The absolute zero of temperature is computed at—273° C. at which all molecular action ceases. [L. *temperatura*.]

**tempest** (tem'pest), *n.* 1. Wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow; violent storm. 2. Any violent commotion. [O. Fr. *tempeste*—L. *tempestas*, weather,—*tempus*, time.]

**tempestuous** (tem-pest'ū-us), *a.* Very stormy; turbulent. — **tempestuously**, *adv.* — **tempestuousness**, *n.*

**templar** (tem'plar), *n.* 1. Student or lawyer living in the Temple, London. 2. (T.) One of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land.—*Good Templar*, one of a society pledged by certain rites to teetotalism. — *Knights Templars*, branch of the order of Freemasons in the U. S. [L. *templum*, temple.]

**temple** (tem'pl), *n.* 1. Edifice erected to a deity or for religious purpose. 2. Place of worship. [L. *templum*, space marked out.]

**temple** (tem'pl), *n.* Flat region on either side of the head above the cheekbone. [O. Fr. *temple*—L. *tempus*.]

**templet** (tem'plet), *n.* Pattern or mold used by masons, machinists, smiths, shipwrights, etc. [Fr. *templet*, stretcher. L. *templum*, small timber.]

**templin-oil** (tem'plin-oil), *n.* Oil of pine-cones.

**tempo** (tem'pō), *n.* Rate of movement or degree of quickness with which a piece of music is to be executed; time. [It. = time.]

**temporal** (tem'pō-ral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the temples. 2. Pertaining to time. 3. Worldly; secular. — **temporally**, *adv.* [Fr. — *tempus*, time.]

**temporality** (tem'pō-ral-ti), **temporal-ity**, *ns.* 1. Laity. 2. *pl.* Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic, proceeding from lands, etc., under civil jurisdiction.

**temporary** (tem'pō-rār-i), *a.* For a time only; transient. — **temporarily**, *adv.* — **temporariness**, *n.*

**temporize** (tem'pō-riz), *vi.* Comply with the time or occasion; yield to circumstances; humor the opinion of another.

**tempt** (temt), *vt.* 1. Try to persuade, esp. to do evil; entice. 2. Provoke; act presumptuously toward. — **temptation**, *n.* — **tempter**, *n.* — **tempting**, *a.* Adapted to tempt or entice. — **temptingly**, *adv.* [O. Fr. *tempter* (Fr. *tempter*)—L. *tento*, handle.]

*Syn.* Bait; bribe; decoy; inveigle; lure; induce; attract; invite; dispose.  
**ten** (ten). I. *a.* Twice five. II. *n.* Figure denoting ten units, as 10 or x. [A. S. *ten*, *tyñ*. Ger. *zehn*.]

**tenable** (ten'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained, kept or defended. — **tenableness**, *a.* [Fr. *tenable*—*tenir*—L. *teneo*, hold.]

**tenacious** (ten-a'shus), *a.* 1. Holding fast; apt to stick; stubborn. 2. Retentive, as a good memory. 3. Strongly adhesive, or cohesive. — **tenaciously**, *adv.* — **tenaciousness**, *n.* [L. *tenax*—*teneo*, hold.]

**tenacity** (ten-as'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being tenacious. [L. *tenacitas*—*tenax*.]

**tenaculum** (ten-ak'ū-lum), *n.* Surgical hooked instrument for seizing and drawing out bleeding arteries.

**tenancy** (ten'an-si), *n.* Temporary holding of land or property.

**tenant** (ten'ant). I. *n.* One who holds or possesses land or property under another; one who has possession of any place; occupant. II. *vt.* Hold as a tenant. [Fr. *tenant*—L. *tenens*, *pa.* of *teneo*, hold.]

**tenantable** (ten'ant-a-bl), *a.* Fit to be tenanted; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant. [a tenant.]

**tenantless** (ten'ant-less), *a.* Without tenantry (ten'ant-ri), *n.* 1. Tenancy. 2. Body of tenants on an estate.

**tench** (tench), *n.* Fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [O. Fr. *tenche*. Fr. *tanche*—L. *tinca*.]

**tend** (tend), *vt.* 1. Wait upon as assistant or protector. 2. Take care of. [From ATTEND.]

**tend** (tend), *vi.* 1. Aim at; move; be directed. 2. Be apt to operate; trend. 3. Contribute; serve; conduce. [Fr. *tendre*—L. *tendo*, aim.]

**tendency** (ten'den-si), *n.* Inclination to move, in some direction; drift. [Fr. *tendance*.]

**tender** (ten'dēr), *n.* 1. Small vessel that attends a larger one with stores, etc. 2. Car attached to locomotives, carrying a supply of fuel and water.

**tender** (ten'dēr). I. *vt.* Offer; present for acceptance. II. *n.* 1. Offer or proposal, esp. of some service. 2. Thing offered.—*Legal tender currency*, currency which cannot be lawfully refused in payment: In U. S., all the gold

coins not below a certain weight; the silver dollar of 412½ grains; silver coin smaller in value than one dollar, up to ten dollars; nickels and pennies up to 25 cents in one payment.

**tender** (ten'dér), *a.* 1. Soft; delicate; easily impressed or injured; not hardy; fragile; weak and feeble. 2. Easily moved to pity, love, etc. 3. Careful not to injure (followed by *of*); unwilling to cause pain. 4. Apt to cause pain; ticklish. 5. Expressive of the softer passions, as love and pity.—**ten'derly**, *adv.* — **ten'derness**, *n.* [Fr. *tendre*—*L. tener*, thin.]

**tenderfoot** (ten'dér-fót), *n.* New-comer, esp. in a mining district or pioneer region; novice; greenhorn. (*Colloq.*)

**tender-hearted** (ten'dér-härt'ed), *a.* Having great susceptibility; full of feeling.

**tender-loin** (ten'dér-loin), *n.* Part of the loin of beef, pork, etc., tenderer than the rest.

**tendon** (ten'dun), *n.* Strong band or cord of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone; sinew. [Fr.—*L. tendo*, stretch.]

**tendrill** (ten'dril), *I. n.* Slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support. *II. a.* Claspings; climbing. [From Fr. *tendre*, tender.]

**tenebrous** (ten'é-brus), *a.* Dark; gloomy. [*L. tenebrae*, darkness.]

**tenement** (ten'e-ment), *n.* 1. Anything held or that may be held by a tenant. 2. Dwelling or part of it, used by one family.—**tenemental**, *a.*

**tenement-house** (ten'e-ment-hows), *n.* House or block of buildings divided into dwellings occupied by separate families.

**tenet** (ten'et), *n.* Any opinion, principle or doctrine which a person, or sect, etc., maintains as true. [*L.*= he holds.]

**tenfold** (ten'föld), *a.* and *adv.* Ten times folded; ten times as much or as many. [*TEN* and *FOLD*.]

**tennis** (ten'is), *n.* Game in which a ball is kept in motion by rackets. Lawn tennis and ping-pong are modifications of this game.

**tenon** (ten'un), *I. n.* Projection at the end of a piece of wood inserted into a corresponding socket or mortise in another. *II. vt.* Fit with, or join by, tenons. [Fr. *tenir*, hold.]

**tenor** (ten'ür), *n.* 1. Prevailing course; general purport. 2. True intent. 3. Higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males. 4. One who sings tenor. [*L. tenor*, holding on, *teneo*, hold.]

**tenpenny nail** (ten'pen-i-näl), *Kind* of nail, 1000 of which weigh 10 pounds. [*Penny* corr. from *pound*.]

**tenpins** (ten'pinz), *n.* Game of bowling played with ten wooden pins in a long alley.

**tense** (tens), *n.* Form of a verb indicating the time of the action. [*O. Fr. tens*, (Fr. *temps*)—*L. tempus*, time.]

**tense** (tens), *a.* Strained to stiffness; rigid.—**tense'ly**, *adv.* — **tense'ness**, *n.* [*L. tensus*, stretched. See *TEND*.]

**tensile** (ten'sil), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tension. 2. Capable of being stretched. 3. Producing tones by means of stretched strings.

**tension** (ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of stretching. 2. State of being stretched or strained. 3. Strain; effort; stress, physical, mental, or mechanical. [*L.*]

**tensity** (ten'si-ti), *n.* Tenseness.

**tensor** (ten'sür), *n.* Muscle that tightens a part.

**tent** (tent), *n.* Portable lodge or shelter, generally of canvas stretched on poles. [Fr. *tente*—*L. tendo*, stretch.]

**tent** (tent), *I. n.* 1. Plug or roll of lint or the like used to keep open a wound or other opening. 2. Probe. *II. vt.* Try; probe. [Doublet of *TEMPT*.]

**tentacle** (ten'ta-kl), *n.* Threadlike organ of certain insects for feeling or motion; feeler.—**tentac'ular**, *a.* [Fr. *tentacule*—*L. tento*, feel.]

**tentative** (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* Trying; experimental. [Fr.—*L. tento*, handle, try.]

**tented** (ten'ted), *a.* Covered with tents.

**tenter** (ten'tér), *I. n.* Machine or frame with hooks, for extending cloth. *II. vt.* Stretch on hooks.—*Be on tenter-hooks*, be in suspense or anxiety.

**tenth** (tenth), *I. a.* Last of ten; next in order after the ninth. *II. n.* One of ten equal parts. [place.]

**tenthly** (tenth'li), *adv.* In the tenth

**tenuity** (ten'ü-i-ti), *n.* 1. Thinness; slenderness; rarity. 2. Poverty; plainness. [*L. tenuitas*—*tenuis*, thin.]

**tenuiroster** (ten'ü-i-ros'tér), *n.* Bird with a slender bill.

**tenuous** (ten'ü-us), *a.* Thin; small; slender; rare; subtle.

**tenure** (ten'ür), *n.* Manner or right of holding, esp. land or tenements. [Fr. *tenure*—*L. teneo*, hold.] [*Indian*.]

**tepee** (tē'pē), *n.* Wigwam. [American] **tepefy** (tep'e-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become tepid.—**tepefac'tion**, *n.* [*L. tepefacio*—*tepeo*, am warm, and *facio*, make.]

**tepid** (tep'id), *a.* Lukewarm.—**tepid'ity**, **tepid'ness**, *ns.* [*L. tepidus*—*tepeo*, am warm.]

**teraphim** (ter'a-fim), *n. pl.* Images or household gods, consulted as oracles by the ancient Jews. [Heb.]

**teratikal** (tê-rat'i-kal), *a.* Marvelous; incredible; prodigious. [Gr.—*teras*, sign; wonder; monster.]

**terce** (têrs), *n.* Same as **TERCE**.

**tercentenary** (têr-sen'te-nâr-i), *I. a.* Including, or pertaining to, a period of 300 years. *II. n.* 300th anniversary.

**terebinth** (ter'ê-binth), *n.* Turpentine-tree. — **terebinthine**, *a.* [Gr.]

**teredo** (tê-rê-dô), *n.* Ship-worm, very destructive by boring into wood and through the sheathing of submarine cables. See cut under **SHIPWORM**. [Gr. *teredon*—*teiro*, wear away.]

**terete** (tê-rêt'), *a.* Cylindrical or slightly tapering, and slender. [L. *teres*.]

**tergiversation** (têr-ji-vêr-sâ'shun), *n.* 1. Shuffling or shifting; subterfuge. 2. Fickleness of conduct or opinion. [L. *tergum*, the back, and *versor*, turn.]

**tergum** (têr'gum), *n.* Back. [L.]

**term** (têrm), *I. n.* 1. Limit. 2. Limited period, as a session of a court. 3. That by which a thought is expressed; word; expression. 4. (gen. in *pl.*) Condition; arrangement. 5. In *alg.* Member of a compound quantity. *II. vt.* Apply a term to; name. [Fr. *terme*—L. *terminus*, boundary.]

*Syn.* Expression; phrase; word; stipulation; condition; duration. **termagant** (têr'ma-gant), *n.* Boisterous, bold woman; virago; scold. [*Ter-magant*, an imaginary Mohammedan god, represented in the old plays as of a most violent character.]

**terminable** (têr'mi-na-bl), *a.* That may cease or be limited.

**terminal** (têr'mi-nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or growing at, the end or extremity. [L. *terminalis*.]

**terminate** (têr'mi-nât), *vt.* and *vi.* Set a limit to; finish; be limited; close; end. [L. *terminus*.]

**termination** (têr-mi-nâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of terminating or ending. 2. Limit; end; result. 3. Ending of words as varied by their signification.

**terminative** (têr'mi-nâ-tiv), *a.* Tending to terminate or determine; absolute.

**terminology** (têr-min-ol'o-jî), *n.* 1. Doctrine of terms. 2. Terms used in any art, science, etc. [L. *terminus*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

**terminus** (têr'min-us), *n.* [*pl.* ter'mi-ni.] 1. End or extreme point. 2. One of the extreme points of a railway. [L.]

**termite** (têr'mit), *n.* Very destructive white ant in tropical countries. [L. *termes*, *termit*-, ant.]

**tern** (têrn), *n.* Long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull. [Dan. *terne*. Icel. *thærna*.]

**ternary** (têr'na-ri),

*I. a.* Proceeding by, or consisting of, threes. *II. n.* Number three. [L. *ternarius*—*terni*, three each, — *tres*, three.]



Tern.

**ternate** (têr'nât), *a.*

Theefold; arranged in threes. [See **TERNARY**.]

**terrace** (ter'ās), *I. n.* 1. Raised level bank of earth; any raised flat place. 2. Flat roof of a house. 3. Balcony; open gallery. 4. Short street or range of houses. [Fr. *terrasse*—L. *terrazzo*—L. *terra*, earth.]

**terra-cotta** (ter-a-kot'a), *n.* Composition of clay and sand used for statues, pottery, building material, etc., hardened like bricks by fire. [It.—L. *terra cotta*, baked earth.] [[L.]

**terra firma** (ter-a-fêr'ma), *n.* Dry land.

**terrapin** (ter'-

a-pin), *n.*

Name given to several species of fresh-water and tide-water tortoises. [Am. Ind.]



Diamond-backed terrapin.

**terraqueous**

(ter'ākwe-us),

*a.* Consisting of land and water. [Coined from L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water.]

**terreen** (ter-rên'), *n.* See **TUREEN**.

**terrene** (ter-rên'), *a.* Pertaining to the earth; earthy; earthly. [L. *terrenus*—*terra*, the earth.]

**terrestrial** (ter-res'tri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or existing on the earth. 2. Earthly; worldly. 3. Representing the earth. 4. Living on the ground. [L. *terrestris*—*terra*, the earth.]

**terrible** (ter'i-bl), *a.* Fitted to excite terror or awe; awful; dreadful. — **terribly**, *adv.* — **terribleness**, *n.* [L. *terribilis*—*terreo*, frighten.]

**terrier** (ter'i-êr), *n.* Small dog, remarkable for the sagacity and courage with which it pursues burrowing animals, rats, etc. [Fr. *terrier*—*terre*, the earth.]

**terrific** (ter-rif'ik), *a.* Creating terror; fitted to terrify; dreadful.

**terrify** (ter'i-fi), *vt.* Cause terror in; frighten greatly; alarm. [L. *terreo*, and *facio*, make.]



**territorial** (ter-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to territory. 2. Limited to a district.—**territorially**, *adv.*

**territory** (ter-i-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Extent of land around or belonging to a city or state; domain. 2. [T.] In the United States, an organized portion of the country not yet admitted as a State in the Union, and still under a provisional government. [L. *territorium*—*terra*, earth, land.]

**terror** (ter'ūr), *n.* 1. Extreme fear. 2. Object of fear or dread. [L. *terror*—*terreo*, frighten.]

**terrorism** (ter'ūr-izm), *n.* 1. State of terror. 2. State which impresses terror. 3. Organized system of intimidation.

**terse** (tērs), *a.* Compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance; neat.—**tersely**, *adv.*—**terseness**, *n.* [L. *tersus*,—*tergeo*, *tersum*, scour.]

**tertian** (tēr'shi-ān), *i. a.* Occurring every third day. *II. n.* Ague or fever with paroxysms every third day. [L. *tertianus*—*tertius*, third,—*tres*, three.]

**tertiary** (tēr'shi-ār-i), *a.* 1. Of the third degree, order, or formation. 2. Pertaining to the series of sedimentary rocks or strata lying above the chalk and other secondary strata, and abounding in organic remains. [L. *tertiarius*—*tertius*.]

**tessellate** (tes'el-āt), *vt.* Form into squares or lay with checkered work.—**tessellation**, *n.* [L.—*tessella*—*tesera*, square piece,—Gr. *tersara*, four.]

**test** (test), *v.* 1. *n.* Formerly, pot in which metals were tried and refined. 2. Any critical trial. 3. Means of trial. 4. In *chem.* Anything used to distinguish substances or detect their presence; reagent. 5. Standard; distinction; proof. *II. vt.* 1. Put to proof. 2. Examine critically. [O. Fr. *test*—L. *testa*, earthen pot.]

**testable** (tes'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being given by will. [L. *testabilis*.]

**testaceous** (tes-tā'shus), *a.* Consisting of, or having, a hard shell. [L. *testaceus*—*testa*, baked clay.]

**testament** (tes'ta-ment), *n.* 1. That which testifies, or in which an attestation is made. 2. Solemn declaration in writing of one's will; will. 3. One of the two great divisions of the Bible. [L.—*testor*, am a witness.]

**testamentary** (tes-ta-men'ta-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a testament or will. 2. Bequeathed or done by will.

**testate** (tes'tāt), *a.* Having made and left a will. [L. *testatus*.]

**testator** (tes-tā'tūr), *n.* One who leaves a will.—**testatrix**, *fem.* [L.]

**tester** (tes'tēr), *n.* Flat canopy, esp. over the head of a bed. [O. Fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), head.]

**tester** (tes'tēr), *n.* English sixpence. [O. Fr. *teston*—*teste* (Fr. *tête*), head. From the head on the coin.]

**testes**. See **TESTIS**.

**testicle** (tes'ti-kl), *n.* Gland which secretes the spermatozoa in males. [L. *testiculus*.]

**testify** (tes'ti-fi), *vt.* and *vi.* Bear witness; give testimony; make a solemn declaration; protest or declare a charge (with *against*).—**testifier**, *n.* [L. *testiflor*—*testis*, witness, and *facio*, make.]

**testimonial** (tes-ti-mō'ni-āl), *i. a.* Containing testimony. *II. n.* 1. Writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities. 2. Gift presented as a token of respect.

**testimony** (tes'ti-mō-ni), *n.* 1. Evidence; proof. 2. Declaration to prove some fact. [L. *testimonium*.]

**testis** (tes'tis), *n.* [pl. *testes* (tes'tēz).] 1. Testicle. 2. Anything likened to a testicle; as the *testes* of the brain. [L.]

**testy** (tes'ti), *a.* Easily irritated; fretful; peevish.—**testily**, *adv.*—**testiness**, *n.* [From O. Fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), head.]

**testudinal** (tes-tū'di-nal), *a.* Of, or like, a tortoise. [L. *testudo*, tortoise.]

**tetanus** (tes'a-nus), *n.* Spasm of the voluntary muscles; lockjaw.—**tetan-ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or producing tetanus. [Gr. *tetanos*, stretched.]

**tête-à-tête** (tāt-ā-tāt), *i. adv.* Face to face in familiar conversation. *II. a.* Confidential. *III. n.* 1. Private interview. 2. Sofa designed for two persons sitting face to face. [Fr.=head to head.]

**tether** (telh'ēr), *i. n.* Rope or chain for tying a beast to a stake. *II. vt.* Confine with a tether. [Low Ger. *tider*. Icel. *tiodhr*. Conn. with **TIE**.]

**tetra**—*prefix*. Four. [Gr.]

**tetragon** (tet-ra-gon), *n.* Figure of four angles.—**tetragonal**, *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gonia*, angle.]

**tetrahedral** (tet-ra-hē'dral), *a.* Having four sides; bounded by four triangles.

**tetrahedron** (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure inclosed by four triangles. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, seat, base.]

**tetrarch** (tet'rärk or tē-), *n.* Ruler of the fourth part of a Roman province.—**tetrarchate**, **tetrarchy**, *ns.* Office or dominion of a tetrarch. [Gr.—*tetra*, four, and *arches*, ruler.]

**tetrasyllable** (tet-ra-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

fāte, fat, tās̄k, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.

**tetrasyllable** (tet'ra-sil-ə-bl), *n.* Word of four syllables.

**tetter** (tet'ēr), *n.* Popular name for several eruptive diseases of the skin. [A. S. *teler*.]

**Teuton** (tū'ton), *n.* 1. One of an ancient German tribe. 2. One of the race comprising the Germans, Dutch, English, Scandinavians, etc., distinguished from the Latin, Celtic or Slave race.

**Teutonic** (tū-ton'ik), *a.* Belonging to the Teutons or their language. [L. —*Teuto*—root of A. S. *theod*, people.]

**text** (tekst), *n.* 1. Original words of an author. 2. That on which a comment is written, or a sermon preached, etc. 3. Main body of matter in a book, as distinguished from the notes, illustrations, etc. 4. Kind of writing or type. [L. *textus*—*texo*, *texus*, weave.]

**text-book** (tekst'-bok), *n.* Schoolbook. [Orig. a book with wide spaces for comments on the text.]

**textile** (teks'til), *a.* 1. Woven. 2. Capable of being woven. 3. Pertaining to weaving. [L.—*textilis*—*texo*, weave.]

**textual** (teks'tū-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or contained in, the text. 2. Serving for a text.—**textually**, *adv.*

**textualist** (teks'tū-al-ist), *n.* 1. One ready in citing Scripture texts. 2. One who adheres to the text.

**texture** (teks'tūr), *n.* 1. Anything woven; web. 2. Manner of weaving or connecting; arrangement of interwoven parts. [L. *textura*—*texo*.]

**-th**, *suffix*.  
Used to form: 1. Abstract nouns from adjective or verb stems, as *filth* from *foul*. 2. Ordinals from cardinals, as *sixth* from *six*. 3. The 3d pers. sing. as *doth*.



Prussian Thaler of 1868.  
Reverse. Actual size.

**thaler** (tāl'ēr), *n.* Former German monetary unit and silver coin worth about 73 cts. [Ger. See DOLLAR.]

**than** (than), *conj.* and *adv.* Compared with. [A. S. *thanne*, Ger. *denn*.]

**thane** (thān), *n.* Dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, of the rank of a baron.—**thane'dom**, *n.* [A. S.

*thegn*, servant, nobleman. O. Ger. *degen*, soldier, servant,—root of A. S. *thiham*, Ger. (*ge-*) *deihen*, thrive.]

**thank** (thank), *I. vt.* Express gratitude for a favor. *II. n.* [usually in *pl.*] Expression of gratitude for favor received. [A. S. *thanc*,—root of THINK.]

**thankful** (thank'fol), *a.* Grateful.—**thank'fully**, *a. adv.*—**thank'fulness**, *n.*

**thankless** (thank'les), *a.* 1. Not expressing thanks for favors. 2. Not gaining thanks; not deserving thanks.

**thank-offering** (thank'of-ēr-ing), *n.* Offering made to express thanks.

**thanksgiving** (thank's-giv-ing), *n.* 1. Act of giving thanks. 2. Public acknowledgment of divine goodness.—

**Thanks-giving day**, *a.* Day set apart for this. [Deserving thanks.]

**thankworthy** (thank'wū'r-thi), *a.* **that** (that). *I. pron.* *demons.* and *rel.* As a *demons.* (*pl. THOSE*) it points out a person or thing; the former or more distant thing; not this but the other. As a *rel.*, who or which. *II. conj.* Used to introduce a clause; because; for; in order that. *III. adv.* So. [A. S. *thæt*, neut. of article *the*, Ger. *das*, *dasz*.]

**thatch** (thach), *I. vt.* Cover, as a roof, with straw, reeds, etc. *II. n.* Straw etc., used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks.—**thatcher**, *n.*—**thatching**, *n.* 1. Act or art of covering with thatch. 2. Materials used for thatching.

**thaumaturgy** (thā'ma-tūr-jī), *n.* Art of working wonders or miracles.—

**thaumaturgical**, *a.* [Gr.—*thauma*, wonder, and *ergon*, work.]

**thaw** (thā), *I. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Melt or grow liquid, as ice. 2. Become so warm as to melt ice. 3. Cause to melt. *II. n.* 1. Melting of ice or snow by heat. 2. Change of weather which causes it. [A. S. *thawan*.]

**the** (the or (when emphatic) *thē*), *definite article*, used to denote a particular person or thing; also to denote a species. [A. S.]

**the** (the), *adv.* Used before comparatives, as "the more the better." [A. S. *thi*, by that much, instrumental case of *THE*, *demons. pron.*]

**theater, theatre** (thē'a-tēr), *n.* 1. Place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen. 2. Any place rising by steps like the seats of a theater. 3. Scene of action. 4. Drama; stage. [Gr. *theatron*—*theaomai*, see.]

**theatric** (thē-a't'rik), **theat'rical**, *as.* 1. Relating or suitable to a theater or to actors. 2. Pompous; stilted.

**theatricals** (thē-at'rifk-alz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

**thee** (thē), *pron.* Objective of THOU. [A. S. *the*, dative and accus. of *thu*.]

**theft** (thēft), *n.* Act of stealing. [A. S. *theft*.] [tea. [Fr.—*thē*, tea.]

**theine** (thē'in), *n.* Active principle of **their** (thār), *poss. a.* Of, or belonging to, them. [A. S. *thara*, gen. pl. of the definite article.]

**theirs** (thārz), *poss. pron.* Of, or belonging to, them. [From **THEIR**.]

**theism** (thē'izm), *n.* Creed of a theist.

**theist** (thē'ist), *n.* One who believes in a God who rules the world and sustains a personal relation to man.—**theistic**, **theistical**, *as*.

**them** (thēm), *pron.* Objective case of **THEY**. [A. S. *tham*, dative pl. of the definite article.]

**theme** (thēm), *n.* Subject or topic of discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes. [Fr. *thème*. — L. *thema*—Gr. *thēmi*, set. See **THESIS**.]

**themselves** (thēm-selvz), *pron. Pl.* of HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF.

**then** (thēn), *adv.* 1. At that time. 2. Afterward; immediately. 3. At another time; at the other time stated; again. 4. In that case; therefore. [A. S. From **TRAN**.]

**thence** (thēns), *adv.* 1. From that time or place. 2. For that reason. [M. E. *thēnne*—A. S. *thanon*.]

**thenceforth** (thēns'fōrth), *adv.* From that time forth or forward.

**thenceforward** (thēns-far'ward), *adv.* From that time forward or onward.

**theocracy** (thē-ok'ra-si), *n.* 1. Government in which the chiefs of the state are considered as the immediate ministers of God or of the gods. 2. State thus governed.—**theocratic**, **theocratical**, *as*. [Gr.—*theos*, God, and *krato*, rule.]

**theodicy** (thē-od'i-si), *n.* Justification of God's dealings with man. [Gr.—*theos*, God, and *dike*, justice.]

**theodolite** (thē-od'o-lit), *n.* Instrument used in land surveying for measuring angles. [Corr. from **THE ALIDADE**.]

**theogony** (thē-og'o-ni), *n.* Genealogy of the heathen gods. [Gr.—*theos*, God, and *gone*, race.]

**theologian** (thē-ō-lō'jī-an), *n.* One versed in theology; professor of divinity.

**theologic** (thē-ō-lō'jīk), **theological**, *as*. Pertaining to theology or divinity.—**theologically**, *adv.*

**theologist** (thē-ō-lō'jīst), *n.* Student of theology; theologian.

**theologize** (thē-ol'o-jīz), *I. vt.* Render theological. *II. vi.* Theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

**theology** (thē-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science which treats of God, and of man's relation to Him; system of religious truths. [Gr.—*theos*, God, and *logos*, treatise.]

**theorem** (thē-ō-rem), *n.* Proposition that can be demonstrated. [Gr. *theorema*, a principle observed.—*theoreo*, view.]

**theoretic** (thē-ō-ret'ik), **theoretical**, *as*. 1. Pertaining to theory; speculative. 2. Not practical.—**theoretically**, *adv.*

**theorist** (thē-ō-rīst), *n.* One given to theory and speculation.

**theorize** (thē-ō-rīz), *vi.* Form a theory; form opinions solely by theories; speculate.—**theorizer**, *n.*

**theory** (thē-ō-rī), *n.* 1. Mental contemplation; hypothesis. 2. Exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art. 3. Speculation as opposed to practice. 4. In *music*, the science of composition, as distinguished from the art of playing. [L.—Gr. *theoria*. See **THEOREM**.]

**theosophy** (thē-os'o-fī), *n.* Philosophy purporting to be based upon knowledge obtained by direct intercourse with God. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *sophos*, wisdom.]

**therapeutic** (ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative. [Gr. *therapeuo*, take care of; serve.]

**therapeutics** (ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* That part of medicine concerned with the composition, application and mode of operation of the remedies.

**there** (thār), *adv.* 1. In that place; at that time; in that relation. 2. To or into that place.—**thereabout** or **-abouts**, *adv.* About or near that place, number, quality, or degree.—**thereafter**, *adv.* After or according to that.—**thereat**, *adv.* 1. At that place or occurrence. 2. On that account.—**thereby**, *adv.* 1. By that means; in consequence of that.—**therefore**, *adv.* For that or this reason.—**therefrom**, *adv.* From that or this.—**therein**, *adv.* In that or this place, time, thing or respect.—**thereof** (thār-ov'), *adv.* Of that or this.—**thereon**, *adv.* On that or this.—**thereto**, **thereunto**, *adv.* To that or this.—**thereupon**, *adv.* 1. Thereon. 2. Upon, or in consequence of, that or this. 3. Immediately.—**therewith**, *adv.* With that or this. [A. S. *thar* or *thær*, there.]



**thermal** (thēr'mal), *a.* Pertaining to heat; warm. [Gr. *thermos*, hot.]

**thermo-dynamics** (thēr'mō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* Branch of physics which treats of heat as a mechanical agent.

**thermo-electricity** (thēr'mō-e-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* Electricity developed by the unequal heating of two or more bars of dissimilar metals.

**thermograph**

(thēr'mō-grāf), *n.* Self-registering thermometer. [Gr. *therme*, heat, and *grapho*, write.]

**thermometer** (thēr'mō-mē'tēr) *n.*

Instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained. [Gr. *thermos*, warm, and *metron*, measure.]

**thermometric** (thēr'mō-mē'trīk), *a.*

Pertaining to, or made with, a thermometer.

**thermo-metrical**, *adv.*

**thermo-metrical-ly**, *adv.*

**thermo-pile**

(thēr'mō-pīl), *n.* Thermo-electric battery used as a very delicate thermometer. [Gr. *therme*, heat, and *PILE*.]

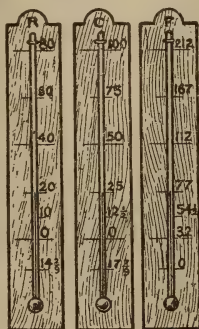
**thermoscope** (thēr'mō-skōp), *n.* Instrument indicating changes in temperature without measuring them.

**thermostat** (thēr'mō-stat), *n.* Self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature.

**thesaurus** (thē-sā'rus), *n.* Treasury or repository, esp. of words; lexicon. [Gr. *thesauros*—*tithēmi*, place.]

**these** (thēz), *pron.* *Pl.* of *THIS*.

**thesis** (thē'sis), *n.* [*pl.* theses (thē-sēz).] 1. Proportion; that which is set down for argument. 2. Subject for a school exercise. 3. Essay; dissertation. 4. In *prosody*, that part of a foot which receives the ictus or metrical stress. 5. (Incorrectly) Unaccented part of a foot. [L.—Gr. *tithēmi*, set. See **THEME**.]



THERMOMETERS.

R = Réaumur.

C = Celsius, centigrade.

F = Fahrenheit.

Freezing Boiling  
point. point.

R ..... 0 . 80

C ..... 0 .. 100

F ..... 32 .. 212

**Thespian** (thes'pi-an). I. *a.* Of, or relating to, dramatic art; dramatic. II. *n.* Actor. [From *Thespis*, a Greek dramatist, B. C. 535.]

**theurgic** (thē'ūr-jīk), **theurgic'al**, *as.* Pertaining to theurgy or the power of performing supernatural things.—*Theurgic hymns*, songs of incantation.

**theurgy** (thē'ūr-jī), *n.* Phenomena or working of divine or supernatural agency in human affairs.—**theurgist** (thē'ūr-jist), *n.* One who pretends to, or is addicted to, theurgy. [Gr. *theourgia*—*theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.]

**thew** (thū), *n.* Muscle; sinew. [From A. S. *theow*, custom, bearing.]

**they** (thā), *pers. pron.* *Pl.* of *he, she, or it*. [From A. S. *tha*, nom. *pl.* of the definite article.]

**thick** (thīk). I. *a.* 1. Speaking of the 3rd dimension, other than *long* and *wide*; not thin. 2. Dense; imperfectly fluid. 3. Not transparent or clear; misty; indistinct. 4. Dull. 5. Crowded; closely set; compact; abundant; frequent; in quick succession. II. *adv.*

1. Closely; frequently; fast. 2. To a great depth. III. *n.* Part where, or time when, anything is thickest.—

*Through thick and thin*, steadfastly through every difficulty.—**thick-ly**, *adv.*—**thick-ness**, *n.* [A. S. *thicce*, thick. Ger. *dick*.]

**thicken** (thīk'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become thick or close. [A. S. *thiccan*.]

**thicket** (thīk'et), *n.* Collection of trees or shrubs closely set; close wood or copse.

**thickheaded** (thīk' hed-ed), *a.* Having a thick head or skull; stupid.

**thickish** (thīk'ish), *a.* Somewhat thick.

**thief** (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves, (thēvz).] One who steals, or is guilty of theft. [A. S. *thēof*, thief.]

**thieve** (thēv), *vi.* Practice theft; steal. [A. S. *thēofian*.] [thieving.]

**thievery** (thēv'ēr-i), *n.* Practice of thieving.

**thievish** (thēv'ish), *a.* Given to, or like, theft or stealing; acting by stealth; dishonest.—**thie'vish-ly**, *adv.*—**thie'vishness**, *n.*

**thig** (thīg), *vt.* [thig'ging; thigged.] Beg; ask supplies from neighbors.—**thig'ger**, *n.* [Ice. *thiggja*.]

**thigh** (thī), *n.* Thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the hip; femur. [A. S. *thēoh*.]

**thill** (thīl), *n.* One of the pair of shafts of a cart, gig or other carriage. [A. S. *thīll*. Cf. Ger. *diele*, plank.]

**thimble** (thīm'bl), *n.* Metal protection for the finger, used in sewing. [A. S. *thymal*—*thyma*, thumb.]

**thimble-rig** (thim'bl-rig). I. *n.* Sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups. II. *vt.* Cheat by such means. — **thimble-rig-ger**, *n.*

**thin** (thin). I. *a.* 1. Having little thickness; slim; lean. 2. Freely fluid; of little viscosity. 3. Not dense; close, or crowded. 4. Not full; faint and shrill. 5. Transparent; easily seen through. II. *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. III. *vt.* [thin'ing; thinned.] Make thin. — **thin'ly**, *adv.* — **thin'ness**, *n.* [A.S. *thynn*.]

**thine** (thin), *poss.* *a.* Belonging to thee. [A.S. *thin*; Ger. *dein*.]

**thing** (thing), *n.* 1. Inanimate object; any object of human thought. 2. An event. 3. In *pl.* Belongings, as clothes, etc. [A.S. *thing*, cause; council.]

**think** (think). I. *vt.* [think'ing; thought.] 1. Exercise the mind; revolve ideas in the mind. 2. Judge; form or hold as an opinion. 3. Consider; purpose; design. II. *vt.* 1. Imagine. 2. Believe. — **think'er**, *n.* [A.S. *thencan*, *thyncon*.]

**thinnish** (thin'ish), *a.* Somewhat thin.

**third** (thêrd). I. *a.* Last of three. II. *n.* 1. One of three equal parts. 2. In music, interval containing three distinct sounds. [A.S. *thrida*. See THREE.]

**thirsty** (thêrd'ly), *adv.* In the third. **thirst** (thêrst). I. *n.* 1. Uneasiness caused by want of drink; craving for drink. 2. Eager desire for anything. II. *vt.* 1. Feel thirst. 2. Desire vehemently. — **thirsty** (thêrst'ly), *a.* 1. Suffering from thirst. 2. Dry. — **thirst'ly**, *adv.* — **thirst'iness**, *n.* [A.S. *thurst*, *thyrst*, — root of DRY. Ger. *durst*.]

**thirteen** (thêrtên), *a.* and *n.* Three and ten. — *The original thirteen* States of the Union. See reverse of plate XVII.

**thirteenth** (thêrt'enth), *a.* and *n.* **thirtieth** (thêrt'i-eth). I. *a.* Last of thirty. II. *n.* Thirtieth part.

**thirty** (thêrt'i), *a.* and *n.* Three times ten. [A.S. *thritig*.]

**this** (this), *demonstr. pron.* [*pl.* these (thêz).] Denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned. [A.S. *this*.]

**thisle** (this'ly), *n.* Common name of several prickly plants. — **this'ly**, (*this'li*), *a.* Overgrown with thistles. [A.S. *thisel*. Ger. *distel*.]

**thither** (thith'êr), *adv.* 1. To that place. 2. To that end or result. — **thitherward** (thith'êr-ward), *adv.* Toward that place. [A.S. *thider*.]

**thole** (thôl), *n.* Pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. [A.S. *thol*. Low Ger. *dolle*.]

**thornback** (tharn'-bak), *n.* Voracious kind of skate or ray, about two feet long; thornback-ray.

**thong** (thang), *n.* Strap of leather. [A.S. *thwang*. Akin to Ger. *zwang*, force.]

**thoracic** (thô-ras'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

**thorax** (thô'raks), *n.* Part of the body between the neck and abdomen. [Gr.]

**thorn** (tharn), *n.* 1. Sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant. 2. Plant having thorns. 3. Anything prickly or troublesome. [A.S.]

**thorn-apple** (tharn'apl), *n.* 1. Haw tree or its fruit. 2. Ill-smelling poisonous weed; jimson-weed.

**thorntail** (tharn'tâl), *n.* Beautiful hummingbird of Peru and Colombia.

**thorny** (tharn'ly), *a.* Full of thorns; prickly; troublesome.

**thorough** (thur'ô), *a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; entire. — **thoroughly**, *adv.* — **thoroughness**, *n.* [A.S. *thurh*.]

**thorough-bass** (thur'ô-bäs), *n.* Bass part all through a piece, with figures to indicate the successive chords of the harmony.

**thorough-brace** (thur'ô-bräs), *n.* Leather band hanging on a front and a rear C-spring, and supporting the body of a carriage.

**thoroughbred** (thur'ô-bred), *a.* Bred from the best blood, as a horse.

**thoroughfare** (thur'ô-fär), *n.* Public way or street; place of travel.

**thorough-going** (thur'ô-gô-ing), *a.* 1. Going through or to the end. 2. Going all lengths; out-and-out.

**thorough-paced** (thur'ô-päst), *a.* 1. Thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained. 2. Complete; consummate.

**thorough-wort** (thür'ô-würt), *n.* Popular name of a composite plant of N. America, valued for its medical uses; boneset; Indian sage.

**thorp**, **thorpe** (tharp), *n.* Hamlet. [A.S. Cf. Ger. *dorf*.]



Thorn-back.



Thorough-wort.

**those** (thōz), *pron.* Pl. of **THAT**. [A. S. *thas*, old pl. of *thes*, this. See **THIS**.]

**thou** (thow), *pron.* *Sec. pers. sing.* Person addressed. [A. S. *thu*. Ger. *du*.]

**though** (thō), *I. conj.* Admitting; allowing; even if. *II. adv.* Nevertheless; however. [A. S. *theah*. Ger. *doch*.]

**thought** (that), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **THINK**.

**thought** (that), *n.* 1. Act of thinking; reasoning; deliberation. 2. That which one thinks; idea; fancy; consideration; opinion. 3. Care. 4. Small amount. [A. S. *ge-thoht*.]

*Syn.* Reflection; cogitation; deliberation; meditation; notion; design; conception; solicitude; concern; trifle.

**thoughtful** (that'fol), *a.* 1. Employed in meditation. 2. Attentive; considerate. — **thoughtfully**, *adv.* — **thoughtfulness**, *n.* [**ATTENTIVE**.]

*Syn.* Contemplative; wary. See **thoughtless** (that'les), *a.* 1. Without thought or care; careless; inattentive.

2. Stupid; dull. — **thoughtlessly**, *adv.* — **thoughtlessness**, *n.*

**thousand** (thow'zand), *I. a.* 1. Ten hundred. 2. Any large number. *II. n.* 1. Number ten hundred. 2. Any large number. [A. S. *thusend*. Ger. *tausend*.]

**thousandfold** (thow'zand-fōld), *a.* Folded a thousand times; multiplied by a thousand.

**thousandth** (thow'zandth), *I. a.* Last of a thousand or of any great number. *II. n.* 1. One of a thousand or of any great number. 2. One of thousand equal parts. [*n.* Slavery; bondage.

**thraldom, thralldom** (thral'dum),

**thrall** (thral), *n.* 1. Slave; serf. 2. Slavery; servitude. [A. S. Cf. Icel. *threll*, runner, attendant.]

**thrash** (thrash), **thresh** (thresh). *I. vt.* 1. Beat out grain from the straw. 2. Beat soundly. *II. vt.* 1. Perform the act of thrashing. 2. Drudge; toil; beat about. — **thrasher**, *n.* [A. S. *therscan*, thrash.]

**thrasher** (thrash'ēr), **thresher** (thresh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or machine which, thrashes grain. 2. Species of shark, so-called from its using its long tail-fin as a weapon of attack. — *Brown trasher*, American singing bird of the thrush family.

**thrashing** (thrash'ing), *n.* 1. Act of beating out grain from the straw. 2. Sound beating or drubbing.

**thread** (thred). *I. n.* 1. Very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out. 2. Anything resembling a compound cord. 3. Prominent spiral part of a screw. 4. Something continued

in long course. 5. Main idea running through a discourse. *II. vt.* 1. Pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle). 2. Pass or pierce through, as a narrow way. [A. S. *thraed* — *thrawan*, wind. Cf. Ger. *draht*.]

**threadbare** (thred'bār), *a.* 1. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. 2. Used till its novelty or interest is gone; hackneyed.

**thready** (thred'i), *a.* 1. Like thread; slender. 2. Containing, or consisting of, thread.

**threat** (thret), *n.* Declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another; menace. [A. S. *threat*, crowd; trouble. Akin to D. *verdrieten*, vex.]

**threaten** (thret'n), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Declare the intention of inflicting harm upon another. 2. Terrify by menaces. 3. Present the appearance of coming evil, or of something unpleasant.

**three** (thrē), *a.* and *n.* Two and one. [A. S. and Icel. *thri*. Ger. *drei*.]

**threefold** (thrē'fōld), *a.* Folded thrice; thrice repeated; consisting of three.

**threely** (thrē'pli), *a.* Having three folds, three webs or three strands; threefold. [*a score; sixty.*

**threescore** (thrē'skōr), *a.* Three times

**threnody** (thren'ō-di), *n.* Song or poem of lamentation; dirge. [Gr.

—*threnos*, lamentation, and *ode*, ode.]

**thresh** (thresh). Same as **THRASH**.

**threshold** (thresh'ōld), *n.* Piece of

wood or stone under the door of a house; doorsill; entrance. [A. S. *threscald*. Of doubtful origin.]

**threw** (thrō), *pa. t.* of **THROW**. [*much.*

**thrice** (thris), *adv.* Three times; very

**thrift** (thrift), *n.* 1. State of thriving.

2. Frugality. 3. Prosperity; increase of wealth; gain. 4. Plant of several species. [See **THRIVE**.]

*Syn.* Success; gain; industry; fortune; economy; good husbandry.

**thrifless** (thrift'les), *a.* 1. Extrava-

**thrifty** (thrift'i), *a.* 1. Showing thrift

or economy. 2. Thriving by good

husbandry. — **thrif'tily**, *adv.* —

**thriftness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Economical; saving; sparing; frugal; careful; thriving; prosperous

**thrill** (thril). *I. vt.* and *vi.* 1. Pierce;

bore. 2. Affect, or feel, strongly, with

a tingling sensation. *II. n.* Thrilling

sensation; irresistible, permeating

excitement. [A. S. *thryllan*, bore a

hole. Ger. *drillen*.]

**thrive** (thriv), *vi.* [*thriv'ing; throve*

or thrived; thriv'en.] 1. Prosper; be



successful. 2. Increase in goods; grow rich. 3. Grow vigorously. 4. Flourish. [Icel. *thrifa*, grasp.]

**throat** (thrōt), *n.* 1. Forepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and wind-pipe. 2. Passage from the mouth to the lungs and stomach; pharynx. 3. Entrance; narrow passage. [A. S. *throta*. O. H. Ger. *drozze*.]

**throb** (throβ), *i. vt.* [throβ'bing; throbbēd.] Palpitate, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force. II. *n.* Strong pulsation. [Ety. doubtful.]

**throe** (thrō), *n.* Suffering; pain; agony. [A. S. *threa*, suffering. Cf. M. H. Ger. *thro*, threat.]

**throne** (thrōn), *i. n.* 1. Elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a sovereign. 2. Sovereign power and dignity. II. *vt.* 1. Enthroned. 2. Place as on a throne; exalt. III. *vt.* Sit on a throne; sit in state as a king. [Gr. *thronos*, chair.]

**throneless** (thrōn'les), *a.* Without a throne; deposed.

**throng** (thrang). *i. n.* Large number of people crowded or moving together. II. *vt.* Press; fill; crowd. III. *vt.* Come in multitudes. [A. S. *thrang*—*thringan*, press. Ger. *gedraenge*.]

**throstle** (thros'l), *n.* 1. Song-thrush; mavis. 2. Machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc. [A. S. Dim. of *thrush*. Cf. Dan. and Ger. *drossel*.]

**throatle** (thro'tl), *i. n.* 1. Throat; windpipe. 2. Throttle-valve. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Stop the breath of by compressing the throat; strangle; choke; suffocate.—**throatler**, *n.* One who or that which throttles or chokes. [Dim. of THROAT.]

**throttle-lever** (thro'tl-lē-vēr), *n.* Hand-lever by which the throttle-valve is worked

**throttle-valve** (thro'tl-valv), *n.* Valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder of a steam engine.

**through** (thrō). *i. prep.* 1. From end to end of; from side to side of; between the sides of. 2. Among. 3. By means of; in consequence of. II. *adv.* From one end or side to the other; from beginning to end. 2. To the end or purpose. [A. S. *thurh*. Ger. *durch*.]

**throughout** (thrō-owt'), *i. prep.* Throughout to the outside; in every part of. II. *adv.* Everywhere.

**throve** (thrōv), *pa. t.* of THRIVE.



Throne.

**throw** (thrō). *i. vt. and vi.* [throw'ing; threw; thrown.] 1. Hurl; fling; propel; send. 2. Wind or twist together, as yarn. 3. Form on a wheel, as pottery. 4. Cast (dice). 5. Put off. 6. Put on or spread carelessly. 7. Cast down in wrestling. II. *n.* 1. Act of throwing; cast, esp. of dice. 2. Distance to which anything is thrown; extent of motion of a part of a machine.—

**thrower**, *n.* [A. *throwan*, whirl.] **thrum** (thrum), *i. n.* 1. End of weaver's thread. 2. Coarse yarn. II. *vt.* [thrum'ming; thrummed.] 1. Furnish with thrums; fringe. 2. Insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas. [Ger. *trumm*, stub.]

**thrum** (thrum), *vt. and vi.* [thrum'ming; thrummed.] Play rudely or monotonously with the fingers on an instrument, the table, etc.

**thrummy** (thrum'i), *a.* Made of or like thrums.

**thrush** (thrush), *n.* 1. Little European singing bird. 2. Warbler, or similar bird, of many species and countries. [See THROSTLE.]



Song thrush.

**thrush** (thrush), *n.* 1. Inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses. 2. Disease of the mouth and throat, occurring chiefly in early infancy. [Dan. *troeske*,—root of THIRST.]

**thrust** (thrust), *i. vt. and vi.* Push; intrude; stab. II. *n.* Forceful push or impulse; pressure; assault; stab. [Icel. *thrusta*, press.] [In.

*Syn.* Drive; shove; pierce; squeeze **thud** (thud), *n.* 1. Sound, as that of a heavy stone striking the ground. 2. Blow causing a dull sound. [Imitative. Cf. A. S. *thoden*, noise.]

**thug** (thug), *n.* 1. Member of a fraternity of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India. 2. Ruffian; bandit. [Hind. *thugna*, deceive; rob.]

**Thule** (thū'lē), *n.* Name given by the ancients to the most northern country with which they were acquainted. The Romans spoke of it as *ultima Thule*, the farthest Thule.

**thumb** (thum). *i. n.* Short, thick first digit of the hand. II. *vt.* 1. Handle awkwardly. 2. Soil or wear off with the thumb or fingers. [A. S. *thuma*.]

**thumb-screw** (thum'skrō), *n.* 1. Instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. 2. Screw with a head easily turned by thumb and forefinger.

**thump** (thump). *i. n.* Heavy blow. II. *vt.* Beat with something heavy. III.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

- vi.** Strike with a dull, heavy sound. — **thump'er**, *n.* [From the sound.]
- thunder** (thun'dēr). I. *n.* 1. Noise made by a discharge of atmospheric electricity. 2. Any similar noise. 3. Startling announcement. II. *vi.* 1. Make thunder. 2. Sound as thunder. 3. Make alarming denunciations. III. *vt.* 1. Give out with noise and terror. 2. Publish (a denunciation). — **thunderer**, *n.* — **thunderery**, **thunderous**, *as.* [A. S. *thunor*. Ger. *donner*. From the sound.]
- thunderbolt** (thun'dēr-bōlt), *n.* 1. Flash of lightning. 2. Dreadful threat or censure by some high authority.
- thunder-clap** (thun'dēr-klap), *n.* Burst of thunder.
- thunderstruck** (thun'dēr-struk), *a.* Astonished; struck dumb.
- thurable** (thū'ri-bl), *n.* Metal censer for burning frankincense. [L. *thurbulum*—*thus*, frankincense.]
- Thursday** (thūrz'dā), *n.* Fifth day of the week, so called after *Thor*, the old Saxon god of thunder. [A. S. *thunres daeg*—*thuner*, thunder, and *daeg*, day.]
- thus** (thus), *adv.* 1. In this or that manner. 2. To this degree or extent. [A. S.—*THIS*.]
- thwack** (thwak). I. *vt.* Strike with something blunt and heavy; whack. II. *n.* Heavy blow. [Imitative.]
- thwart** (thwart). I. *a.* Transverse; crosswise. II. *vt.* Cross; oppose; defeat. III. *n.* Bench for rowers placed athwart the boat. — **thwartly**, *adv.* [Icel. *thvert*, across. A. S. *thweorh*.]
- thy** (thī), *pron.* Of, or pertaining to, thee. [Short for *THINE*.]
- thyme** (tīm), *n.* Aromatic kitchen herb. [L. *thymum* — Gr. *thymos*, fragrant.]
- thymy** (tī'mi), *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.
- thymself** (thī-self), *pron.* Thou or thee, in person — used for emphasis.
- tiao** (ti-ā'ō), *n.* String of Chinese money.
- tiara** (ti-ā'ia), *n.* 1. High ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians. 2. Any similar head-dress, especially the pope's triple crown. 3. The papal dignity. — **tiaraed**, *a.* Wearing a tiara. [Gr.]



Jubilee tiara of Pope  
Leo XIII

- tibia** (tib'i-a), *n.* 1. Large shinbone. 2. Ancient kind of flute. 3. Fourth joint of leg of an insect. — **tib'ial**, *a.* [L.]
- tic** (tik), *n.* Convulsive twitching of certain muscles, esp. of the face. — **tic-douloureux** (tik-dō-lō-rō'), *n.* Neuralgia of the face. [Fr.]
- tick** (tik), *n.* Large mite infesting dogs, sheep, etc. [Dut. *teek*.]
- tick** (tik), *n.* Case or cover in which feathers, etc., are put for bedding. — **tick'en**, **tick'ing**, *ns.* Cloth of which a tick is made. [Dut. *tijk*. Ger. *zieche*. All from Gr. *theke*, case.]
- tick** (tik). I. *vt.* Make a small, quick noise; beat, as a watch. II. *n.* Sound thus made. [Imitative.]
- tick** (tik). I. *vi.* Run upon score; get or give credit. II. *n.* Credit; trust. [From *TICKET*.]
- ticket** (tik'et). I. *n.* 1. Small piece of paper, card-board, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, etc.; label; certificate of right to enter or participate; list of candidates; ballot, etc. — *The ticket*, the right or correct thing. II. *vt.* 1. Put a ticket on. 2. Furnish with a ticket. [O. Fr. *estiquette*, Fr. *liquette*, — root of *STICK*.]
- tickle** (tik'l), *vt.* 1. Touch lightly and cause to laugh. 2. Gratify. — **tick'ler**, *n.* [Cf. Low Ger. *ketteln*.]
- ticklish** (tik'lish), *a.* 1. Easily tickled; easily affected. 2. Nice; critical. — **tick'lishness**, *n.*
- tidal** (tī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to tides; flowing and ebbing periodically.
- tidbit** (tid'bit), *n.* Delicate morsel.
- tide** (tid). I. *n.* 1. Time; season. 2. Regular rising and falling of the sea. 3. Course; current; stream. II. *vt.* Drive with the stream. III. *vi.* 1. Pour a tide or flood. 2. Work in or out of a river or harbor with the tide. — *Tide over*, carry through or over. [A. S., Ger. *zeit*, time.]
- tidegauge** (tid'gā), *n.* Instrument for registering the state of the tide continuously.
- tideless** (tid'les), *a.* Having no tides.
- tidemill** (tid'mil), *n.* 1. Mill moved by tide-water. 2. Mill for clearing lands of tide-water. [which the tide sets.]
- tideway** (tid'wā), *n.* Way or channel in
- tidings** (tī'dingz), *n. pl.* News. [Lit. 'Things that betide'. — A. S. *tidan*, happen. Cf. Ger. *zeitung*.] [vice. *Syn.* Intelligence; information; ad-  
**tidy** (tī'di). I. *a.* Neat; in good order. II. *n.* Cover for chairs; child's pinafore, etc. III. *vt.* Make neat; put in order. — **tī'dily**, *adv.* — **tī'diness**, *n.* [Lit. 'Timely'. — A. S. *tid*, time.]



**tie** (tī). I. *vt.* 1. Bind; fasten with a cord; knot. 2. Unite. 3. Constrain. 4. (*music*) Unite notes with a tie. II. *vi.* Score equally. III. *n.* 1. Knot. 2. Bond. 3. Necktie. 4. Equality of numbers, as of votes, or of "points" in a game. 5. (*music*) Curved line drawn over two or more notes on the same degree of the staff, signifying that the second note is not to be sounded separately, but is to sustain the first. 6. Sleeper for supporting rails of a railroad. 7. Low shoe, fastened with lace. [A. S. *tian*, *tegan*, *tie*.]

**tier** (tēr), *n.* Rank; one of several rows placed one above another. [A. S.]

**tierce** (tērs), *n.* 1. Cask containing one third of a pipe, that is 42 gallons. 2. Sequence of three cards of the same color. 3. Third in music. 4. Thrust in fencing. [Fr. — L. *tertia* (*pars*), third (*part*).]

**tiff** (tif), *n.* Fit of peevishness; slight quarrel.

**tiger** (tīgēr), *n.* 1. Fierce animal of the cat kind, nearly as large as a lion. 2. (*Collog.* U. S.) Scream after three cheers. — **tigress**, *fem.* — **tīgēr-ish**, **tīgrish**, *as.* Like a tiger in disposition. — *American tiger*, puma; mountain lion; jaguar. [L. *tigris*.]



Bengal tiger.

**tight** (tīt), *a.* 1. Close; compact. 2. Not leaky. 3. Fitting closely. 4. Not loose; taut. 5. Stringent; scant, as money. 6. Drunk. — **tightly**, *adv.* — **tightness**, *n.* [Akin to THICK. Cf. Ger. *dicht*, close.] [tighter.]

**tighten** (tīt'n), *vt.* Make tight or

**tights** (tīts), *n. pl.* Close-fitting garments, esp. for the legs.

**tilbury** (tīl'ber-i), *n.* Kind of gig.

**tilde** (tīl'de), *n.* A diacritic mark (~).

**tile** (tīl). I. *n.* 1. Piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, etc. 2. Small flat square of marble, etc., for flooring or the like. 3. [*Collog.*] Silk hat. II. *vt.* Cover with tiles. — **tīler**, *n.* — **tiling** (tī'ling), *n.* 1. Roof of tiles. 2. The operation of roofing with tiles. [A. S. *tigol* — L. *tegula* — *tego*, cover.]

**till** (tīl), *n.* Money drawer in a desk or counter. [A. S. *tīlan*, tell, count.]

**till** (tīl). I. *prep.* To the time of. II. *conj.* 1. To the time when. 2. To the degree that. [A. S. *tīl*; root of Ger. *ziel*, aim.]

**till** (tīl), *vt.* Cultivate. — **tīll'er**, *n.* [A. S. *tīlan*, aim, strive.]

**tillage** (tīl'aj), *n.* 1. Act or practice of tilling; husbandry. 2. A place tilled. *Syn.* Agriculture; cultivation; culture. — [*rudder*.]

**tiller** (tīl'ēr), *n.* Lever for turning a

**tilt** (tīlt). I. *n.* 1. Canvas covering of a cart or wagon. 2. Awning in a boat. II. *vt.* Cover with an awning. [A. S. *teld* — *teldan*, cover. Ger. *zelt*.]

**tilt** (tīlt). I. *vt.* 1. Thrust or fight with a lance. 2. Fall into a sloping posture. II. *vt.* 1. Point or thrust with, as a lance. 2. Slant; raise one end of. III. *n.* 1. Thrust. 2. In the middle ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances. 3. Inclination forward. — **tīl'ter**, *n.* [A. S. *tealt*, tottering.] [land.]

**tilth** (tīlth), *n.* Cultivation; cultivated

**tilt-hammer** (tīlt'ham'ēr), *n.* Heavy hammer used in ironworks, tilted or lifted by means of cogs on a wheel.

**timber** (tim'bēr). I. *n.* 1. Wood for building purposes. 2. Trunk of a tree. 3. Standing trees; woods. II. *vt.* Furnish with timber or beams. [A. S. *timber*, wood. Cf. Ger. *zimmer*.]

**timbre** (tim'bēr), *n.* Tone or character of a musical sound. [Fr.]

**timbrel** (tim'brel), *n.* Ancient musical instrument like a tambourine.

**time** (tīm). I. *n.* 1. System of fixing an event by reference to an earlier, later or accompanying, other event. 2. Duration; period; era; age. 3. Space of time at one's disposal. 4. Season; proper time. 5. Musical measure. 6. Condition of the world's affairs. — *At times*, occasionally. — *In time*, *time enough*, in good season; sufficiently early. — *Time being*, present time. II. *vt.* 1. Do at the proper season. 2. Regulate as to time. 3. (*In music*), measure. 4. Note the time. III. *adv.* Multiplied by. [A. S. *time*. Cf. Icel. *tími*, Celt. *tím*, and TIDE.]

**time-honored** (tīm'on'rd), *a.* Venerable on account of antiquity.

**time-keeper** (tīm'kē'pēr), *n.* 1. Clock, watch, or other instrument for marking time. 2. One who keeps the time of workmen.

**timely** (tīm'li). I. *a.* In good season. II. *adv.* Early; soon. — **time'liness**, *n.*

**timepiece** (tīm'pēs), *n.* Watch; clock.

**time-server** (tīm'sēr'vēr), *n.* One who meanly suits his opinions to the wishes of those in power.

**time-table** (tīm'tā'bl), *n.* List showing the times at which trains arrive or depart, etc. [time.]

**timeworn** (tīm'wōrn), *a.* Decayed by

**timid** (tīm'id), *a.* Wanting courage; easily frightened. — **tim'idly**, *adv.* —



**tim'idness, timid'ity**, *ns.* [*L. tim-idus—timeo*, fear.]

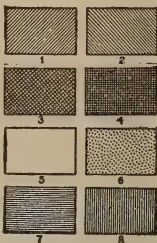
*Syn.* Afraid; cowardly; faint-hearted; fearful; timorous; shrinking; shy.

**timorous** (tim'ūr-us), *a.* 1. Timid. 2. Indicating fear.—**tim'orously**, *adv.*—**tim'orousness**, *n.* [der grass.

**timothy** (tim'o-thi), *n.* Valuable fodder. **tin** (tin), *I. n.* Silvery-white, non-elastic, easily fusible and malleable metal. *II. vt.* [tinn'ing; tinned.] Cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil. [*A. S.*]

**tinct** (tingkt), *I. n.* Tincture. *II. a.* Tinged.

**tincture** (tingk'tūr), *n.* 1. Tinge or shade of color; tint. 2. Slight flavor or taste added to anything. 3. (*med.*) Solution of any substance in or by means of spirit of wine. 4. In *heraldry*, one of the devices used to represent colors, metal, and furs. See cut. [*L. tinctura*—root of *tinge*.]



HERALDICTINCTURES.

1. Purple. 2. Green. 3. Tawny. 4. Sable. 5. Silver. 6. Gold. 7. Blue. 8. Red.

**tinder** (tin'dēr), *n.* Anything used for kindling fire from a spark. [*A. S. tender*. Ger. *zunder*.]

**tine** (tīn), *n.* Spike or prong of a fork or harrow, etc.—**tined**, *a.* Furnished with spikes. [*Icel. tindr*, tooth.]

**tinfoil** (tin'fōil), *n.* Tin in thin leaves.

**ting**. Same as *TINKLE*, *n.*

**tinge** (tīnj), *I. vt.* 1. Tint or color. 2. Give in some degree the qualities of a substance. *II. n.* Small amount of color or taste infused into another substance. [*L. tingo, tinctum*, dye.]

**tingle** (ting'gl), *I. vi.* 1. Feel a thrilling sensation or pain, as in hearing a shrill sound. 2. Tinkle; jingle. *II. n.* Same as *TINKLE*. [Imitative.]

**tink** (tingk), *n.* Sharp, shrill sound. [Imitative.]

**tinker** (ting'kēr), *I. n.* Mender of kettles, etc.; botcher. *II. vt. and vi.* Mend; be busy patching. [From *TINK*.]

**tinkle** (ting'kl), *I. vt.* Make small, sharp sounds; clink; jingle. *II. n.* Sharp clinking sound. [Imitative.]

**tin-plate** (tin'plāt'), *n.* Sheet-iron coated with tin.

**tinzel** (tin'sel), *I. n.* 1. Glittering, thin metal used as an ornament. 2. Any-

thing showy, of but little value. *II. vt.* Adorn with or as with tinsel. [*Fr. étincelle, spark*.—*L. scintilla*.]

**tint** (tint), *I. n.* Variety of a principal color, esp. a more luminous, lighter one. See reverse of Plate VII. *II. vt.* Give a slight coloring to. [From root of *tinge*.]

**tintinnabulation** (tin-tin-ab-ū-lā-shun), *n.* Tinkling sound. [*L. tintinnabulum, bell*.—*tintinnare*. Imitative.]

**tiny** (tīnī), *a.* Very small. [Prob. from Ger. baby language *tein*, for *klein*, small.]

**tip** (tip), *I. n.* Point; end; endpiece. *II. vt.* [tipp'ing; tipped.] Form a point to; cover the end of. [*Dut. tip*. Ger. *zipfel*.]

**tip** (tip), *I. vt. and vi.* 1. Strike lightly; touch; lower one end; cant; tilt. 2. Furnish with private information. 3. Give a gratuity to. *II. n.* 1. Private hint or information. 2. Gratuity. 3. Tap or light stroke. [Ger. *tippen*.]

**tippet** (tip'et), *n.* Cape or scarf.

**tipple** (tip'l), *vt. and vi.* 1. Drink in small sips. 2. Drink strong liquors habitually.—**tippler**, *n.* [*Norw. tippla*.]

**tipstaff** (tip'stáf), *n.* 1. Staff tipped with metal. 2. Officer who carries it; constable.

**tipsy** (tip'sī), *a.* Partly intoxicated.—**tipsily**, *adv.*—**tipsiness**, *n.* [From stem of *tipple*.]

**tiptoe** (tip'tō), *I. n.* End of the toe. *II. vi.* Walk on tiptoe.

**tip-top** (tip'top'), *a.* First rate.

**tirade** (tī-rād'), *n.* Strain of censure or reproof; long declamation. [*Fr.*—*tirer*, draw.]

**tire** (tīr), *n.* Hoop or band around a wheel.—*Pneumatic tire*, tire made of a rubber tube, inflated with compressed air. [From *TIE*.]

**tire** (tīr), *I. vt.* 1. Harass; vex. 2. Exhaust the strength of; weary. *II. vi.* Become weary. [*A. S. teorian*, be tired.]

**tired** (tīrd), *a.* Wearied.—**tiredness**, *n.*

**tiresome** (tīr'sum), *a.* That tires; fatiguing; tedious.—**tire'somely**, *adv.*—**tire'someness**, *n.*

**tissue** (tish'ū), *I. n.* 1. Distinct structure of body cells and fibers. 2. Any textile fibers of which goods are composed. 3. Connected series. *II. vt.* Interweave; form, as tissue.—*Tissue paper*, very thin, gauze-like paper. [*Fr. tissu*, woven.—*L. texere*, weave.]

**tit** (tit), *n.* Anything small; small horse; one of various small birds. [*Icel. tittr*, twittering little bird.]

**tit for tat**. Blow for blow. [*Orig. tip for tap*.]

**Titan** (tī'tan), **Titanic** (tī-tan'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to the *Titans*, giants of mythology. 2. (l. c.) Enormous in size or strength.

**titbit** (tī'tbit), *n.* Choice morsel; tidbit.

**tithe** (tīth), *n.* Tenth part; the 1/10 of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy. *II. vt.* Tax to a 1/10. [A. S. *teotha*, tenth.] [tithees.

**tither** (tīth'ēr), *n.* One who collects **tithing** (tīth'ing), *n.* Old Saxon district containing ten householders, each responsible for the behavior of the rest. [See **TITHE**.]

**titillate** (tī'til-āt), *vt.* Tickle.—**titillation** (tī'til-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Tickling. 2. Pleasant feeling.

**titlark** (tī'tlark), *n.* Singing bird with a greenish back and head, found in marshes and moors. [E. **TIT** and **LARK**.]

**title** (tī'tl), *n.* 1. Inscription set over or at the beginning of a thing by which it is known. 2. Name of distinction. 3. That which gives a just right to possession. 4. Document that proves a right. *II. vt.* Name. [O. Fr. —L. *titulus*.]

**titled** (tī'tld), *a.* Having a title.

**title-deed** (tī'tl-dēd), *n.* Document that proves a right to exclusive possession.

**title-page** (tī'tl-pāj), *n.* Page of a book giving its title and usually the author's name.

**titling** (tī'tling), *n.* Hedge-sparrow.

**titmouse**

(tīt'mows),

*n.* [*pl.* **tit-**

**mice** (tīt'

**mis**).]

Small ac-

tive perch-

ing bird,

feeding on

insects;

to *tit*.

[**TIT**, and

A. S. *mase*. Cf. Ger. *meise*, small bird.]

**titter** (tīt'ēr), *v.* 1. Vē. Laugh with the tongue striking the teeth; giggle. *II. n.* Restrained laugh. [Imitative.]

**titlle** (tīt'l), *n.* Small particle; iota. [Dim. of **TIT**.]

**title-tattle** (tīt'l-tat'l), *n.* Idle talk.

**titular** (tīt'ū-lar), *a.* 1. Existing in name only. 2. Having the title without the duties of an office.—**titu-**

**larly**, *adv.*

**titulary** (tīt'ū-lār-l), *l. a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, a title. *II. n.* One having the title of an office, whether he performs its duties or not.



TITMOUSE.

Longtailed.

Crested.

**tmesis** (tmē'sis), *n.* Separation of the parts of a compound word. [Gr.—*temno*, cut.]

**to** (tō), *prep.* In the direction of; near.—*To and fro*, backwards and forwards. [A. S.]

**toad** (tōd), *n.* Amphibious reptile, like the frog. See cut under **TADPOLE**. [A. S. *tade*.]

**toadeater** (tōd'āt-ēr), *n.* Fawning

**toadstool** (tōd'stōl), *n.* Poisonous kind of mushroom.

**toady** (tōdī), *n.* Mean hanger-on and flatterer. *II. vt.* Fawn as a sycophant.—**toadyism**, *n.* Practice of a toady. [Short for **TOADEATER**.]

**toast** (tōst), *v.* Dry and scorch at the fire. *II. n.* Bread toasted. [O. Fr. *toster*—L. *testus*, roasted.]

**toast** (tōst), *v.* Drink to the health of. *II. n.* 1. Person or thing named whose health is to be drunk. 2. Sentiment spoken at such an occasion. [From the *toast* formerly put in liquor.] [which toasts.

**toaster** (tōst'ēr), *n.* One who or that **toastmaster** (tōst'mas-ēr), *n.* President at a banquet who announces the toasts.

**tobacco** (tō-bak'ō), *n.* Narcotic plant, a native of America, whose dried leaves are used for smoking, chewing, and in snuff. [Sp. *tabaco*, from the Indian name for the pipe.]

**tobacconist** (tō-bak'o-nist), *n.* One who sells or manufactures tobacco.

**toboggan** (tō-bog'an), *n.* Kind of sled used for sliding down inclines covered with snow or ice. *II. vi.* Slide down on a toboggan. [From Indian *odabagan*.]

**tocology, tokology** (tō-kol'o-jī), *n.* That part of medicine, which treats of childbirth; obstetrics. [Gr.—*tokos*, birth, and *logos*, knowledge.]

**toesin** (tok'sin), *n.* Alarm bell. [From O. Fr. *toquer* (Fr. *toucher*), touch, ring, and *sein*, sign, bell.]

**today, to-day** (tō-dā), *n.* The present day. *II. adv.* On this day. [To, *prep.*, and **DAY**.]

**toddle** (tod'l), *vi.* Walk with short feeble steps as a child.—**toddling**, *a.* [By-form of **TOTTER**.]

**toddy** (tod'i), *n.* 1. Fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies. 2. Mixture of whiskey, sugar, and hot water. [Collog.]

**to-do** (tō-dō), *n.* Fuss; commotion.

**toe** (tō), *n.* 1. One of the small members at the point of the foot. 2. Front of a hoof, foot or shoe.—**toed** (tōd), *a.* Having toes. [A. S. *ta*. Ger. *zehen*.]

**toffee, toffy** (tof'i), *n.* Taffy.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**toga** (tō'ga), *n.* Loose outer garment of the ancient Roman citizen. [L.—*tego*, cover.]

**together** (to-ge-thēr), *adv.* 1. In the same place, time, or company. 2. In or into union. 3. In concert. [A. S. *togædere*—*to*, and *gaderian*, gather.]

**toggery** (tog'ĕ-ri), *n.* Garments: clothes. [Collog.]

**toggle** (tog'ĭ), *n.* 1. Small wooden pin tapering towards both ends. 2. Toggle-joint.

**toggle-joint** (tog'ĭ-joint), *n.* Elbow or knee-joint.



Toggle-joint.

**toil** (toil), *n.* Net; snare. [Fr. *toile*, web, —L. *tela*,—*texo*, weave.]

**toil** (toil), *i. vt.* Labor; work with fatigue. *II. n.* Fatiguing labor.

**toiler**, *n.* [O. Fr. *toiler*, entangle,—*toile*, web, snare.]

*Syn.* Drudgery; exertion; efforts; travail; task; occupation; pains.

**toilet, toilette** (toi'let), *n.* 1. Dressing-table. 2. Mode or operation of dressing. 3. Dress and make-up. 4. Water closet. [Fr. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth.]

**toilsome** (toi'l'sum), *a.* Bringing fatigue; wearisome.—**toilsomely**, *adv.*—**toilsomeness**, *n.*

**Tokay** (tō-kā'), *n.* Rich, aromatic wine produced at Tokay, Hungary.

**token** (tō'kn), *n.* 1. Something representing a thing or event; sign. 2. Memorial of friendship or love. [A. S. *tacen*, sign. Ger. *zeichen*.]

**tokenology.** See TOCOLOGY.

**told** (tōld), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of TELL.

**tolerable** (tol'ĕr-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be endured. 2. Moderately good; passable.—**tolerableness**, *n.*—**tolerably**, *adv.*

**tolerance** (tol'ĕr-ans), *n.* The toleration of offensive persons or opinions.

**tolerant** (tol'ĕr-ant), *a.* Indulgent; favoring toleration.

**tolerate** (tol'ĕr-āt), *vt.* Endure; allow by not hindering. [L.—*tollo*, bear.]

**toleration** (tol'ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Allowance of what is not approved. 2. Liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions.

**toll** (tōl), *n.* 1. Tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge, selling goods in a market, etc. 2. Portion of grain taken by a miller for grinding. [A. S. Ger. *zoll*. Akin to TELL, count.]

**toll** (tōl), *i. vt.* and *vi.* Sound slowly, and with single strokes at intervals.

*II. n.* Sound of a bell when tolling. [Imitative.] [toll is taken.]

**tollbridge** (tōl'brij), *n.* Bridge where

**tollgate** (tōl'gāt), *n.* Gate where toll is taken.

**tolu** (tōlū), *n.* Balsam obtained from a tree near Tolu, U. S. Colombia.



Tomahawk.

**tomahawk** (tom'a-hak), *I. n.* Light war-hatchet of the N. American Indians, either welded or thrown. *II. vt.* Cut or kill with a tomahawk. [The Indian name slightly modified.]

**tomato** (tō-mā'tō or tō-mā'tō), *n.* Plant of the nightshade family, native in S. America, cultivated for its fleshy fruit; love-apple. [Sp. from the native American.]

**tomb** (tōm), *n.* 1. Vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed. 2. Mausoleum. [Fr. *tombe*—Gr. *tymbos*, mound.] [girl.]

**tomboy** (tom'boi), *n.* Wild, romping

**tombstone** (tōm'stōn), *n.* Stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory of the dead.

**tomcat** (tom'kat), *n.* Male cat, esp. when full grown. [TOM, a common male name, and CAT.]

**tone** (tōm), *n.* Volume; part of a book. [Gr. *tomos*—*temno*, cut.]

**tomfool** (tom'fōl), *n.* Trifling fellow.

—**tomfoolery**, *n.* Foolish trifling; nonsense.

**tomorrow, to-morrow** (to-mor'ō).

*I. n.* The day after this. *II. adv.* On the morrow. [TO, prep. and MORROW.]

**tomtit** (tom'tit), *n.* Titmouse.

**tomtom** (tom'tom), *I. n.* 1. Drum used by East Indians. 2. Gong. *II. vi.* Sound a drum. [Imitative.]

**ton** (tun), *n.* Measure of weight = 20 cwt. = 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois (long ton), or 2,000 lbs. (short ton). [A. S. *tunne*, cask.] [TON. [Fr.]

**ton** (təŋ), *n.* Fashion; style. See BON

**tone** (tōn), *I. n.* 1. Character of a sound. 2. Inflection of the voice. 3. Harmony of the colors of a painting; its characteristic expression as distinguished by its color. 4. Character; style. 5. State of mind; mood. 6. Healthy state of the body. *II. vt.* 1. Utter with an affected tone. 2. Intone. — **Tone down**, weaken, soften. — **Tone up**, strengthen. [L.—Gr. *tonos*, sound, —*teino*, stretch.]



**tongs** (tangz), *n. pl.* Instrument, consisting of two jointed pieces of metal, used for lifting; pair of tongs. [A.S. *tange*. Gr. *zange*, tongs.]

**tongue** (tung), *n.* 1. Fleishy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech. 2. Power of speech. 3. Manner of speaking. 4. Speech; discourse; language. 5. Anything like a tongue in shape, as the catch of a buckle, the pointer of a balance, a point of land. [A.S. *tunge*. Ger. *zunge*. O. L. *lingua*. L. *lingua*.]

**tongued** (tungd), *a.* Having a tongue.  
**tongue-tied** (tung-tid), *a.* 1. Having an impediment, as if the tongue were tied. 2. Unable to speak freely; compelled to keep silence.

**tonic** (ton'ik), *i. a.* 1. Relating to tones. 2. Giving vigor to the system. *II. n.* Medicine which gives strength.

**tonight, to-night** (to-nit'), *i. n.* This night. *II. adv.* On this night.

**tonnage** (ton'aj), *n.* 1. Weight in tons of goods in a ship; cubical capacity of a ship. 2. Duty on ships, estimated per ton. 3. All the ships collectively.

**tonneau** (ton-nō'), *n.* 1. Body of an automobile. 2. Large touring car.

**tonsil** (ton'sil), *n.* One of two oval glands at the root of the tongue.—**tonsillitis** (ton-sil'i-tis), *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils. [L. *tonsilla*, stake, dim. of *tonsa*, ear.]

**tonorial** (ton-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a barber, or to shearing.

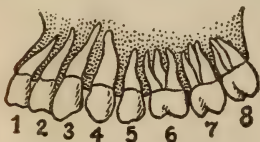
**tonsure** (ton'shōr), *n.* 1. Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head. 2. Bare place on the head, worn by priests. [L. *tonsura*.]

**tonline** (ton-tēn'), *n.* Life-annuity increasing as the subscribers die. [From *Tont* of Naples, the inventor.]

**too** (tō), *adv.* 1. More than enough; over. 2. Likewise. [Same as *to*, *prep.*]

**took** (tok), *pa. t.* and *obs. pa. p.* of TAKE. [A.S. *tōl*, tool.]

**tool** (tōl), *n.* Instrument; implement.



TEETH OF MAN, LEFT UPPER JAW.

1, 2, Incisors. 3, Canines. 4, 5, Bicuspids. 6, 7, 8, Molars.

**tooth** (tōth). *I. n.* [*pl.* teeth.] One of the bony prominences in the jaws,

used in biting and chewing; anything tooth-like; prong; cog. *II. vt.* 1. Furnish with teeth. 2. Cut into teeth; indent. [A.S. *tōth*.]

**toothache** (tōth'āk), *n.* Pain in a tooth. [tooth-like projections.]

**toothed** (tōtht), *a.* 1. Having teeth or **toothpick** (tōth'pik), *n.* Instrument for picking out anything between the teeth. [the taste.]

**toothsome** (tōth'sum), *a.* Pleasant to **top** (top). *I. n.* 1. Highest part of anything. 2. Upper end or surface. 3. Highest rank; utmost degree. 4. Small platform at the head of the lower mast. *II. vt.* [topping; topped.] 1. Cover on the top; tip. 2. Rise above; surpass; rise to the top of. 3. Take off the top of. [A.S. Ger. *zopf*.]

**top** (top), *n.* Child's pear-shaped toy, set whirling round on its point. [O. Dut. *top*. Cf. Ger. *topf*.]

**topaz** (tō'paz), *n.* Precious stone, generally yellowish. [Gr.]

**top-boot** (top'bōt), *n.* Boot with a high leg, often appearing as if folded over at the top.

**top-dressing** (top-dres'ing), *n.* Manure laid on the surface of land.

**toper** (tō'pēr), *n.* Drunkard.

**topgallant** (top'gal-ant), *a.* Applied to the mast and sail next above the topmast and topsail, and below the royal mast.

**top-heavy** (top-hev'i), *a.* Having the upper part too heavy for the lower.

**topiary** (tō'pi-ār-i), *a.* Relating to trees and shrubbery cut into fantastic shapes. [L. — Gr. *topos*, place.]

**Tophet** (tō'fet), *n.* Place near Jerusalem, which as the site of the revolting Moloch worship, had been allowed to be used as a place of burning the refuse of the city, and from which a smoke was constantly rising. It was symbolical of the place of torment.

**topic** (top'ik), *n.* Subject of discourse or argument. [Gr. *ta topika* (the general principles of argument — *topos*, place), title of work by Aristotle.]

**topical** (top'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a place; local. 2. Relating to a topic or subject.—**topically**, *adv.* With reference to a particular place or topic.

**topknot** (top'not), *n.* 1. Knot or crest worn or growing on the head. 2. Small fish of the turbot kind.

**toplofty** (top'laf-ti), *n.* Pretentious; bombastic. [*Colloq.* U.S.]

**topmast** (top'māst), *n.* Second mast, immediately above the lower mast.

**topmost** (top'mōst), *a.* Highest.

**topography** (tō-pog'raf-i), *n.* 1. Detailed account of the superficial features of a tract of country. 2. Art of describing places.—**topographical** (tō-pō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [Gr.—*topos*, place, and *grapho*, describe.]

**topple** (top'l), *vi.* Fall; tumble, or throw, down. [Orig. Fall top foremost. From TOP.] [topmast.]

**topsail** (top'säl), *n.* Sail across the **topsy-turvy** (top'si-tür'vi), *adv.* Bottom upwards, [toc, bat.]

**toque** (tōk), *n.* Cap; bonnet. [Wel.]

**torch** (tarch), *n.* 1. Light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch, wax or the like; flambeau. [Fr. *torche*—*L. tortum*, pa. p. of *torqueo*, twist.]

**tore** (tör), *pa. t.* of TEAR.

**torment** (tar'ment'), *n.* 1. Torture; anguish. 2. That which causes pain. [L.—*torqueo*, twist.]

**torment** (tar'ment'), *vt.* 1. Torture; put to extreme pain, physical or mental. 2. Afflict. 3. Vex.

**tormentingly** (tar'ment'ing-li), *adv.* In a tormenting manner.

**tormentor** (tar'mentür'), *n.* One who or that which torments.

**torn** (törn), *pa. p.* of TEAR.

**tornado** (tar-nä'dō), *n.* Violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries. [Sp.—*tornar*, turn.]

**torpedo** (tar-pē'dō), *n.* 1. Species of eel having the power of giving an electric shock; cramp-fish. 2. Submarine apparatus for destroying shipping by explosion. 3. Any detonating cartridge or pellet.—**torpedo-boat**, *n.* High speed steam vessel designed for carrying and launching torpedoes.

**torpescent** (tar-pes'ent), *a.* Becoming torpid or numb.—**torpescence**, *n.*

**torpid** (tar'pid), *a.* 1. Having lost power of motion and feeling. 2. Sluggish.—**torpidly**, *adv.*—**torpidness**, **torpidity**, *ns.* [L. *torpidus*—*torpeo*, am stiff.] [Inactivity.]

**torpor** (tar'pür), *n.* 1. Numbness. 2.

**torque** (tark), *n.* Necklace of metal rings interlaced. [L. *torques*—*torqueo*, twist.]

**torrey** (tor'ē-fi), *vt.* Scorch; parch. [L. *torreo*, dry, burn.]

**torrent** (tor'ent), *n.* Rushing stream. [L. *torrens*.]

**torrid** (tor'id), *a.* 1. Parching; violently hot. 2. Dried with heat.—**Torrid zone**, hot belt of the earth, included between the two tropics.

**torsion** (tar'shun), *n.* 1. Twisting; turning. 2. Force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted. [L. *torzio*—*torqueo*, twist.]

**torso** (tar'sō), *n.* [*pl.* tor'sos.] Trunk of a statue without head or limbs. [It.—*L. thyrsus*, stalk.]

**tort** (tart), *n.* Injury; civil wrong.—**tor-**

**tious**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. tortum*, crooked.]

**tortile** (tar'til), *a.* Twisted; coiled. [L.]

**tortoise** (tar'tis), *n.* Amphibious reptile encased between two strong shells. [O. Fr. *tortis*,—*L. tortus*, twisted.]



Chicken tortoise.

**tortuous** (tartū-us), *a.* Twisted; winding; deceitful.—**tortuousity**, **tortuousness**, *ns.* [From *L. torqueo*, *tortum*, twist.]

**torture** (tar'tür), *i. n.* 1. Putting to the rack or severe pain, to extort a confession, or as a punishment. 2. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind. *II. vt.* 1. Put to the rack; pain; vex.—**torturer**, *n.* [Late *L. tortura*—*torqueo*, twist.]

**Tory** (tō'ri), *n.* 1. A Conservative in English politics. 2. During the War of the Revolution, a supporter of the crown against the colonies.—**Toryism**, *n.* [From Ir. *toiridhe*, pursuer.]

**toss** (tos), *i. vt.* 1. Throw upward. 2. Cause to rise and fall; agitate. *II. vi.* Be tossed; tumble about. *III. n.* Act of throwing upward.—**toss'er**, *n.*—**Toss up**, throw a coin into the air and decide something by the side on which it falls. [Wel. *tosiau*, jerk.]

**tot** (tot), *n.* Small child.

**total** (tō'tal), *i. a.* Whole; complete; undivided. *II. n.* Entire amount.—**to'tally**, *adv.* [Low *L. totalis*,—*L. totus*, whole.] [quantity, or amount.]

**totality** (tō'tal'i-ti), *n.* Whole sum, **tote** (töt), *vt.* Carry on the shoulders or back.

**totem** (tō'tem), *n.* Among the North American Indians, image, as of an animal, adopted as an emblem of a family. [fall; stagger; sway.]

**totter** (tot'ter), *vi.* Shake as if about to

**toucan** (tō-kan), *n.* So. American bird with a very large, light bill. [Fr.—*Brazilian*.]



Toucan.

**touch** (tuch), *i. vt.* 1. Come in contact with. 2. Perceive by feeling. 3. Reach. 4. Relate to. 5. Handle or treat gently

or slightly. 6. Influence. II. *vt.* 1. Be in contact. 2. (upon) Refer slightly. III. *n.* 1. Contact. 2. Movement on a musical instrument. 3. Sense of feeling. 4. Affection; emotion. 5. Small quantity. 6. (*music*) Resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers. [Fr. *toucher* (It. *toccare*), from Ger. *zucken*, move, draw.]

**touch-down** (tuch'dawn), *n.* In football, touching the ball to the ground behind the opponents' goal line.

**touchhole** (tuch'hól), *n.* Small hole of a cannon through which the fire is communicated to the charge.

**touching** (tuch'ing), I. *a.* Affecting; pathetic. II. *prep.* Concerning. — **touchingly**, *adv.*

**touchstone** (tuch'stón), *n.* 1. Kind of basalt for testing gold or silver by the streak of the touchneedle. 2. Any test or criterion.

**touchwood** (tuch'wòd), *n.* Decayed wood used as tinder.

**tough** (tuf), I. *a.* 1. Not easily broken, torn or separated. 2. Able to endure hardship. 3. Severe; difficult. 4. Vicious. II. *n.* Bully; rowdy. — **toughly**, *adv.* — **toughness**, *n.* [A. S. *toht*.]

**toughen** (tuf'n), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become tough.

**toupet** (tò-pä), **tonpee** (tò-pè), *ns.* Small wig; tuft. [Fr.]

**tour** (tör), I. *n.* 1. Turn; circle. 2. Going round; journey in a circuit; prolonged journey. II. *vt.* Make a journey through. — **tourist**, *n.* One who makes a tour.

**tourmaline** (tör'ma-lin), *n.* Beautiful mineral used for jewelry. [From *Tourmalin*, in Ceylon.]

**tournament** (tör-na-ment), **tourney** (tör'ni), *n.* 1. Mock fight on horseback. 2. Any series of contests or games of skill. [O. Fr. *tournoiement*.]

**tourniquet** (tör'ni-ket), *n.* Bandage tightened by turning a screw, to check a flow of blood, used chiefly in amputations. [Fr. — *tourner*, turn.]

**touse** (towz), *vt.* Pull; tear; tease; rumple. [Cf. Ger. *zausen*.]

**tousele** (tow'zli), *vt.* Put into disorder; rumple. [Dim. of *TOUSE*.]

**tout** (towt), *vi.* Look out for trade in an obtrusive way; spy. — **touter**, *n.*

**tout-ensemble** (tò-tàng-sàng'bl), *n.* General effect. [Fr.=all together.]

**tow** (tò), I. *vt.* Pull a vessel through the water with a rope. II. *n.* 1. Towline. 2. Towing. 3. Vessel towed. [A. S. *teohan*, *teon*, draw.]

**tow** (tò), *n.* Coarse part of flax or hemp. [Icel. *to*, tuft of wool for spinning.]

**towage** (tò'aj), *n.* 1. Act of towing. 2. Pay for towing.

**toward** (tò'ard), **towards** (tò'ardz), I. *prep.* 1. In the direction of. 2. With a tendency to. 3. Near. II. *adv.* 1. Nearly. 2. In a state of preparation. [A. S. *toeward*.]

**toward** (tò'ward), **towardly** (tò'ward-li), *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt. —

**towardness**, **towardliness**, *ns.*

**towboat** (tò'bòt), *n.* Boat that is towed, or one towing other vessels.

**towel** (tow'el), *n.* Cloth for wiping. [Fr. *touaille* — O. Ger. *twehels*, towel. Ger. *quehle*. Cf. A. S. *toeweal*, bath.]

**towelling** (tow'el-ing), *n.* Cloth for towels.

**tower** (tow'ér), I. *n.* 1. Lofty building, usually much higher than wide. 2. Fortress. II. *vt.* Rise into the air; be lofty. — **towered**, *a.* Having towers. —

**towering**, *a.* 1. Very high. 2. Violent. — **towery**, *a.* Having towers; lofty. [A. S. *tur, tor*. Ger. *thurm*. Fr. *tour*, all — L. *turris*, tower.]

**towline** (tò'lin), *n.* Line used in towing.

**town** (town), *n.* 1. Place larger than a village. 2. City. 3. Inhabitants of a town. 4. Township. [A. S. *tan*, fence. Cf. Ger. *zaun*, fence.]

**townclerk** (town'klérk), *n.* One who keeps the records of a town.

**towncrier** (town'kri-ér), *n.* One who gives public notices in a town.

**townhall** (town'hál), *n.* Public building for the official business of a town.

**township** (town'ship), *n.* 1. Territory or district of a town. 2. In *American land measure*, six miles square = thirty-six square miles or sections = 23,040 acres.

**townsman** (townz'man), *n.* 1. Inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town. 2. In *New England*, selectman.

**towpath** (tò'páth), *n.* Path for men and beasts towing boats.

**toxic** (toks'ik), *a.* 1. Poisonous. 2. Toxicological. [Gr. *toxicon*, poison for the arrow. — *toxon*, bow.]

**toxicology** (toks-i-ko'l'ò-jí), *n.* Science of poisons. — **toxicologist**, *n.* — **toxicological**, *a.*

**toy** (toi), I. *n.* 1. Child's plaything. 2. Trifle. II. *vi.* Trifle; play. [Dut. *tuig*, material, *speeltuig*, plaything.]

**trace** (träs), I. *n.* 1. Mark left; footprint. 2. *pl.* Straps by which a vehicle is drawn. II. *vt.* 1. Follow by tracks or footsteps. 2. Sketch. — **tracer**, *n.* [Fr. — L. *tractus*, pa. p. of *trahō*, draw.]

*Syn.* Sign; token; vestige.

**traceable** (träs'a-bl), *a.* That may be traced. — **traceableness**, *n.* — **traceably**, *adv.*



**tracery** (trā'sēr-i), *n.* Ornamental work in flowing outline.

**trachea** (trā'chē-ə), *n.* [*pl.* trā'chē-ə.] Windpipe formed of rings of gristle. — **tracheal**, *a.* [*L.* — *Gr.* *trachys*, rough.]

**tracheotomy** (trā-kē-ot'o-mi), *n.* Operation of cutting into the trachea. [*TRACHEA*, and *Gr.* *temno*, cut.]

**tracing** (trā'sing), *n.* 1. Act of one who traces. 2. Copy produced by means of tracing paper. — **tracing-paper**, *n.* Thin transparent paper for tracing drawings, engravings, etc.

**track** (trak), *i. vt.* 1. Follow by marks or footsteps. 2. Make tracks upon. 3. Tow. *II. n.* 1. Mark left. 2. Footprint. 3. Beaten path. 4. Two parallel lines of rails on railways. — **trackless**, *a.* 1. Without a path. 2. Untrodden. [*From* *Dut.* *trekken*, move.]

**tract** (trakt), *n.* 1. Something drawn out or extended. 2. Region. 3. Short treatise. [*L.* — *traho*, draw.]

**tractable** (trak'ta-bl), *a.* Easily drawn, managed, or taught; docile. — **tractableness**, **tractability**, *ns.* — **tractably**, *adv.* [*L.* *tracto*, freq. of *traho*, draw.]

**tractile** (trak'til), *a.* That may be drawn out; ductile.

**traction** (trak'shun),

*n.* 1. Act of drawing or state of being drawn. 2. Moving heavy bodies along a track. — **Traction Engine**, *n.* steam engine which propels itself on common roads.



Traction Engine.

**tractive** (trak'tiv), *a.* Drawing.

**tractor** (trak'tūr), *n.* That which draws.

**trade** (trād), *i. n.* 1. Buying and selling; commerce. 2. Occupation. 3. Men engaged in the same occupation. *II. vt. and vi.* Buy and sell; barter. — **trader**, *n.* [*A. S.* *træd*, path.]

*Syn.* Avocation, employment; profession; calling; dealing; traffic.

**trademark** (trād'mark), *n.* Distinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of a certain firm.

**tradesman** (trād'zman), *n.* 1. Store-keeper. 2. Mechanic. — **tradeswoman**, *fem.*

**trade-union** (trād'z-ū'ni-un), *n.* Union among workmen of the same trade to maintain their rights.

**tradewinds** (trād'windz), *n.* Winds in and near the torrid zone, blowing always in the same direction.

**tradition** (trā-dish'un), *n.* 1. Oral handing down of opinions or practices to posterity. 2. Belief or custom as handed down. — **traditional**, **traditionary**, *as.* Delivered by tradition. — **traditionally**, **traditionarily**, *adv.* — **traditionist**, *n.*

**traduce** (trā-dūs'), *vt.* Expose to contempt or disgrace. — **tradu'cer**, *n.* [*L.* *traduco* — *trans* and *duco*, lead.]

*Syn.* Calumniate; defame; vilify; asperse; expose; misrepresent.

**traffic** (traf'ik), *i. n.* 1. Commerce; trade. 2. Business done on a railway, etc. *II. vt.* [*trafficking*; *trafficked*.]

*III. vt.* Exchange. — **trafficker**, *n.* [*Fr.* *trafic*, — *L.* *trans*, and *facere*, make.]

**tragedian** (trā-jē'di-an), *a.* Actor of **tragedienne** (trā-jē-di-en'), *n.* Actress of tragedy. [*Fr.*]

**tragacanth** (trag'a-kanth), *n.* Kind of adhesive gum. [*Gr.*]

**tragedy** (traf'e-di), *n.* 1. Drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad. 2. Any fatal or dreadful event. [*Gr.* *tragodia*.]

**tragic** (traf'ik), **tragical**, *a.* Pertaining to tragedy; sorrowful; calamitous. — **tragically**, *adv.*

**tragi-comedy** (traj'i-komē-di), *n.* Dramatic piece in which grave and comic scenes are blended. — **tragi-comic**, **tragi-comical**, *as.* — **tragi-comically**, *adv.*

**tragus** (trā'gus), *n.* Lobe in front of the orifice of the human ear. See Plate XXIV. [*Gr.* *tragos*, goat, so called because of the hair on it.]

**trail** (trāl), *i. vt.* 1. Drag along the ground. 2. Hunt by tracking. *II. vi.* 1. Bedrawn out in length. 2. Follow. *III. n.* Track followed by the hunter; road. [*O. Fr.* *trailer*, — *traho*, draw.]

**train** (trān), *i. vt.* 1. Draw along. 2. Educate; discipline; tame for use, as animals; cause to grow in certain shape, as the branches of a tree; prepare for athletic feats or a race. *II. n.* 1. That which is drawn along after something else, as the part of a dress which trails on the ground, a retinue of attendants, cars drawn by an engine, etc. 2. Line of gunpowder to fire a charge. 3. Process; course; series. — **train'er**, *n.* [*Fr.* *trainner*, — *L.* *traho*, draw.]

**train-bearer** (trān'bār-ēr), *n.* One who holds up a train of a robe.

**train-oil** (trān'oil), *n.* Whale oil extracted from the blubber by boiling. [Ger. *tran*, fish-oil.]

**trait** (trāt), *n.* 1. Touch. 2. Distinguishing feature. [Fr.—*L. tractum*, pa. p. of *traho*, draw.]

**traitor** (trā'tūr), *n.* One who betrays a trust, esp. one who aids the enemy of his country; one guilty of treason. — *fem.* **traitress**. [Fr. *traître* — *L. traditor* — *trado*, give up.]

**traitorous** (trā'tūr-us), *a.* Like a traitor. — **traitorously**, *adv.*

*Syn.* Treacherous; faithless; perfidious; unfaithful; treasonable.

**trajectory** (trā-jek'tūr-i), *n.* Curve described by a flying body, as a planet or a projectile. [From *L. trajicio*, — *trans*, and *jacio*, throw.]

**tram** (tram), *n.* 1. Rail of a tramway. 2. Small car running on rails. — **tramroad**, **tramway**, *ns.* Street railroad. [Icel. *tramm*, beam.]

**trammel** (trā'mel), *n.* 1. Net used in fowling or fishing. 2. Anything that confines or impedes. *II. vt.* Shackle; confine. [Fr. *tramaill*, net, — Low *L. tremaculum* — *L. tres*, three, and *macula*, mesh.]

**tramontane** (trā-mon'tān), *a.* Lying beyond the mountains (the Alps), from Rome; outlandish; barbarous. [L. — *trans*, and *mons*, mountain.]

**tramp** (tramp) *I. vt.* Tread; stamp. *II. n.* 1. Foot journey. 2. Act of tramping; tread. 3. Vagrant. [Imitative.]

**trample** (trā'mpl), *vt.* [From *TRAMP*.] foot.—**trampler**, *n.* [From *TRAMP*.]

**trance** (trans), *n.* State in which the soul is said to be absent from the body, or wrapt in visions. [Fr. *transe* — *transir*, be chilled, — *L. transire*, go across; die.]

**tranquil** (trang'kwil), *a.* Quiet; undisturbed. — **tranquilly**, *adv.* — **tranquillity** (trang'kwil-i-ti), — **tranquillness** (trang'kwil-nes), *ns.* [L. *tranquillus*.]

*Syn.* Calm; peaceful; still; placid; serene; composed; collected.

**tranquillize** (trang'kwil-iz), *vt.* Make tranquil. [soothe.]

*Syn.* Appease; calm; pacify; still;

**trans-**, *prefix.* Beyond; across. [L.]

**transact** (trans-akt'), *vt.* Perform; carry through; manage. — **transactor**, *n.* [L. — *trans*, and *ago*, carry on. See *ACT*.]

**transaction** (trans-ak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of transacting. 2. Management. 3. Affair; business or thing done.

**transalpine** (trans-al'pin), *a.* Beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome). [L. *transalpinus*.]

**transatlantic** (trans-at-lan'tik), *a.* Situated beyond, or plying across, the Atlantic Ocean.

**transcend** (trans-send'), *vt.* Rise above; surpass; exceed. [L. *trans*, and *scando*, climb.]

**transcendent** (trans-send'ent), *a.* 1. Superior in excellence. 2. Lying beyond human knowledge — **transcendently**, *adv.* — **transcendence**, *n.*

**transcendental** (trans-send-en'tal), *a.* 1. Surpassing others. 2. Concerned with what is independent of experience; metaphysical. 3. Extravagant; vague. — **transcendentally**, *adv.* — **transcendentalism** (trans-send-en'tal-izm), *n.* 1. Investigation of what is *a priori* in human knowledge, or independent of experience. 2. That which is vague and illusive in philosophy. — **transcendentalist**, *n.*

**transcribe** (trans-scrib'), *vt.* Write over from one book into another; copy. — **transcriber**, *n.* [copy.]

**transcript** (trans'skript), *n.* Written transcription (trans-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of copying. 2. Copy.

**transept** (tran'sept), *n.* Cross-aisle of a church, at right angles to the nave. [L. *trans*, and *septum*, inclosure.]

**transfer** (trans-fēr'), *vt.* [transfer'ring transferred'.] 1. Convey to another place; carry. 2. Make over the possession of; give. 3. Convey by means of transfer paper, as a design to the lithographic stone. — **transferter**, *n.* [L. *trans*, and *fero*, carry.]

*Syn.* Transport; remove; sell; give.

**transfer** (trans'fēr), *n.* 1. Conveyance. 2. That which is transferred. 3. Ticket giving transportation on a connecting line. — **transference**, *n.*

**transferable** (trans-fēr'a-bl), *a.* That may be transferred from one place or person to another. — **transferability**, *n.*

**transferee** (trans-fēr-ē'), *n.* Person to whom a thing is transferred.

**transfiguration** (trans-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Change of form. 2. (cap.) Supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii, and commemorated on Aug. 6.

**transfigure** (trans-fig'ūr), *vt.* Change the form of.

**transfix** (trans-fiks'), *vt.* Pierce; impale. [L. *trans*, and *fix*.]

**transform** (trans-farm'). *I. vt.* 1. Change the shape, substance, or disposition of. *II. vi.* Be changed. — **transformation**, *n.* [morphose.]

*Syn.* Convert; transmute; meta-

**transfuse** (trans-fūz'), *vt.* 1. Pour out into another vessel. 2. Cause to pass blood from the arteries of one person to those of another. 3. Cause to be imbibed.—*transfusion*, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *fundo*, *fusum*, pour.]

**transgress** (trans-gres'), *I. vt.* 1. Pass beyond a limit. 2. Break, as a law. *II. vi. Sin.*—*transgression*, *n.*—*transgressor*, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *gradior*, *gressus*, step.]

**tranship, trans-ship** (trans-ship'), *vt.* Transfer to another ship.—*transshipment*, *n.*

**transient** (tran'shent), *a.* 1. Passing; of short duration. 2. Hasty.—*transiently*, *adv.*—*transiency*, *n.* [*L. transiens*—*trans*, and *eo*, go.]

**transit** (tran'sit), *n.* 1. Passing over or through. 2. Conveyance. 3. Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or over the sun's disc.

**transition** (tran-sizh'un), *n.* Passage from one place or state to another; change.—*transitional*, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

**transitive** (tran'si-tiv), *a.* 1. Passing over. 2. Denoting a verb which has an object.—*transitively*, *adv.*—*transitiveness*, *n.* [See *TRANSIENT*.]

**transitory** (tran'si-tō-rī), *a.* Lasting for a short time; speedily vanishing.—*transitorily*, *adv.*—*transitoriness*, *n.*

**translate** (trans-lāt'), *vt.* 1. Remove to another place. 2. Render into another language; explain.—*translation*, *n.*—*translator*, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *fero*, *latum*, carry.]

**translucent** (trans-lō'sent), *a.* Allowing light to pass, but not transparent.—*translucently*, *adv.*—*translucence*, *translucency*, *ns.* [*L. trans*, and *luceo*, shine,—*lux*, light.]

**transmarine** (trans-mā-rēm'), *a.* Beyond the sea.

**transmigrate** (trans-mi-grāt'), *vt.* 1. Migrate to another country. 2. Pass into another body or state.—*transmigration*, *n.*—*transmigrator*, *n.*—*transmigratory*, *a.*

**transmissible** (trans-mis'i-bl), *a.* 1. That may be passed from one to another; mailable. 2. Capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.—*transmissibility*, *n.*

**transmission** (trans-mish'un), *transmittal* (trans-mit'al), *ns.* Act of transmitting.

**transmit** (trans-mit'), *vt.* [transmitting; transmitted.] Allow to pass through.—*transmitter*, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *mitto*, send.]

**transmutable** (trans-mū'ta-bl), *a.* That may be changed into a different form, nature or substance.—*transmutably*, *adv.*—*transmutableness*, *transmutability*, *ns.*

**transmute** (trans-mūt'), *vt.* Change to another form or substance.—*transmutation*, *n.* [*L.*—*trans*, and *muto*, change.]

**transom** (tran'sum), *n.* 1. Cross beam, esp. the horizontal mullion or crossbar of a window. 2. Lintel over a door. 3. Transom-window. 4. In ships, one of the beams across the sternpost, strengthening the after-part.—*transom-window*, *n.* 1. Window divided into two parts by a transom. 2. Window over the lintel of a door. [*L. trans*, and *sumo*, take.]

**transparency** (trans-pā'ren-sī), *n.* 1. Quality of being transparent. 2. That which is transparent. 3. Picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through.

**transparent** (trans-pā'rent), *a.* That may be distinctly seen through.—*transparently*, *adv.*—*transparentness*, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *pareo*, appear.] [*translucent*; clear.]

*Syn.* Diaphanous; lucid; pellucid; **transpierce** (trans-pērs'), *vt.* Pierce through; permeate.

**transpire** (trans-spīr'), *I. vt.* Breathe or pass through the pores of the skin. *II. vi.* 1. Exhale. 2. Become public. 3. (erroneously for) Occur.—*transpiration*, *n.* 1. Exhalation through the skin. 2. Passing of a gas through fine orifices. [*L. trans*, and *spiro*, breathe.]

**transplant** (trans-plant'), *vt.* Remove and plant in another place.—*transplantation*, *n.*

**transport** (trans-pōrt'), *vt.* 1. Carry from one place to another. 2. Banish. 3. Carry away by violence of passion or pleasure.—*transportable*, *a.*—*transportation*, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *porto*, carry.]

**transport** (trans-pōrt), *n.* 1. Carriage from one place to another. 2. Vessel for conveyance. 3. Conveyance of troops and their necessities by land or sea. 4. Ecstasy.

**transposal** (trans-pō'zāl), *n.* Change of place or order.

**transpose** (trans-pōz'), *vt.* 1. Put one in the place of the other. 2. Change, as the order of words, or the key in music.—*transposition*, *n.* [*L. trans*, and *Fr. poser*. See *POSE*, *n.*]

**trans-ship.** See *TRANSHIP*.



**transubstantiation** (tran-sub-stan-shi-ä'shun), *n.* Change into another substance, esp. of the bread and wine into Christ's body and blood.

**transverse** (trans-vers'), *a.* Lying across. — **trans-verse-ly**, *adv.* [L. *trans*, and *verso*, turn.]



Traps in waste-pipes.

**trap** (trap). I. *n.* 1. Instrument for snaring animals. 2. Ambush; stratagem. 3. Contrivance for hindering the passage of foul air from a waste-pipe, etc.

II. *vt.* [trap'ping; trapped.] — **trap-per**, *n.* [A. S. *trappe*—root of TRAMP.]

**trap** (trap), *n.* Volcanic rock lying in steps or terraces. [Sw. *trappa*, stairs.]

**trap** (trap), *vt.* [trap'ping; trapped.] Drape gaily; adorn. [Fr. *drap*—Low L. *drappus*, cloth.] [floor.]

**trap-door** (trap'dör), *n.* Door in a **trapeze** (tra-pēz'), *n.* 1. Swinging bar for gymnastic exercises. 2. Trapezium.

**trapezium** (tra-pē'zi-um), *n.* 1. Plane figure having four unequal sides, no two of which are parallel. 2. A bone of the wrist. [Gr. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, table,—*tetra-peza*, four-legged.]

**trapezoid** (tra-pē'zoid), *n.* 1. Plane four-sided figure, having two opposite sides parallel. 2. A bone of the wrist.

**trappings** (trap'ingz), *n. pl.* Gay clothes; ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [See TRAP, adorn.]

**traps** (traps), *n. pl.* Small things carried. [Colloq.]

**trash** (trash). I. *vt.* Crop; strip off leaves. II. *n.* Refuse; matter unfit for food. — **trash'y**, *a.* Worthless. [Icel. *tros*.]

**trass** (tras), *n.* Volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement. (A form of **TER-RACE**, prob. through the Dutch.)

**traumatic** (tra-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to wounds. [Gr. *trauma*, wound.]

**travail** (trav'äl), *n.* Excessive labor; toil; labor in childbirth. II. *vt.* Labor. [Fr.] [It. *trave*,—L. *trabs*, beam.]

**trave** (träv), *n.* Cross beam in ceiling.

**travel** (trav'el). I. *vt.* 1. Walk. 2. Journey; pass; move. II. *vt.* Journey over. III. *n.* 1. Act of passing from place to place; journey. 2. Length of stroke. 3. (*pl.*) Account of a journey.

— **traveler** (trav'el-ër), *n.* 1. One who travels. 2. Ring that slides along a rope or spar. [From TRAVAIL.]

**traversable** (trav'ër-sa-bi), *a.* That may be traversed or denied.

**traverse** (trav'ërs), I. *a.* Lying across.

II. *n.* 1. Anything laid or built across.

2. Something that crosses or obstructs. 3. In *law*. Plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent. III. *vt.* 1. Cross. 2. Thwart. 3. Survey. 4. In *law*. Deny what an opponent has alleged. IV.

*vt.* 1. In *fencing*. Oppose a movement. 2. Direct (a gun) to the right or left.

— **trav'ërser**, *n.* [L. *trans*, and *verso*, turn.]

**travesty** (trav'es-ti), I. *n.* Burlesque imitation. II. *vt.* Turn into burlesque.

[Fr. *travestir*, disguise,—L. *trans*, and *vestio*, clothe.]

**trawl** (tral). I. *vt.* Fish with a trawl.

II. *n.* 1. Bag-net with wide mouth, dragged along the bottom after a boat. 2. Fishing line with many hooks. [A form of TRAIL.]

**trawler** (tral'ër), *n.* 1. One who trawls.

2. Small fishing vessel with a trawl net.

**tray** (trä), *n.* Shallow, trough-like vessel; salver. [A form of TROUGH.]

**treacherous** (trech'ër-us), *a.* Betraying a trust. — **treach'ërously**, *adv.*

— **treach'ërousness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Faithless; perfidious; false.

**treachery** (trech'ër-i), *n.* Faithlessness. [O. Fr. *trecherie*, trickery.]

**treacle** (trë'kl), *n.* 1. Formerly, antidote to the poison of a snake. 2. Molasses obtained in refining sugar. 3. Syrup, as of birch-sap. [O. Fr. *triacle*

—Gr. *theriaka*, antidote against bites, —*therion*, wild beast.]

**tread** (tred). I. *vt.* [tread'ing; trod; trod or trod'den.] 1. Set the foot. 2. Walk; go. II. *vt.* 1. Walk on; press with the foot. 2. Trample in contempt; subdue. III. *n.* 1. Pressure with the foot; step. 2. One of the horizontal parts of a stairs. 3. Part (of the wheel) bearing on the rail. 4. Part (of the rail) on which the wheel bears. — **tread'er**, *n.* [A. S. *trædan*, tread.]

**treadle**, **treddle** (tred'l), *n.* Part of machine which the foot treads on and moves.

**tread-mill** (tred'-mil), *n.* Mill worked by stepping from one to the other of the steps of a cylindrical wheel, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline.

**treason** (trë'zn), *n.* 1. Betraying of the government, or an attempt to overthrow it. 2. Treachery; disloyalty. [O. Fr. *trahison*, (Fr. *trahison*) — L. *trado*, give up, betray.]

**treasonable** (trē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason.—**treas'onably**, *adv.*

**treasure** (trezh'ör). I. *n.* 1. Wealth stored up. 2. Abundance. 3. Thing much valued. II. *vt.* 1. Hoard up. 2. Value greatly. [Fr. *trésor*—Gr. *thesauros*.]

**treasurer** (trezh'ör-ēr), *n.* 1. One who has the care of a treasury or of collected funds.—**treasurership**, *n.*

**treasure-trove** (trezh'ör-trōv), *n.* Treasure or money found in the earth, the owner being unknown. [TREASURE and O. Fr. *trouv*, found.]

**treasury** (trezh'ör-i), *n.* 1. Place for depositing treasure or funds. 2. Department of a government which has charge of the finances.

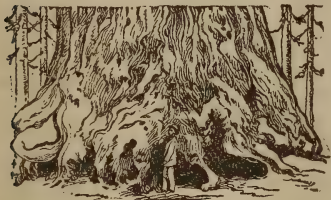
**treat** (trēt). I. *vt.* 1. Handle; use. 2. Discourse on. 3. Entertain, as with food or drink, etc. 4. Manage, as a disease or patient. II. *vi.* 1. Argue. 2. Negotiate. 3. Pay for the drinks, etc. III. *n.* 1. Entertainment. 2. Pleasure. [Fr. *traiter*—L. *tractare*, handle.]

**treatise** (trē'tis), *n.* Written composition; essay.

**treatment** (trēt'ment), *n.* Manner of managing or using; behavior.

**treaty** (trē'ti), *n.* Formal agreement between independent states.

**treble** (trē'bl). I. *a.* 1. Triple; threefold. 2. In music. High in pitch; soprano. II. *n.* Soprano. III. *vt.* and *vi.* Increase to three times as much.—**treb'ly**, *adv.* [O. Fr. Form of TRIPLE.]



Section of "Grizzly Giant," a big tree in California, 93 feet in circumference at the base. Height 285 feet.

**tree** (trē), *n.* 1. Plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size. 2. Anything like a tree. [A. S. *treow*, tree; wood.]

**greenail** (trē'nāl), *n.* Long wooden pin to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers.

**trefoil** (trē'foil), *n.* 1. Three-leaved plant, as clover. 2. In arch. Ornament like a trefoil. [L. *tri*, and *folium*, leaf.]



Trefoils.

**trellis** (trél'is), *n.* Lattice work for supporting plants, etc.—**trell'ised**, *a.* Having, or formed as, a trellis. [Fr. *treillis*—L. *trichila*, arbor.]

**tremble** (trem'bl). I. *vi.* 1. Shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness. 2. Waver, as sound. II. *n.* State of trembling.—**trem'bler**, *n.*—**trem'blingly**, *adv.* [Fr. *trembler*—L. *tremulus*, trembling,—*tremo*, shake.]

*Syn.* Quake; quiver; shudder; totter. **tremendous** (tre-men'dus), *a.* That astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness; dreadful.—**tremen'dously**, *adv.* [L. *tremendus*.]

*Syn.* Awful; frightful; terrible; formidable; terrific; horrible.

**tremor** (trem'ür or trēm'ür), *n.* Trembling; shaking; quivering. [L.]

**tremulous** (trem'ü-lus), *a.* Affected with fear; quivering.—**trem'ulously**, *adv.*—**trem'ulousness**, *n.*

**trench** (trench). I. *vt.* Cut or dig (a ditch); dig deeply with the spade or plow. II. *vi.* Encroach. III. *n.* Ditch. [O. Fr. *trencher* (Fr. *trancher*), cut.]

**trenchant** (trench'ant), *a.* Cutting; sharp; severe; biting.

**trencher** (trench'ēr), *n.* 1. Large wooden plate. 2. Food; pleasure of the table. [Fr. *tranchoir*.]

**trend** (trend). I. *vi.* Tend; run; go in a particular direction. II. *n.* Tendency. [Prob. from TEND.]

**trepan** (tre-pan'). I. *n.* 1. Small cylindrical saw used in perforating the skull. 2. Boring tool for sinking wells. II. *vt.* Remove a circular piece of the skull with a trepan, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. [Fr.—Gr. *trypanon*, anger.]

**trepan** (tre-pang'), *n.* Sea cucumber or sea slug, eaten by the Chinese; *bêche de mer*. [Malay *tripang*.]

**trephine** (tre-fin'). I. *n.* Improved form of trepan. II. *vt.* Perforate with the trephine. [Dim. of TREPAN.]

**trepidation** (trep-i-dā'shun), *n.* 1. State of confused hurry. 2. Involuntary trembling. [L.—*trepido*, am excited.]



**trespass** (tres'pas). I. *vi.* 1. Pass over a limit. 2. Enter unlawfully upon another's land. 3. Inconvenience by importunity; intrude; injure; annoy. 4. *Sin.* II. *n.* Act of trespassing; injury; offense; *sin.* — **trespasser**, *n.* [O. Fr. *trespasser* — *L. trans* and *passer*.]

**tress** (tres), *n.* Curl or braid of hair. [Fr. *tresse* — Gr. *treis*, three.]

**trestle** (tres'li), *n.* 1. Movable scaffold or support. 2. In bridges, frame-work supporting string-pieces, etc. [O. Fr. *trestel* — *L. transtrum*, beam.]

**tret** (tret), *n.* Allowance, formerly made to purchasers, of 4 lbs. on every 104 lbs., for waste. [Fr. *trait* — O. Fr. *traire* — *L. trahere*, draw.]

**tri-**, *prefix*. Three; treble. [Gr. and *L.*]

**triad** (tri'ad), *n.* Union of three. [Gr.]

**trial** (tri'al), *n.* 1. Act of trying; examination by a test. 2. State of being tried; suffering; temptation. 3. Judicial examination,

*Syn.* Experiment; essay; attempt.

**triangle** (tri'ang-g'l), *n.* 1. Plane figure with three angles and three sides. 2. In *music*. Instrument of steel in the form of a triangle. — **triangled**, **triangular**, *as.* Having three angles. — **triangularly**, *adv.* [L. — *tri*, and *angulus*, angle.]

**triangulate** (tri'ang-gū-lāt), *vt.* Survey by means of triangles. — **triangulation**, *n.*

**trias** (tri'as), *n.* Oldest group of the secondary strata. It contains three formations. — **trias'sic**, *a.* [Cf. TRIAD.]

**tribe** (trib), *n.* 1. Race or family from the same ancestor. 2. Class; group. — **tribal**, *a.* [L. *tribus*, third part, division.]

**tribrach** (tri'brak), *a.* Foot of three short syllables. [Gr. *tri*, and *brachys*, short.]

**tribulation** (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Severe affliction. [L. *tribulatio*, — *tributum*, sledge for rubbing out grain, — *tero*, grind.]

**tribunal** (tri-bū'nal), *n.* 1. Judge's bench. 2. Court of justice. [L.]

**tribune** (trib'ūn), *n.* 1. Magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights. 2. Raised platform from which speeches were delivered. — **tribuneship**, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, representative of a tribe.]

**tributary** (trib'ū-tār-i), I. *a.* 1. Paying tribute. 2. Yielding supplies. 3. Paid in tribute. II. *n.* One who pays tribute. 2. Stream flowing into another.

**tribute** (trib'ūt), *n.* 1. Fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one

nation to another for peace or protection. 2. Personal contribution, as of money, homage, etc. [L. — *tribuo*, assign, give.]

**trice** (tris), *n.* Instant. [Sp. *tris*, noise of breaking glass.]

**trice** (tris), *vt.* *Naut.* Raise or lash with a rope. [Low Ger. *trissen*, wind up.]

**tricennial** (tri-sen'yal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to thirty years. 2. Occurring every thirty years. [L. *tricennium*, thirty years.]

**tricenatary** (tri-sen'ten-ār-i), *n.* Space of three hundred years. [L. *trecenti*, three hundred.]

**trichina** (tri-kī'na), *n.* [*pl.* trichī'nae.] Parasitic worm, which in its mature state infests the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue of man and certain animals, esp. the hog. [Gr. *trichinos*, small like a hair — *triz*, hair.]



TRICHINA SPIRALIS.  
(Highly magnified.)

1. Female ready to give birth to thousands of embryos. 2. Cyst in which a larva remains coiled until it enters another body.

**trichiniasis** (trik-i-nī'a-sis), **trichinosis** (trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* Disease caused by the presence of trichinae in the body. [trēc.]

**trick** (trik), *vt.* Dress; decorate. [Celt.]

**trick** (trik), I. *n.* 1. Fraud; stratagem. 2. Clever contrivance to puzzle or amuse. 3. Particular habit or manner. 4. Cards falling to a winner at one turn. II. *vi.* Deceive; cheat. — **trick'er**, **trick'ster**, *ns.* [O. Fr. *trecher*, beguile. Dut. *trekken*, draw.]

**trickery** (trik'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Practice of playing tricks. 2. Artifice. [tricks.]

**trickish** (trik'ish), *a.* Addicted to tricks.

**trickle** (trik'l), *vt.* Flow in drops. [Scot. *trinkle*.] [deceptive; knavish.]

**tricky** (trik'i), *a.* Given to tricks; artful.

**tricolor** (tri-kul'ūr), I. *a.* Of three colors. II. *n.* National flag of France, of three colors, red, white, and blue, in vertical stripes. [Fr. *tricolore*.]

**trieot** (trē-kō), *n.* Woven fabric, resembling knitted work. [Fr.]

**tricycle** (tri-sik'l), *n.* Velocipede with three wheels.

**trident** (tri'dent), *n.* 1. Three-pronged spear; scepter of Neptune, god of the ocean. 2. Any three-pronged instrument. [Fr. — *tri-*, and *L. dens*, tooth.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mā, met, hār; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**triennial** (tri-en'yal), *a.* 1. Containing three years. 2. Happening every third year.—**triennially**, *adv.* [*Tri*, and *L. annus*, year.]

**trifle** (trif'l), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Act or talk lightly; indulge in silly amusements. 2. Waste; spend idly. *II. n.* Anything of little value.—**trifler**, *n.* [*O. Fr. trufle*, jest.]

**trifling** (trif'ling), *a.* Of small importance; trivial.—**triflingly**, *adv.*

**trifoliate** (tri-fō'li-āt), *a.* Three-leaved. [*Tri*, and *L. folium*, leaf.] [*forms.*]

**triform** (trif'arm), *a.* Having three **trig** (trig'), *i. a.* Spruce; trim; neat. *II. vt.* Dress. [*Eymology doubtful.*]

**trig** (trig'), *vt.* [trig'ging; trigged.] Obstruct; check; stop, as a wheel. [*Wel. trigo*, stay.]

**trigger** (trig'ēr), *n.* 1. Catch which releases the hammer of a gun in firing. 2. Catch to hold a wheel on an incline. [*Dut. trekker—trekken*, pull.]

**triglyph** (trig'glif), *n.* Three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture. [*Gr. tri*, and *glypho*, hollow out.]

**trigonometry** (trig-o-nom'e-tri), *n.* Branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles.—**trigonometrical**, *a.* [*Gr.—trigonon*, triangle, and *metron*, measure.]

**trigraph** (trig'grāf), *n.* Three letters representing one single sound. [*Gr.—tri*, and *grapho*, write.]

**trihedral** (tri-hē'drāl), *a.* Having three equal sides.

**trihedron** (tri-hē'dron), *n.* Figure having three equal bases or sides. [*Gr. tri*, and *hedra*, seat, base.]

**trilateral** (tri-lat'ēr-al), *a.* Having three sides.—**trilaterally**, *adv.* [*L. tri*, and *latus*, side.]

**trilliteral** (tri-lit'ēr-al), *a.* Consisting of three letters.

**trilith** (tri-lith), *n.* Monument consisting of 2 large rough stone pillars and a lintel. [*Gr. tri*, and *lithos*, stone.]

**trill** (tril'), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Utter or sound with a tremulous vibration. 2. *n.* Quaver; tremulous vibration. [*Imitative.*]

**trillion** (tril'yun), *n.* See NUMERATION.



Trilith,  
near Stonehenge, Eng.

**trilobite** (tri'lō-bit), *n.* One of an order of fossil crustacea. [*Gr. tri*, and *lobos*, lobe.]

**trilogy** (tri'lō-jī), *n.* Series of three dramas, related as parts of one great historical piece. [*Gr. tri*, and *logos*, speech.]

**trim** (trim'), *i. a.* In good order; nice. *II. vt.* [trim'ming; trimmed.] 1. Put in due order; dress; decorate. 2. Clip; reduce to proper form. 3. Arrange for sailing; adjust (a cargo) as to distribution of weight. *III. vi.* Fluctuate between opposing parties so as to please both. *IV. n.* 1. Dress; ornaments. 2. State of a ship as to sailing qualities. 3. Condition; preparation.—**trimly**, *adv.*—**trimness**, *n.* [*A. S. trum*, firm.]

**trimeter** (trim'e-tēr), *n.* Verse consisting of three measures.—**trimetrical**, *a.* [*Gr.—tri*, and *metron*, measure.]

**trimmer** (trim'ēr), *n.* One who trims. **trimming** (trim'ing), *n.* That which ornaments or perfects.

**trinal** (trī'nal), *a.* Threefold. [*L. trinus.*]

**trine** (trin'), *i. a.* Same as TRINAL. *II. n.* Aspect of planets 120° apart.

**Trinitarian** (trin-i-tār'i-an), *i. a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity. *II. n.* One who holds the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Trinitarianism**, *n.* The tenets of Trinitarians.

**Trinity** (trin'i-tī), *n.* 1. The three persons of the Godhead. 2. (i.e.) Union of three in one. [*L. trinitas.*]

**Trinity-Sunday** (trin'i-ti-sun'dā), *n.* Sunday next after Whitsunday.

**trinket** (tring'ket), *n.* 1. Small ornament for the person. 2. Small fancy article. [*O. Fr. trenquet*, knife.]

**trinomial** (tri-nō'mi-al), *i. a.* In math. Consisting of three terms connected by the sign + or —. *II. n.* Trinomial quantity. [*Tri*, and *L. nomen*, name.]

**trio** (tri'ō. It. trē'ō), *n.* 1. Set of three. 2. Composition for three performers.

**trip** (trip'), *i. vi.* [trip'ping; tripped.] 1. Move with short, light steps. 2. Stumble and fall; err. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to stumble by striking one's feet from under him; overthrow by taking away support. 2. Free; release. *III. n.* 1. Light, short step. 2. Short or quick journey. 3. False step; mistake. 4. Catch by which an antagonist is thrown. [*Imitative.* Cf. *Ger. trippeln.*]

**tripartite** (trip'ar-tīt), *a.* 1. Having three parts or parties. 2. Made in three copies.—**tripartition**, *n.* Division into three.

**tripe** (trip), *n.* Large part of the stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food. — *Plain tripe*, of the first stomach. — *Honeycomb tripe*, of the second stomach. [Fr.]

**tripedal** (trip'e-dal), *a.* Having three feet. [*Tri*, and *L. pes*, foot.]

**triphhammer**. Same as *TILTHAMMER*.

**triphthong** (trif'thong or trip'thong), *n.* Three vowels forming one sound. [*Tri*, and *Gr. phthongos*, sound.]

**triple** (trip'l), *i. a.* 1. Threefold. 2. Three times repeated. *II. vt.* Make threefold. — **trip'ly**, *adv.* [*L. triplus*.]

**triplet** (trip'let), *a.* 1. Three of a kind united; as three lines rhyming together; group of three notes occupying the time of two. 2. One of three children born at one birth.

**triplicate** (trip'li-kät), *i. a.* Threefold; made thrice as much. *II. n.* Third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. — **triplica-tion**, *n.* [*Tri*, and *L. plico*, fold.]

**tripod** (tri'pod), *n.* Anything on three feet or legs, as a stool, stand, etc. [*Gr. tripous*.]

**trippingly** (trip'ing-ly), *adv.* With a light, quick step.

**trireme** (tri'rēm), *n.* Vessel with three rows of oars. [*L. triremis*—*tri*, and *remis*, oar.]

**trisect** (tri-sekt'), *vt.* Cut into three (equal) parts. — **trisection**, *n.* [*L. tri*, and *seco*, section, cut.]

**trisyllabic** (tris-sil-lab'ik), **trisyl-lab'ical**, *a.* Consisting of three syllables. [Word of three syllables.]

**trissyllable** (tris-sil-a-bl or tri-), *n.* **trite** (trit), *a.* Worn out by use; hackneyed. — **trite'ly**, *adv.* — **trite'ness**, *n.* [*L. tritus*, *pa. p. of tero*, rub.]

**Triton** (tri'ton),

*n.* 1. In myth. Marine demigod, one of the trumpeters of Neptune. 2. Genus of molluscs with a wreathed univalve shell. [*Gr. Triton*.]



Triton.

**triturable** (tri'tū-ra-bl), *a.* That may be reduced to a fine powder.

**triturate** (tri'tū-rät), *vt.* Rub or grind to a fine powder. — **trituration**, *n.* [*Late L. trituro*. — *L. tero*, rub.]

**triumph** (tri'umf), *i. n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honor of a victorious general. 2. Joy over success. 3. Victory. *II. vt. i.* Cele-

brate a victory with pomp. 2. Rejoice over a victory. 3. Obtain victory; succeed. — **triumph'al**, **triumph-ant**, *as.* 1. Rejoicing over a victory. 2. Victorious. — **triumph'antly**, *adv.* [*L. triumphus*, Origin unknown.]

**triumvir** (tri-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl. trium-viri* (vi-ri), or *trium'virs.*] In ancient Rome, one of three men in the same public office. — **trium'virate**, *n.* 1. Association of three men in office. 2. Government by three persons. [*L.*] **triune** (tri'ün), *a.* Being three in one. [*L. tri*, and *unus*, one.]

**trivet** (tri'vet), *n.* Stool or other thing supported on three feet. [*L. tripes*.]

**trivial** (tri'vi-al), *a.* Common; of little importance; trifling. — **triv-ially**, *adv.* — **trivialness**, *n.* [*L. — trivium*, place where three ways meet.]

**trochaic** (trō-kä'ik), *n.* 1. Consisting of trochees. 2. Trochaic verse. — **trocha'ical**, *a.*

**troche** (trō'kē), *n.* Medicated lozenge or tablet. [*Gr. trochos*, wheel, disc.]

**trochee** (trō'kē), *n.* Metrical foot of one long and one short syllable. [*Gr. — trochos*, running.] [*TREAD*.]

**trod**, **trodden**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **troglydite** (trogl'o-dit'), *n.* Cave-dweller. [*Gr. — trogle*, cave, and *dyeo*, enter.]

**Trojan** (trō'jan), *i. a.* Pertaining to ancient Troy. *II. n.* Inhabitant of ancient Troy.

**troil** (trō'l), *i. vt.* 1. Move circularly. 2. Sing the parts in succession, as of a catch or round. *II. vi.* 1. Roll; move or run about. 2. Sing a catch. 3. Fish, esp. for pike, with a rod, the line of which runs on a reel. 4. Fish by trailing a line along on the surface, behind a boat. *III. n.* Song, the parts of which are sung in succession; round. — **troll'er**, *n.* [*Perh. — Fr. tröler*, lead about. — *Celt.* root seen in *Wel. trolis*, twist, roll.]

**trolley** (tro'l'i), *n.* Truck or pulley running on an overhead wire, and serving as a connection to transmit an electric current to the motor of a street car, etc.

**trombone** (trom'bōn), *n.* Deep-toned brass musical wind instrument of the trumpet kind. [*It. tromba*, trumpet.]

**troop** (trōp), *i. n.* 1. Collection of people. 2. (*In pl.*) Soldiers. 3. Small body of cavalry corresponding to a company of infantry. *II. vt. i.* Collect in numbers. 2. March in a company, or in haste. [*Fr. troupe*, prob. — *L. turba*, crowd.]

**trooper** (trōp'ēr), *n.* Cavalry soldier.

**trope** (tröp), *n.* Figure of speech, as calling a shrewd man a fox. [Gr. *tropos*—*trepo*, turn.] [trophies.]

**trophied** (trō'id), *a.* Adorned with trophy (trō'fi), *n.* 1. Memorial of a victory, erected on or near the field of battle. 2. Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory. 3. Architectural ornament showing a group of weapons; anything commemorating a victory. [Fr. *trophée*—Gr. *tropaion*—*trepo*, turn to fight.]

**tropic** (trop'ik), *I. n.* 1. One of the two circles on the celestial sphere, 23° 28' distant on each side from the equator, where the sun seems to turn, after reaching its greatest declination north or south. 2. One of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these. 3. *pl.* Regions lying between the tropics. *II. a.* Tropical. — **tropical**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or being within the tropics. 2. (See **TROPE**) Figurative. — **tropical-ly**, *adv.* [Gr. *tropikos*, relating to a turning.]

**tropic-bird** (trop'ik-bërd), *n.* Beautiful natorial bird of the tropic regions.



Tropic Bird.

**trot** (trót), *I. vi.* [trot'ting; trot'ted]. 1. Go faster than a walk and slower than a run. 2. Run, as a horse, lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time. *II. vt.* Ride at a trot. *III. n.* Pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting. — **trot'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *trotter*.]

**troth** (trath, troth, or troth), *n.* 1. Faith; fidelity; veracity. 2. Betrothal. [See **TRUTH**.]

**tronbadour** (trō'ba-dör), *n.* One of a class of minstrels from the 11th to 13th century, chiefly in France. [Fr. — root of **TROPE**.]

**trouble** (trub'l), *I. vt.* Put into a confused state. *II. n.* 1. Disturbance; affliction; uneasiness. 2. That which disturbs or afflicts. — **troubler**, *n.* [F. *troubler*. O. Fr. *tourbler* — *turba*, crowd, tumult.]

*Syn.* Agitate; disturb; annoy; distress; molest; distress; afflict; harass; grieve; perplex; inconvenience; embarrass; vex.

**troublesome** (trub'l-sum), **troublous** (trub'lus), *a.* Causing inconvenience; vexatious. — **troublesomeness**, *n.*

**trough** (traf), *n.* 1. Long, hollow vessel for water, etc.; long tray. 2. Long narrow channel. [A. S. *trog*.]

**trounce** (trouns), *vt.* Beat severely. [O. Fr. *troncer*, cut.]

**trousers** (trou'zërs), *n. pl.* Long breeches; pantaloons. [O. Fr. *trous-es*. See **TRUSS**.]

**trousseau** (trō-sō'), *n.* Bride's outfit in dresses and other garments. [Fr. — *trousse*, bundle. See **TRUSS**.]

**trout** (trout), *n.* Common name for fresh-water fish of the salmon family. [Fr. *truite*. A. S. *truhi*—L. *tracta*.]



Brook trout.

**trover** (trō'vër), *n.* 1. The gaining possession of goods. 2. Action at law for wrongful taking or detention of goods. [O. Fr. *trover*, find.]

**trow** (trō), *vt. and vi.* Hold as true; believe. [A. S. *treowian*, Ger. *trauen*.]

**trowel** (trō'wel), *n.* Tool used in spreading mortar, and in gardening. [Fr. *truelle*—L. *trulla*, ladle.]

**troy, troy-weight** (trōi-wät), *n.* System of weight used for gold, silver and precious stones. The troy pound has 12 ounces, the ounce 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight 24 grains. The avoirdupois, or pound of commerce, equals 7000 grains troy.

**truant** (trō'ant), *I. n.* 1. Idler. 2. Boy who without excuse absents himself from school. *II. a.* Wandering from duty; idle. — **truancy**, **truant-ship**, *ns.* [O. Fr. *truand*, vagabond.]

**truce** (trōs), *n.* Temporary suspension of hostilities. [M. E. *trewes*, pl. of *trewe*, faith. See **TRUE**.]

**truck** (truk), *I. vt.* Exchange; barter. *II. vi.* Traffic by exchange. *III. n.* 1. Exchange of goods; barter. 2. Small commodities, especially garden produce. — **truck-system**, *n.* Practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money. [Fr. *troquer*, barter.]

**truck** (truk), *n.* 1. Wheel. 2. Platform on wheels, conveying heavy articles. 3. Wooden cap on top of a mast or flagstaff. [Gr. *trochos*, wheel.]

**truckage** (truk'aj), *n.* 1. Practice of exchanging goods. 2. Charge for carrying articles on a truck.

**trucker** (truk'er), **truckster** (truk'stër), *n.* 1. One who traffics by exchange of goods. 2. One who raises and peddles garden vegetables.

**truckle** (truk'l), *vi.* Yield meanness to the demands of another. — **truck'ier**, **truck'ling**, *ns.* [From **TRUCK**.]

**truckle** (truk'l), *n.* Small wheel. — **truckle-bed**, *n.* Trundle-bed. [Dim. of **TRUCK**.]



**truckman** (truk'man), *n.* Driver of a truck.

**truculent** (truk'ü-lent, or trö'-), *a.* Very fierce; barbarous; cruel. — **truculently**, *adv.* — **truculence**, *n.* [*L. truculentus* — *trux*, fierce.]

**trudge** (truji), *vi.* Walk with effort.

**true** (trö), *a.* 1. Agreeing with fact. 2. Faithfully adhering to friends, to a promise, etc. 3. Genuine; real; rightful. — **true'ness**, *n.* [*A. S. treowe*. — *Ger. treu*.]

*Syn.* Correct; exact; certain; straight; trustworthy; trusty; reliable; unwavering; loyal; pure; actual.

**truffle** (truffl'),

*n.* Fungus growing underground and used in fine cookery. — **truffled**, *a.* Cooked with truffles. [*O. Fr. truffe* — *L. tuber*.]

**truism** (trö-izm), *n.* Self-evident or undenied truth.

**trull** (trul), *n.* Vagrant woman of loose habits.

**truly** (trö'li), *adv.* According to truth; in fact; faithfully; honestly.

**trump** (trump), *n.* Trumpet. [*O. Fr. trompe*, trumpet.]

**trump** (trump), *n.* 1. One of the suit of cards which takes any other. 2. Good fellow. *II. vt. and vi.* Play a trump card (upon). — **Trump up**, manufacture; forge. [*From TRIUMPH*.]

**trumpety** (trum'pet-i), *a.* 1. Falsehood; boastful or empty talk. 2. Showy, worthless things. *II. a.* Worthless. [*Fr. trompette* — *tromper*, deceive.]

**trumpet** (trum'pet), *n.* 1. Wind instrument of music with 3 ringing and clear tone, used chiefly in war and in military music. *II. vt.* Publish by trumpet; proclaim; sound the praises of. [*Fr. trompette*, *dim. of trompe*, trumpet.]

**trumpeter** (trum'pet-ër), *n.* 1. One who blows a trumpet. 2. One who proclaims, praises, or denounces. 3. Kind of pigeon. 4. *A. S.* American wading-bird. [*a.* Having a loud voice.]

**trumpet-tongued** (trum'pet-tungd), *a.* 1. Truncated. — **truncate** (trung'kät), *I. vt.* Cut off; lop. *II. a.* Truncated. — **truncation**, *n.* 1. Truncating. 2. Truncated part; replacement of an angle by a crystalline face. [*L. trunco*, maim.]

Truffle, and a small piece in cross section.



**truncheon** (trun'shun), *n.* 1. Short staff; cudgel. 2. Baton; staff of authority. [*Fr. truncheon*.]

**trundle** (trun'dl), *I. n.* 1. Anything round; wheel. 2. Truck. 3. Trundling. *II. vt. and vi.* Roll as on wheels. — **trundle-bed**, *n.* Low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under a common bed. [*A. S. trendel*. Low *Ger. truenneln*.]

**trunk** (trungk), *n.* 1. Main stock of a tree. 2. Body of an animal apart from the limbs. 3. Main body of anything. 4. Proboscis of an elephant. 5. Chest for clothes. — **trunk ed**, *a.* Having a trunk. — **trunk-hose**, *n.* Short, wide breeches, gathered in above or just below the knees. — **trunk-line**, *n.* Main line of a railway, from which branch-lines diverge. [*Fr. tronc* — *L. truncus*, maimed.]



**trunk-hose**, *n.* Trunk-hose.

**trunnion** (trun'yun), *n.* One of the knobs on each side of a gun by which it rests on the carriage. [*Fr. trognon* — *tronc*, stump.]

**truss** (trus), *n.* 1. Bundle. 2. Timbers, iron-work, etc., fastened together for supporting a roof, bridge, etc. 3. Bandage used in ruptures. *II. vt. I.* Bind up; pack close; skewer. 2. Furnish with a truss. [*Fr. trousse* — *O. Fr. trosser* — *L. torus*, twisted.]

**trust** (trust), *I. n.* 1. Confidence in the truth of anything. 2. Resting on the integrity, friendship, etc., of another. 3. Credit, esp. sale on promise to pay. 4. He or that which is the ground of confidence. 5. That which is given or received in confidence; charge; office. 6. Estate managed for another. 7. Combination of several corporations for the purpose of economizing expenses, regulating production, controlling prices, and defeating competition. *II. vt. and vi.* 1. Place trust in; believe. 2. Give credit to; sell upon credit. 3. Commit to one's care. — **trust'er**, *n.* [*Ice. traust*, trust. — *Of Ger. tröst*, consolation. From root of *TRUE*.]

**trustee** (trust-ë), *n.* One to whom anything is intrusted, esp. the management of a property for the benefit of others. — **trustee'ship**, *n.*

**trustful** (trust'fol), *a.* 1. Trusting. 2. Worthy of trust. — **trustfully**, *adv.* — **trustfulness**, *n.*

**trustworthy** (trust'wür-thi), *a.* Worthy of confidence; trusty. — **trustworthiness**, *n.*

**trusty** (trus'ti), *a.* 1. Deserving confidence. 2. Strong; firm. — **trustiness**, *n.* — **trustily**, *adv.*

**truth** (tröth), *n.* 1. Freedom from falsehood or error. 2. That which is according to facts; true state of things, or facts. 3. Practice of speaking, or disposition to speak, the truth. 4. True statement; established principle. — *Of a truth*, truly. [A. S. *treowth*. See **TRUE**.]

*Syn.* Verity; actuality; exactness; correctness; faithfulness; veracity; righteousness.

**truthful** (tröth'fö), *a.* According, or adhering, to truth. — **truthfully**, *adv.* — **truthfulness**, *n.*

**try** (tri). I. *vt.* 1. Test by use; prove by experiment. 2. Examine judicially. 3. Examine carefully. 4. Experience. 5. Attempt. 6. Use as means. 7. Put to severe trial; cause suffering to. II. *vi.* Make an effort. — **trier**, *n.* [Fr. *trier*, pick out, cull. — L. *tritare*, triturate.] [2. Searching; severe.]

**trying** (tri'ing), *a.* 1. Adapted to try.

**trysail** (tri'säl), *n.* 1. Reduced sail used by small craft, instead of their mainsail, in a storm. 2. Small fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff.

**tryst** (trist'or trist), *n.* 1. Appointment to meet. 2. Appointed meeting place.

**tsar** (tsär), *n.* Czar.

**tsetse** (tset'së), *n.* Dipterous insect of South Africa, whose bite is fatal to cattle.

**tub** (tub), *n.* 1. Open wooden vessel with two handles, made of staves, hoops and a bottom. 2. Quantity a tub holds. [Low Ger. *tubbe*, Ger. *zuber*.]

**tuba** (tū'ba), *n.* Brass wind instrument of very low pitch. [L. = *trumpet*.]

**tube** (tüb), I. *n.* 1. Long hollow cylinder, esp. for the conveyance of fluids, etc. 2. Telescope. II. *vt.* Furnish with a tube. [Fr. — L. *tubus*.]

**tuber** (tū'bër), *n.* Rounded, fleshy, underground stem, as in the potato. [L. *tumeo*, swell.]

**tubercle** (tū'bër-kl), *n.* 1. Small swelling; pimple. 2. Small knob on leaves. 3. Minute mass of granulation cells, affecting tissues of the body. — **tubercled**, *a.* Having tubercles. [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of **TUBER**.]

**tubercular** (tū'bër-kū-lar), **tuber-culous**, *a.* 1. Formed like a tubercle. 2. Affected with or caused by tubercles. — **tuberculin**, *n.* Koch's lymph, a serum used in tuberculosis.

**tuberculosis** (tū'bër-ku-lō'sis), *n.* Disease characterized by formation of tubercles and by tubercle-bacilli present in the diseased tissue.

**tuberous** (tū'bër-us), *a.* Having or consisting of tubers; knobbed. — **tuberosity**, *n.*

**tubing** (tū'bing), *n.* 1. Length of tube. 2. Tubes collectively. 3. Materials for tubes. 4. Act of making or providing with tubes.

**tubular** (tū'bū-lar), *a.* Having the form of a tube or tubes.

**tubulated** (tū'bū-lä-ted), **tubulous** (tū'bū-lus), *a.* 1. Having the form of a small tube. 2. Having a small tube.

**tubule** (tū'bül), *n.* Small tube. [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*.]

**tuck** (tuk). I. *vt.* 1. Draw or press in or together; fold under; gather up. 2. Inclose by pressing clothes closely around. II. *n.* Horizontal fold in a garment. [Low Ger. *tucken*. Ger. *zucken*, draw in, shrug.]

**tucker** (tuk'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which tucks. 2. Piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children.

**-tude**, *suffix*. Forms abstract nouns, as *gratitude*. [L. *-tudo*.]

**Tuesday** (tüz'dä), *n.* Third day of the week. [A. S. *Tiwes dæg*, day of Tiw, the god of war. Cf. Gr. *Zeus*.]

**tufa** (tū'fa), **tuft** (tuf), *n.* Rock formed by the ash from a volcano, or by calcareous deposits from springs. [It. *tufo*. Fr. *tuf* — L. *tofus*.]

**tuft** (tuft). I. *n.* Cluster of small, slender things. II. *vt.* 1. Separate into tufts. 2. Adorn with tufts. — **tufted**, **tufty**, *as*. [From root of **TOP**.]

**tuft-hunter** (tuft'hunt-ër), *n.* Mean hanger-on of the great. [From the tuft or tassel in the cap worn by noblemen at English universities.]

**tug** (tug). I. *vt.* and *vi.* [tug'ging; tugged.] 1. Pull with effort; struggle. 2. Drag along. II. *n.* 1. Strong pull. 2. Small, strong, low-built steam-vessel for towing ships. [A. S. *teon*, pull.]

**tuition** (tū-ish'un), *n.* 1. Care over a young person. 2. Teaching. 3. Charge for instruction. [L. *tutio* — *tutor*, look to.]

**tulip** (tū'lip), *n.* Bulbous garden-plant with showy lilaceous flowers. [Fr. *tulipe* — Turk. *tul-bendä*, turban.]

**tulip-tree** (tū'lip-tré), *n.* Large shade tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip.



Leaves and flower of tulip-tree.



**tulle** (töl), *n.* Delicate kind of silk net. [Fr.—*Tulle*, town of France.]

**tumble** (tum'bl), *v. i.* 1. Fall; come down suddenly and violently. 2. Roll. 3. Twist the body, as an acrobat. II. *vt.* 1. Throw headlong; turn over. 2. Throw about while examining; rumple. III. *n.* Act of tumbling.—**tumbler**, *n.* 1. One who tumbles. 2. Large drinking-glass. 3. Variety of domestic pigeon, so called from its tumbling on the wing. 4. Spring-latch that engages a bolt. [A. S. *tumbian*, dance. Cf. Ger. *tummeln*, reel.]

**tumbrel** (tum'brel), *n.* 1. Cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, etc. 2. Cart of any kind. [O. Fr. *tomberet*, dump-cart,—*tomber*, fall.]

**tumefaction** (tū-mé-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of tumefying. 2. Tumor; swelling.

**tumefy** (tū'mé-fī), *vt.* and *vi.* Cause to swell; swell. [From L. *tumeo*, swell, and *facio*, make.]

**tumescent** (tū-mes'ent), *a.* Swelling; forming into a tumor.

**tumid** (tū'mid), *a.* 1. Swollen; enlarged. 2. Inflated; falsely; sublime; bombastic.—**tumidly**, *adv.*—**tumidness**, *n.* [L. *tumidus*—*tumeo*, swell.] [L. *tumeo*, swell.]

**tumor** (tū'mūr), *n.* Morbid swelling.

**tumular** (tū'mū-lar), *a.* Formed in a heap. [See **TUMULUS**.]

**tumulous** (tū'mū-lus), *a.* Full of mounds or hillocks. [From **TUMULUS**.]

**tumult** (tū'mult), *n.* Uproar of a multitude; violent agitation with confused sounds.—**tumultuary** (tū-mult'ū-ārī), **tumultuous**, *a.* **tumultuously**, *adv.*—**tumultuousness**, *n.* [L. *tumultus*.]

*Syn.* Brawl; bustle; disorder; disturbance; hurlyburly; hubbub; turbulence; turmoil.

**tumulus** (tū'mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* tumuli (tū'mū-lī)] Mound of earth over a grave; barrow. [L.=heap.]

**tun** (tun), *n.* 1. Large cask. 2. Measure of capacity for liquids = 2 pipes, 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons. [A. S.]

**tune** (tūn), *n.* 1. Melodious succession of notes or chords in a particular key; melody; air. 2. State of giving the proper sound; harmony. II. *vt.* Cause to produce the proper sounds.—**tunable**, *a.* [Variation of **TONE**.]

**tuneful** (tūn'fōl), *a.* Melodious; musical.—**tune'fully**, *adv.*

**tuneless** (tūn'les), *a.* 1. Without tune; unmusical. 2. Silent.

**tuner** (tū'nēr), *n.* One who tunes or adjusts the sounds of musical instruments.

**tungsten** (tung'sten), *n.* Very heavy grayish metal, nearly as hard as steel. [Sw. *tungsten*—*tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.]

**tunic** (tū'nik), *n.* 1. Loose undergarment; garment. 2. Membrane that covers some organ, as the eye. 3. Covering, as of a seed.—**tunicate**, **tunicated**, *as.* Covered with a tunic or with layers. [Fr. *tunique*—L. *tunica*.]

**tunicle** (tū'ni-kl), *n.* Little tunic. [L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*.]

**tuning-fork** (tū'ning-fārk), *n.* Two-pronged steel instrument, which when set in vibration gives a musical sound of a certain pitch.

**tunnel** (tun'el), *I. n.* Passage cut through a hill or under a river. II. *vt.* Make a passage through; hollow out. [Fr. *tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, tun.]

**tunny** (tun'ī), *n.* Large fish of the mackerel family, found chiefly on the Mediterranean coasts; horse mackerel. [Gr. *thyngos*—*thyno*, dart along.]

**tup** (tup), *n.* Ram.

**tupelo** (tū'pe-lō), *n.* Large swamp tree with light, soft wood, hard to split; pepperidge; sour gum; black gum. [American Indian.]

**tuque** (tūk), *n.* Knit cap worn in Canada. [From Fr. *toque*.]

**Turanian** (tū-rā-ni-an), *a.* Name sometimes used to include all the languages of Europe and Asia, not Aryan or Semitic, with the exception of Chinese and its cognate dialects. [From *Turan*, a name given (in contrast to Iran or Persia) to the region lying north of Persia.]

**turban** (tūr'ban), *n.* 1. Head-covering worn by eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it. 2. Circular head-dress worn by ladies. 3. Whole whorls of a shell.—**turbaned** (tūr'ban), *a.* Wearing a turban. [Pers. *duband*. Cf. **TULIP**.]

**turbary** (tūr'bar-ī), *n.* 1. Right of digging peat. 2. Peat moor. [Low L. *turba*, turf.]

**turbid** (tūr'bid), *a.* 1. Having the sediment disturbed; muddy. 2. Confused.—**turbidly**, *adv.*—**turbidness**, *n.* [L. *turbidus*—*turba*, confusion.]

**turbinate** (tūr'bin-āt), *a.* Shaped like a top or inverted cone.—*Turbinate bone*. One of three bones (inferior, middle and superior), bet. mouth and nose. See cut under **NOSE**. [L. *turbatus*—*turbo*, spinning-top.]

**turbine** (tūr'bin), *n.* Horizontally rotating water-wheel.—*Steam turbine*. turbine impelled by steam instead of water.—*Turbine engine*, engine driven by a steam turbine.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above: mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**turbot** (tûr'but), *n.* Large, flat fish, esteemed a delicacy. [Fr.—*L. turbo*, spinning top.]

**turbulent** (tûr-bû-lent), *a.* 1. Disturbed; in violent commotion. 2. Disposed to disorder.—**tur'bulence**, **tur'bulency**, *ns.*—**tur'bulently**, *adv.* [*L. turbulentus*—*turba*, crowd.]



Turbot.

*Syn.* Disorderly; boisterous; agitated; restless; refractory; irregular; noisy; lawless; riotous; seditious; tumultuous.

**tureen** (tû-rên'), *n.* Large dish for holding soup, etc. [Fr. *terrîne*—*L. terra*, earth.]

**turf** (tûrf), *i. n.* 1. Surface of land matted with the roots of grass, etc. 2. Cake of turf cut off; sod. 3. Peat. 4. Race-ground; horse racing. *II. vt.* Cover with turf or sod.—**turfy**, *a.*—**turfiness**, *n.* [*A. S. Ger. torf*.]

**turgent** (tûr'jent), *a.* 1. Swelling; rising into a tumor. 2. Inflated; bombastic.—**turgently**, *adv.* [*L. turgeo*, swell.]

**turgescent** (tûr-jes'ent), *a.* Swelling.—**turges'cence**, **turges'cency**, *ns.* [*L. turgesco*—*turgeo*, swell.]

**turgid** (tûr'jid), *a.* 1. Swollen. 2. Bombastic.—**turgidly**, *adv.*—**turgidness**, **turgidity**, *ns.* [*L. turgidus*.]

**Turk** (tûrk), *n.* Native of Turkey.—**Turk'ish**, *a.*

**turkey** (tûrk'î), *n.* Large gallinaceous bird, a native of America, so called because erroneously supposed to have come from Turkey.



Wild turkey.

**turkey-buzzard** (tûrk'î-buz'ard), *n.* American vulture resembling a turkey.

**Turkey-red** (tûrk'î-red), *n.* Fine durable red dye, obtained originally from madder in Turkey.

**Turkey-stone** (tûrk'î-stôn), *n.* Kind of oilstone brought from Asia Minor, and used for hones.

**Turkish** (tûrk'ish), *i. a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Turkey. *II. n.* The language of the Turks.—**Turk'ish-bath** (tûrk'ish-bâth), *n.* Hot-air

bath after which the patient is rubbed down, and gradually cooled.

**turneric** (tûr-me-rik), *n.* Root of an E. Indian plant, used as a yellow dye, in curry-powder, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies. [*Ety.* unknown.]

**turmoil** (tûr'moil), *n.* Distracting confusion. [From Fr. *trémouille*, hopper of a mill.]

**turn** (tûrn), *I. vi.* 1. Whirl round. 2. Hinge; depend. 3. Issue; result. 4. Take a different direction. 5. Become by a change. 6. Be turned in a lathe. 7. Sour. 8. Become giddy. 9. Be nauseated. 10. Change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to revolve. 2. Reverse; change the position or the direction of. 3. Make to nauseate; make giddy. 4. Direct the mind to. 5. Infatuate or make mad. 6. Cause to return with profit. 7. Transfer; convert. 8. Form in a lathe; shape. *III. n.* 1. Act of turning; revolution. 2. New direction; change. 3. Winding; bend. 4. Form of expression; manner. 5. Opportunity; time. 6. Purpose; convenience. 7. Act of kindness or malice.—**turn'er**, *n.*—*By turns*, one after another; alternately. [*A. S. tyrnan. Ger. turnen. Fr. tourner*, all—*L. tornare*, turn in a lathe.]

**turn-buckle**



Turn-buckle.

(tûrn-buk'î), *n.* Metallic loop, the turning of which brings two rods closer together endwise.

**turncoat** (tûrn'kôt), *n.* One who abandons his principles or party.

**turner** (tor'nêr), *n.* Member of a gymnastic club. [*Ger.*]

**turnery** (tûrn'êr-i), *n.* 1. Art of turning or of shaping by a lathe. 2. Things made by a turner.

**turning** (tûrn'ing), *n.* 1. Winding; deviation from a course. 2. Turnery. 3. *pl.* Chips.

**turning-point** (tûrn'ing-point), *n.* 1. Point on which a question turns, and which decides the case. 2. Grave and critical period.

**turnip** (tûr'nip), *n.* 1. Plant having a solid bulbous root used as food. 2. Its edible root. [*A. S. nape*.]

**turnkey** (tûrn'kê), *n.* One who has charge of the keys in a prison; warden.

**turnout** (tûrn'owt), *n.* 1. Turning out; attendance. 2. Equipage.

**turnover** (tûrn'ô-vêr), *i. n.* Semicircular pie having the crust doubled over on it. *II. a.* That turns over or reverses.

**turnpike** (tŭrn'pĭk), *n.* 1. Tollgate; turnstile. 2. Turnpike-road. [Orig. two cross-bars armed with pikes, and turning on a post.]

**turnsole, turnsol** (tŭrn'sŏl), *n.* Plant so called because its flowers turn towards the sun, as the heliotrope or sunflower. [Fr. *tourne-sol*—*tourner*, turn, and *sol* (for *soleil*)—*L. sol*, sun.]

**turnspit** (tŭrn'spĭt), *n.* 1. One who turns a spit. 2. Person engaged in some menial occupation.

**turnstile** (tŭrn'stĭl), *n.* 1. Revolving frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle. 2. Similar device to bar the passage of more than one person at time.

**turn-table** (tŭrn'-tā-bl), *n.* Turning platform for shifting cars to another track.

**turnverein** (tŭrn'fer-in), *n.* Association for the practice of gymnastics. [Ger.]

**turpentine** (tŭr'pen-tĭn), *n.* Resinous sap of the terebinth and other trees. [Fr. *térébenthine*.]

**turpitude** (tŭr'pĭ-tūd), *n.* Vileness of principles or actions. [*L. turpĭtudo*—*turpis*, base.]

**turquoise** (tŭr'koĭz), *n.* Bluish-green mineral from Persia, valued as a gem. [Fr.—Turkish, so called because first brought from Turkey.]

**turret** (tŭr'et), *n.* 1. Small tower. 2. Rotating tower, as on a warship. — **turret-gun**, *n.* Gun for use in a revolving turret. — **turret-ship**, *n.* Armored ship of war, with guns placed in one or more revolving turrets. [O. Fr. *touret* (Fr. *tourelle*), dim. of Fr. *tour*, tower. See **TOWER**.]

**turreted** (tŭr'et-ed), *a.* 1. Furnished with turrets. 2. Formed like a tower.

**turtle** (tŭr'tl), **turtle-dove**, *n.* Species of pigeon of a very tender and affectionate disposition. [A. S.—*L. turtur*, imitation of the bird's note.]

**turtle** (tŭr'tl), *n.* Tortoise. [A corruption of **TORTOISE**.]

**Tuscan** (tus'kan), *a.* Of or belonging to Tuscany in Italy; denoting an old, simple order of architecture. [L.]

**tush** (tush), *interj.* Be silent! (an exclamation of scorn or impatience).

**tusk** (tus'k), *n.* Long, pointed tooth on



Tusk of pre-historic tiger.

either side of the mouth of certain rapacious animals.—**tusked** (tuskt), *a.* [A. S. *tusc*.]

**tussle** (tus'el), *n.* Scuffle. [From **TOUSLE**.]

**tussock** (tus'ok), *n.* Tuft of growing **tut** (tut), *interj.* Silent! an exclamation of checking or rebuke.

**tutelage** (tŭtel-aĭ), *n.* 1. Guardianship. 2. State of being under a guardian. [*L. tutela*—*tutor*, guard.]

**tutelar** (tŭte-lar), **tutelary**, *a.* Having the charge of a person or place. [*L. = tutelaris*. See **TUTELAGE**.]

**tutor** (tŭtŭr), *n.* 1. One who has charge of the education of another; teacher.—**tutress**, *fem.* II. *vt.* 1. Instruct. 2. Have the care or guardianship of.—**tutorage**, *n.* 1. Office or authority of a tutor. 2. Education, as by a tutor.—**tutorial** (tŭ-tŏr'ial), *a.* Belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.—**tu'torship**, *n.* [*L. = guardian*,—*tutor*, guard.]

**twaddle** (twod'l), *i. vt.* Talk in a silly manner. II. *n.* Silly talk.—**twad-dler**, *n.* [Imitative.]

**twain** (twān), *n.* Two. [A. S. *twegen*.]

**twang** (twang), *i. n.* 1. Sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go. 2. Nasal tone of voice. II. *vt.* 1. Sound as a tight string pulled and let go. 2. Sound with a quick, sharp noise. III. *vt.* Make to sound with a twang. [Imitative.]

**twæk** (twæk), *i. vt.* Pinch and pull. II. *n.* Sharp pinch. [A. S. *twiccian*. Ger. *zwicken*. See **TWITCH**.]

**tweet** (twēd), *n.* Woolen twilled cloth, much used for men's suits. [From **TWEED**.]

**tweezers** (twē'zērz), *n.* Small pincers for pulling out hairs, etc. [Fr. *épiler*, instrument cases.]

**twelfth** (twelfth), *i. a.* Last of twelve. II. *n.* One of twelve equal parts. [A. S. *twelftha*.]

**Twelfth-day** (twelfth'-dā), **Twelfth-tide** (-tid), *n.* Twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany.

**twelve** (twelv), *i. a.* Ten and two. II. *n.* 1. Number next after eleven. 2. The figures representing twelve. [A. S. *twelf*.] [Year.]

**twelvemonth** (twelv'munth), *n.* **twentieth** (twen'ti-eth), *i. a.* Last of twenty. II. *n.* One of twenty equal parts.

**twenty** (twen'ti), *i. a.* Twice ten; nineteen and one. II. *n.* 1. Number next after nineteen. 2. Figures representing twenty. [A. S. *twentig*.]

**twice** (twis), *adv.* Two times; once and again; doubly. [O. E. *twies*.]

**twiddle** (twid'l), *vt.* Twirl idly; play with.

**twig** (twig), *n.* Small shoot or branch of a tree. [A. S. *twig*. Ger. *zweig*. Akin to TWO.] [catch on. *Colloq.*]

**twig** (twig), *vt.* Understand; detect;

**twigged** (twigd), *a.* Having twigs or small shoots.

**twiggen** (twig'n), *a.* Made of, or covered with, wickerwork. [like twigs.

**twiggy** (twig'g), *a.* Consisting of, or

**twilight** (twil'it). I. *n.* 1. Faint light after sunset and before sunrise. 2. Uncertain view. II. *a.* 1. Of twilight. 2. Faintly illuminated; obscure. [From 'tween light']

**twill** (twil), **tweet** (twēl). I. *n.* 1. Appearance of diagonal ribs in cloth.

2. Fabric with a twill. II. *vt.* Weave with a twill. [Scotch *tweel*.—Ger. *zwillich*.]

**twin** (twin). I. *n.* 1. One of two born at a birth. 2. One very like another.

II. *a.* 1. Being one of two born at a birth. 2. Very like another. — *The Twins*, the constellation Gemini. —

**twin-born**, *a.* Born at the same birth; born along with another. [A. S. *twinn*, double.]

**twine** (twin). I. *n.* 1. Cord composed of two or more threads twisted together. 2. Act of twining. II. *vt.* 1.

Wind, as two threads together; twist together. 2. Wind about. III. *vi.* 1.

Unite closely. 2. Bend. 3. Ascend spirally round a support. [A. S. *twin*, double-thread.]

**twinge** (twinj). I. *n.* Twitch; pinch; sudden, sharp pain. II. *vt.* Have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain, like a

twitch. III. *vt.* Affect with a sharp, sudden pain. [A. S. *twingan*. Cf. Ger. *zwingen*, compel.]

**twinkle** (twing'kl). I. *vt.* 1. Shine with an intermittent sparkling light. 2.

Open and shut the eyes rapidly; wink. II. *n.* 1. Quick motion of the eye; short gleam. 2. Time occupied by a wink; instant. — **twink'ler**,

*n.* [A. S. *twincian*.]

*Syn.* Flash; sparkle; scintillate.

**twirl** (twēr'l). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Turn round rapidly. II. *n.* Whirl; rapid circular

motion. [A. S. *thwirl*. Cf. Ger. *quirl*, stirring-spoon.]

**twist** (twist). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Twine; unite or form by winding together. 2.

Encircle; wreath; wind spirally. 3. Turn from the true form or meaning.

II. *n.* 1. That which is twisted; cord. 2. Twisting; contortion; distortion.

3. Spiral or rotary motion, as of a billiard ball. — **twist'er**, *n.* [A. S.

*twist* — root of two.]

**twit** (twit), *vt.* [twit'ting; twit'ted.] Remind of some fault; taunt. — **twit'ter**, *n.* — **twit'tingly**, *adv.* In a twit-

ting manner. [A. S. *at-witan*, reproach—*at*, against, and *witan* (Scot.

*wyte*, Ger. *ver-weisen*), blame.]

*Syn.* Reproach; revile; flout; mock; tease; jeer; deride.

**twitch** (twich). I. *vt.* Pull with a jerk; pluck; snatch. II. *vi.* Move

spasmodically. III. *n.* 1. Sudden, quick pull. 2. Spasmodic contraction

of a muscle. — **twitch'er**, *n.* [A. S. *twiccian*.]

**twitter** (twit'ēr). I. *n.* Series of tremulous broken sounds. II. *vi.* Make

a succession of small tremulous noises. [Imitative.]

**two** (tō). I. *a.* One and one. II. *n.* 1.

Sum of one and one. 2. Figure representing two. — *In two*, in pieces, asunder. [A. S. *twa*.] [edges.]

**two-edged** (tō'ejd), *a.* Having two

**twofold** (tō'fōld). I. *a.* Multiplied by two; double. II. *adv.* Doubly.

**two-pence** (tō'pens or tup'ens), *n.* English coin, worth four cents, U. S.

**-ty**, *suffix*. Terminating abstract nouns from the Latin; denoting being or

quality, as society, honesty. [Fr. *-té*, —L. *-tas, -tatis*.] [sixty. [A. S. *tig*.]

**-ty**, *suffix*. Denoting the tenfold, as

**tycoon** (ti-kōn), *n.* Formerly the political sovereign of Japan.

**tymbal** (tim'bal), *n.* Small kind of kettledrum. [Sp. *timbal*.]

**tympan** (tim'pan), *n.* 1. Tympanum. 2. Device to equalize and soften the

pressure of a printing-press, interposed between the platen and the paper. [From TYMPANUM.]

**tympanal** (tim'pan'al), **tympanic** (tim-pan'ik), *a.* 1. Like a drum. 2.

Pertaining to the tympanum.

**tympanitis** (tim-pan'itis), *n.* Inflammation of the ear-drum.

**tympanum** (tim'pan-um), *n.* 1. Membrane which separates the

external from the internal ear; drum of the ear. 2. Triangular space between

sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or

sides of an arch. 3. Panel of a door. 4.

Water-raising wheel, formerly drum-shaped. [L. —

Gr. *tympanon*, *tympanon*, *tympanon*, kettledrum, — *typto*, strike.]



TYMPANUM OF HUMAN EAR.

1. Tympanic membrane. 2. Stapes. 3. Malleus. 4. Incus.



**type** (tip), *n.* 1. Mark or figure struck or stamped upon something. 2. That which combines best the characteristics of a group; style; model. 3. Emblem of something to come. 4. Raised letter, etc., in metal or wood, used in printing; whole types used in printing.—**typal**, *a.* [Fr.—Gr. *typos*—*typō*, strike.]

## DIFFERENT STYLES OF TYPE.

De Vinne	Tudor Text
Gothic	Gothic Condensed
Old Style	<i>O. S. Italic</i>
Aldine	<i>Law Italic</i>
Clarendon	Boldface

## DIFFERENT SIZES OF TYPE.

- 1 Webster's New Standard Dictionary is the best. Webster's New
- 2 Webster's New Standard Dictionary is the best. Webster
- 3 Webster's New Standard Dictionary is the best
- 4 Webster's New Standard Dictionary is t
- 5 Webster's New Standard Dictionary
- 6 Webster's New Standard Diction
- 7 Webster's New Standard Diction
- 8 Webster's New Standard D
- 9 Webster's New Standar
- 10 Webster's New Stand
- 11 Webster's New Stan
- 12 Webster's New S
- 13 Webster's New

1. Brilliant (3½ points). 2. Diamond (4½ p.). 3. Pearl (5 p.). 4. Agate (5½ p.). 5. Nonpareil (6 p.). 6. Minion (7 p.). 7. Brevier (8 p.). 8. Bourgeois (9 p.). 9. Long Primer (10 p.). 10. Small Pica (11 p.). 11. Pica (12 p.). 12. English (14 p.). 13. Great Primer (18 p.).

**typefounder** (tip'fownd-ēr), *n.* One who founds or casts printer's type.

**type-metal** (tip'met-al), *n.* Compound of lead and antimony, used for making types.

**typesetter** (tip'set-ēr), *n.* One who, or a machine which, sets type.

**typewriter** (tip'ri-tēr), *n.* 1. Machine for writing by the impression of type letters. 2. One who writes with this machine.

**type-writing** (tip'ri-ting), *n.* 1. Act or process of writing with a typewriter. 2. Writing produced by this process.

**typhoid** (ti'foid) fever, *n.* Contagious disease due to a bacillus. [See TYPHUS.]

**typhoon** (ti-fōn'), *n.* Violent hurricane in the Chinese seas. [Chin. *tei-fun*, hot wind.]

**typhous** (tifus), *a.* Relating to typhus. [typhus.]

**typhus** (tifus), *n.* Contagious, continued fever accompanied by great prostration, delirium and eruption; jail-fever. [Gr. *typhos*, smoke; stupor.]

**typic** (tip'ik), **typical**, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a type; combining the characteristics of a group.—**typically**, *adv.* [Gr. *typikos*—*typos*, type.]

*Syn.* Emblematic; figurative.

**typify** (tip'i-fi), *vt.* Be a type of; represent by an image or resemblance; exemplify; prefigure. [L. *typus*, type, and *facio*, make.]

**typography** (ti-pog'rafi), *n.* 1. Art of printing. 2. General character of printing matter.—**typographer**, *n.* Printer.—**typographic**, **typographical**, *a.* Pertaining to printing.—**typographically**, *adv.* [Gr. *typos*, type, and *grapho*, write.]

**tyrannic** (ti-ran'ik), **tyrannical**, **tyrannous** (ti-ran-us), *a.* Pertaining to or suiting a tyrant; unjustly severe.—**tyrannically**, **tyrannously**, *adv.* [L.—Gr.]

*Syn.* Despotic; arbitrary; imperious; oppressive; autocratic; cruel.

**tyrannize** (ti-ran-iz), *vi.* Act as a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity.

**tyranny** (ti-ran-i), *n.* 1. Government or authority of a tyrant. 2. Oppression; cruelty. [L.—Gr. *tyrannis*.]

*Syn.* Autocracy; despotism; persecution; despotocracy; absolutism.

**tyrant** (ti-rant), *n.* 1. Absolute monarch. 2. One who uses his power oppressively. [O. Fr. *tyrant*—Gr. *tyrannos*, Doric for *koivranos*, master.]

**Tyrian** (ti-ri-an), *a.* Of a deep purple color, like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre from mollusks.

**tyro** (ti-rō), *n.* [*pl.* tyros]. One learning an art; novice. [L. *tyro*, raw recruit.]

**Tyrolienne** (ti-ro-li-en'), *n.* Polka danced to mazurka music.

**tyrotoxic** (ti-ro-toks'i-kun), *n.* Poisonous alkaloid body (ptomain) found in spoiled ice-cream, milk or cheese. [Gr. *tyros*, cheese, and *toxikon*, poison.]

**tzar, tsarina**, etc. See CZAR, etc.

**Tzigany** (tsig'a-ni), *n.* Hungarian Gipsy. [Hung.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve  
wolf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**U** (*yö*), *n.* Twenty-first letter in the English alphabet. It has five distinct sounds, as in *use*, *rude*, *push*, *cup*, *curl*.

**ubiquity** (*ü-bik'wi-ti*), *n.* Existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.—**ubiq'uitous**, *a.* Apparently omnipresent. [Fr. *ubiquité*—*L. ubique*, everywhere.]

**udder** (*ud'ēr*), *n.* Glandular organ of an animal, as a cow, in which the milk is secreted; milk-bag. [A. S. *uder*. Ger. *euter*.]

**udometer** (*ü-dom'e-tēr*), *n.* Rain-gauge. [L. *udus*, moist, and *METER*.]

**ugly** (*ug'li*), *a.* Offensive to the eye; deformed. 2. Hatful; ill-natured.—

**ugliness**, *n.* [Icel. *uggligr*, frightful, —*uggr*, fear.]

**uhlan** (*ü'lan*), *n.* One of a kind of light cavalry, esp. in the Prussian army. [Polish *ulan*, orig. a light Tartar horseman—Turk. *oghlan*, young man.]

**ukase** (*ü-kās'*), *n.* Russian imperial decree having the force of law.

**ukulele** (*ö'kü-lä'le*), *n.* Small Hawaiian guitar.

**ulcer** (*ul'sēr*), *n.* Sore which discharges matter.—**ulcerous**, *a.* Of the nature of an ulcer.

**ulcerate** (*ul'sēr-āt*). I. *vi.* Be formed into an ulcer. II. *vt.* Affect with an ulcer or ulcers.—**ulceration**, *n.* 1. Process of ulcerating. 2. Ulcer.

**ule**, *suffix*. Dimutive termination in words of Latin origin, as in *capsule*, *globule*, etc. [Fr.—*L. ulus*.]

**ulna** (*ul'na*), *n.*

Larger of the two bones of the forearm.—

**ul'nar**, *a.* [L.

*ulna*, elbow.]

**ulster** (*ul'stēr*), *n.* Long loose overcoat.

**ulterior** (*ul-tē'ri-ūr*), *a.* On the further side; remote; kept in the back ground; beyond what is seen or advanced. [L. comp. of *ulter*, beyond.]

**ultimate** (*ul'ti-māt*), *a.* Furthest; last; incapable of further division; that beyond which no cause etc., can be traced.—**ultimately**, *adv.* [L. *ultimus*, last, superl. of *ulter*.]

**ultimatum** (*ul-ti-mā'tum*), *n.* [*pl.* *ultima'ta*]. Last or final proposition or terms. [Low L., from L. *ultimus*, last.] [month. [L.]

**ultimo** (*ul'ti-mō*), *adv.* In the last ultra-, *prefix*. Beyond. [L.]

**ultramarine** (*ul-tra-ma-rēn'*), *n.* Beautiful, durable, sky-blue color, so called from the lapis lazuli, from which it is made, being brought from Asia, beyond the sea.

**ultramontane** (*ul-tra-mon'tān*), *a.*

1. Being beyond the mountains (the Alps). Orig. used in Italy of the French, Germans, etc.; afterwards applied by the northern nations to the Italians. 2. Holding extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy.—**ultramontanism**, *n.* Extreme views as to the Pope's rights.—**ultramontanist**, *n.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.] **ultramundane** (*ul-tra-mun'dān*), *a.* Being beyond the world.

**umbel** (*um'bel*), *n.* Form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one center.—**umbelliferous**, *a.* Bearing umbels. [L. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, shade. Doublet *UMBRELLA*.]

**umber** (*um'bēr*), *n.* Brown clay pigment.—**umbered**, *a.* Tinged with umber. [Orig. obtained from Umbria, Italy.]

**umbilic** (*um-bil'ik*), **umbilical**, *a.* Pertaining to the navel. [L.]

**umbra** (*um'bra*), *n.* Conical shade of a planet, within which the sun is not visible. [L.]

**umbrage** (*um'brāj*), *n.* 2. Suspicion of injury; offense.—**umbrageous** (*um-brā'jus*), *a.* Shady; shaded. — **umbrageously**, *adv.*—**umbrageousness**, *n.* [O. Fr. *umbrage* (Fr. *ombrage*)—*L. umbra*, shadow.]

**umbrella** (*um-brel'a*), *n.* Covered frame carried in the hand, as a screen from rain or sunshine. [It. *ombrella*, L. *umbella*—*umbra*, shade.]

**umlaut** (*om'lowt*), *n.* Modification of a root vowel in declension, conjugation, etc., as *geese* from *goose*. [Ger. *um*, denoting a change, and *laut*, sound.]

**umpire** (*um'pir*), *n.* 1. Third person called in to decide a dispute; arbitrator. 2. Judge in the game of baseball, cricket, etc. [O. Fr. *nomper*, not even. Cf. L. *impar*.]

**un-**, *prefix*. Signifying *not* before nouns or adjectives, and the reversal of the action, or its undoing, before verbs. Most of the words formed with this prefix are self-explaining. [A. S. *an-* and, back, against.]

**unabridged** (*un-a-brijd'*), *a.* Not shortened; complete.

**unaccountable** (*un-ak-kown'ta-bl*), *a.* 1. Not responsible. 2. Inexplicable; mysterious.

**unadvised** (*un-ad-vizd'*), *a.* Ill advised; imprudent; rash.—**unadvisedly**, *adv.*—**unadvisedness**, *n.*

**unaffected** (*un-af-fek'ted*), *a.* 1. Not influenced; not easily affected. 2. Free from affectation; natural; simple.—



Ulna.

late, fat, tāk, fār, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, rōve, wōit;

mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, then.

- unaffectedly**, *adv.* — **unaffectedness**, *n.*
- unanimous** (ū-nā-ni-mus), *a.* 1. Consented to by all. 2. Being of one mind.
- **unanimously**, *adv.* — **unanimousness**, **unanimity**, *ns.*
- unassuming** (un-as-sū'ming), *a.* Not forward; modest.
- unavailing** (un-a-vā'ling), *a.* Useless.
- unaware** (un-a-wā'r'), **unawares**, *adv.* Without being prepared; suddenly; unexpectedly.
- unbalanced** (un-bal'anst), *a.* 1. Not balanced. 2. Disordered in mind.
- unbar** (un-bār'), *vt.* Remove a bar from; open.
- unbend** (un-bend'), *I. vt.* 1. Free from a bent state; make straight. 2. Free from strain; set at ease. *II. vi.* Become relaxed. — **unbending**, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; resolute. — **unbendingly**, *adv.*
- unbiased** (un-bi'ast), *a.* Free from prejudice; impartial.
- unblushing** (un-blush'ing), *a.* Not blushing; without shame; impudent.
- unbosom** (un-boz'um), *vt.* Disclose what is in the mind; confess.
- unbridled** (un-bri'dld), *a.* Unrestrained; licentious.
- unburden** (un-būr'dn), **unburthen** (un-būr'thn), *vt.* Take a burden off.
- uncalled-for** (un-kald'far), *a.* Unnecessary; wanton. [some.]
- uncanny** (un-kan'j), *a.* Weird; gruesome.
- uncertain** (un-sēr'tin), *a.* 1. Not certain; doubtful. 2. Not reliable.
- unchain** (un-chān'), *vt.* Free from chains or slavery.
- unchurch** (un-chūrch'), *vt.* Deprive of the rights of a church.
- uncial** (un'shal), *a.* Applied to large round characters used in ancient manuscripts. [L. *uncia*, twelfth part. See INCH.] [L. *uncus*, hook.]
- uniform** (un'si-farm), *a.* Hook-shaped.
- uncivilized** (un-siv'i-lizd), *a.* Rude; barbarous. [clasp of.]
- unclasp** (un-klāsp'), *vt.* Loose the
- uncle** (ung'kl), *n.* Brother of one's father or mother. [O. Fr. (Fr. *oncle*) — L. *avunculus*, extension of *avus*, grandfather.]
- unclose** (un-klōz'), *vt.* Open; disclose.
- uncompromising** (un-kom-prō-miz'ing), *a.* Making no concessions; exacting. [ference.]
- unconcern** (un-kon-sēr'n'), *n.* Indifference.
- unconditional** (un-kon-dish-un'al), *a.* Without conditions; unreserved.
- unconscionable** (un-kon'shun-a-bl), *a.* Not conformable to conscience; unreasonable. [loose.]
- uncouple** (un-kup'l), *vt.* Disjoin; set
- uncouth** (un-kōth'), *a.* Awkward; ungraceful. — **uncouthly**, *adv.* — **uncouthness**, *n.* [A. S. *uncuath*, unknown, outlandish. — *cunnan*, know.]
- uncover** (un-kuv'ēr'), *I. vt.* Remove the cover of. *II. vi.* Take off the hat.
- unction** (ungk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of anointing. 2. Ointment. 3. That quality in speech which shows or excites fervor and devotion, esp. religious. 4. Hypocritical religious warmth. — *Extreme Unction* (in the R. C. Church, sacrament of anointing persons with consecrated oil in their last hours. [L. *unctio* — *ungo*, anoint.]
- unctuous** (ungk'tū-us), *a.* 1. Fervid; insincerely fervid. 2. Oily; greasy. — **unctuosity**, *n.* [L. *unctus*, greased.]
- undaunted** (un-dānt'ed), *a.* Not daunted; bold; intrepid.
- undecieve** (un-dē-sēv'), *vt.* Free from deception or error; open the eyes of.
- under** (un'dēr), *I. prep.* 1. In a lower position than; below. 2. Less than. 3. In subjection or subordination to. 4. During the reign of. *II. adv.* In a lower position, degree or condition. *III. a.* Lower in position, rank or degree. — *Under way*, moving; having commenced a voyage. [A. S.]
- underbid** (un-dēr-bid'), *vt.* Ask a lower price than (another).
- underbred** (un'dēr-bred), *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.
- underbrush** (un'dēr-brūsh), *n.* Bushes and small trees growing between larger trees.
- undercurrent** (un'dēr-kur-ent), *n.* Current under the surface.
- underdone** (un-dēr-dun'), *a.* Insufficiently cooked.
- undergo** (un-dēr-gō) *vt.* [underwent'; undergone'] Endure; be subjected to.
- undergraduate** (un-dēr-grad'ū-āt), *n.* Student who has not taken his first degree.
- underground** (un'dēr-grownd), *a.* and *adv.* Under the surface of the ground. [derbrush.]
- undergrowth** (un'dēr-grōth), *n.*
- underhand** (un'dēr-hand), *a.* and *adv.* Secret; by secret means; by fraud.
- underlay** (un-dēr-lā'), *vt.* Lay under; support by something laid under.
- underlet** (un-dēr-let'), *vt.* Sublet.
- underlie** (un-dēr-lī'), *vt.* Lie beneath.
- underline** (un-dēr-līn'), *vt.* Under-score. [note.]
- underling** (un'dēr-ling), *n.* Subordinate.
- undermine** (un-dēr-mīn'), *vt.* 1. Form mines under, in order to destroy. 2. Destroy secretly the foundation or support of. [in place or condition.]
- undermost** (un'dēr-mōst), *a.* Lowest

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**underneath** (un-dēr-nēth'), *prep.* and *adv.* Beneath; below. [A. S. *neothan*, beneath. See NETHER.]

**underplot** (un-dēr-plot'), *n.* 1. Plot subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale. 2. Secret scheme.

**underprop** (un-dēr-prop'), *vt.* Prop from beneath; support.

**underrate** (un-dēr-rāt'), *vt.* Rate under the value. [line.]

**underscore** (un-dēr-skōr'), *vt.* Under-  
**undersell** (un-dēr-sel'). I. *vt.* Sell cheaper than. II. *vi.* Defeat fair trade, by selling for too small a price.

**undershot** (un-dēr-shot'), *a.* Moved by water passing under the wheel.

**undersign** (un-dēr-sin'), *vt.* Write one's name under or at the end of.

**understand** (un-dēr-stand'). I. *vt.* Undershot wheel.

1. Comprehend; have correct ideas of. 2. Learn; be informed. 3. Suppose to mean. 4. Mean without expressing; imply. II. *vi.* 1. Have the use of the intellectual faculties. 2. Know; be informed. [A. S. *understandan*, stand among.]

**understanding** (un-dēr-stand'ing'), *n.* 1. Act of comprehending. 2. Faculty of the mind by which it understands. 3. Exact comprehension; agreement.

**understate** (un-dēr-stāt'), *vt.* Represent under or below the truth.

**undertake** (un-dēr-tāk'), *vt.* and *vi.* Take under one's management; take upon one's self; attempt; promise; contract.

**undertaker** (un-dēr-tāk'kēr'), *n.* 1. One who undertakes. 2. One who manages funerals.

**undertaking** (un-dēr-tāk'ing'), *n.* 1. Business or project engaged in. 2. Management of funerals.

**undertone** (un-dēr-tōn'), *n.* Low tone.

**undervaluation** (un-dēr-val-ū-ā'-shun'), *n.* Undervaluing; rate below the worth.

**undervalue** (un-dēr-val'ū). I. *vt.* Value under the worth; esteem lightly. II. *n.* Value or price under the real worth. [brush; coppice.]

**underwood** (un-dēr-wōd'), *n.* Under-

**underwrite** (un-dēr-rīt'). I. *vt.* 1. Write under something; subscribe. 2. Subscribe one's name to for insurance, becoming responsible for loss. II. *vi.* Practice insuring.— **underwriter**, *n.* One who guarantees against loss by fire, etc.



**undo** (un-dō'), *vt.* 1. Reverse what has been done; bring to naught. 2. Loose; open; unravel. 3. Impoverish; ruin.— **undoing**, *n.* Reversal of what has been done; ruin.

**undress** (un-dres'), *vt.* Take off the clothes or dressing.

**undress** (un'dres'), *n.* 1. Loose dress. 2. Plain dress worn by soldiers when off duty.

**undulate** (un-dū-lāt'), *vt.* and *vi.* Move like waves; vibrate.— **undulation**, *n.* — **undulatory**, *a.* Moving in the manner of waves.— *Undulatory theory*, in optics, theory which regards light as a mode of motion generated by molecular vibrations in the luminous source, and propagated by undulations in the ether, sensibly imponderable, presumed to invade all space.

**unduly** (un-dū'li), *adv.* Not according to duty or propriety; improperly.

**unearth** (un-ērth'), *vt.* Take out of, drive, or draw from the earth as a fox; uncover.

**unexceptionable** (un-ek-sep'shun-ā-bl'), *a.* Unobjectionable.

**unfeigned** (un-fānd'), *a.* Genuine.

**unfit** (un-fīt'), I. *a.* Unsuitable. II. *vt.* Disqualify.

**unflagging** (un-flag'ing'), *a.* Maintaining strength or spirit.

**unfold** (un-fōld'), *vt.* 1. Open the folds of; spread out. 2. Release from a pen. 3. Tell.

**unfrock** (un-frok'), *vt.* To deprive of ecclesiastical authority or priestly privilege as a penalty.

**unfurl** (un-fūr'l'), *vt.* Unfold; spread.

**ungainly** (un-gān'li), *a.* Awkward; clumsy; uncouth.— **ungainliness**, *n.* [M. E. *un-geinliche*, inconvenient, — Icel. *gegn*, (A. S. *gegn*, Scot. *gane*), directed towards, against, ready.]

**ungovernable** (un-guv'ern-ā-bl'), *a.* Wild; unbridled; uncontrollable.

**unguent** (ung'went'), *n.* Ointment. [L. *unguentum*. Cf. UNCTION.]

**ungula** (ung'ū-lā), *n.* 1. Hoof, as of a horse. 2. Part cut off from a cylinder or cone, etc., by an inclined plane. [L.]

**unhallowed** (un-hal'ōd'), *a.* 1. Not consecrated. 2. Profane; very wicked.

**unhand** (un-hand'), *vt.* Take the hands off; let go.

**unhandy** (un-hand'i'), *a.* Awkward.

**unhappy** (un-hap'i'), *a.* 1. Not happy; miserable; sad. 2. Unfortunate; unlucky. 3. Evil.

**unharness** (un-här'nes'), *vt.* 1. Take the harness off. 2. Take off the armor or military dress.

**unheard** (un-hêrd'), *a.* 1. Not perceived by the ear. 2. Not admitted to a hearing. 3. Not known to fame.—*Unheard of*, unprecedented.

**unhinge** (un-hinj'), *vt.* 1. Take from the hinges. 2. Render unstable.

**unhorse** (un-hars'), *vt.* 1. Throw from a horse. 2. Rob of horses.

**unhouse** (un-howz'), *vt.* Deprive of a house or shelter.

**unicorn** (û-ni-karn'), *n.* Fabulous animal with one horn. [L. *unus*, one, and *cornu*, horn.]



Unicorn.

**uniform** (û-ni-farm'), *I. a.* Having the same form, manner or character. 2. Agreeing with another. *II. n.* Dress or livery of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body.—

**uniformity**, *n.* Agreement with a pattern or rule; sameness; likeness between the parts of a whole.

**unify** (û-ni-fi'), *vt.* Make into one.—**unification**, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, make.]

**union** (û-ni-un), *n.* 1. Uniting; combination. 2. That which is united or made one; body formed by the combination of parts; league. 3. Concord; harmony; agreement between parts. 4. Emblem of union, as the stars in the U. S. flag.

*Syn.* Union; unity; alliance; confederation; coalition; connection; concord; harmony; junction.

**uniparous** (û-nip'a-rus), *a.* Bearing only one young at a time.

**unique** (û-nêk'), *a.* Without a like or equal. [Fr.—L. *unicus*—*unus*, one.]

**unison** (û-ni-sun), *n.* Oneness; agreement. [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.]

*Syn.* See UNION.

**unisonant** (û-nis-ô-nant), **unisonous** (û-nis-ô-nus), *a.* Being in unison.

**unisonance** (û-nis-ô-nans'), *n.* State of being unisonant; identity in musical pitch. [L.—*unus*, one, and *sono*, sound.]

**unit** (û-nit), *n.* 1. One; single thing or person; least whole number. 2. Anything taken as one, or as standard of measure. [L. *unitum*—*unio*, unite,—*unus*, one.]

**Unitarian** (û-ni-tê-ri-an). *I. n.* One who asserts the unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity. *II. a.* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine.—**Unitarianism**, *n.* Doctrines

of a Unitarian. [From L. *unitas*, unity,—*unus*, one.]

**unite** (û-nit'), *I. vt.* 1. Make one; bring together; join. 2. Make to agree or adhere; harmonize. *II. vi.* 1. Become one. 2. Act together.—**unitedly**, *adv.* In union; together.

**unity** (û-ni-ti), *n.* 1. Oneness. 2. Agreement; harmony. 3. In *math.* Any quantity taken as one.—*The Unities* (of place, time, and action), the three requirements of the classical drama: that the scenes should be at the same place; that all the events should be such as might happen within a single day; and that nothing should be admitted not directly relevant to the development of the plot. [Fr. *unité*—L. *unitas*—*unus*.]

**univalve** (û-ni-valv'), *I. a.* Having one valve or shell only. *II. n.* Mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece.



Univalve.

**universal** (û-ni-vêr'sal), *a.* Comprehending or affecting the whole; having no exception.—**universality**, *n.* Unlimited application.—**universally**, *adv.*—*Universal joint*, device allowing one shaft to rotate another at an angle. [See UNIVERSE.]

**Universalism** (û-ni-vêr'sal-izm), *n.* Doctrine or belief of the ultimate salvation of all mankind.—**Universalist**, *n.* Believer in universalism.

**universe** (û-ni-vêrs), *n.* All created things viewed as one whole; whole world. [L. *universum*, turned into one whole,—*unus*, one, and *verto*, versum, turn.]

**universality** (û-ni-vêr'si-ti), *n.* Institution for teaching the higher branches of learning, (science, literature, etc.,) and having power to confer degrees in philosophy, medicine, law and theology. [L. *universitas*, corporation,—*universus*.]

**unkempt** (un-kemt'), *a.* Uncombed; unpolished. [A. S. *cemban*, comb.]

**unland** (un-land'), *vt.* Deprive of land.

**unlawful** (un-lâ'f-ŭl), *a.* Contrary to law.

**unlearn** (un-lêrn') *vt.* Forget, or learn the opposite of what has been learned.

**unless** (un-les'), *conj.* If not; supposing that not; except.

**unlike** (un-lik'), *a.* Different; dissimilar.—**unlike'ly**, *a.* Improbable; not promising.

**unlimber** (un-lim'bêr), *vt.* Remove the limbers from a gun.

**unload** (un-lōd'), *vt.* Take the load from; discharge; disburden.  
**unlock** (un-lok'), *vt.* Unfasten what is locked; open.  
**unloose** (un-lōs'), *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become loose or free.  
**unmake** (un-māk'), *vt.* Destroy.  
**unman** (un-man'), *vt.* 1. Deprive of the powers of a man, as courage, etc.; emasculate. 2. Deprive of men.  
**unmask** (un-māsk'), *vt.* and *vi.* Take a mask or disguise off; expose.  
**unnerve** (un-nērv'), *vt.* Deprive of nerve or vigor; weaken.  
**unpack** (un-pak'), *vt.* Take out of a pack; open.  
**unparalleled** (un-par'al-eld), *a.* Without parallel or equal.  
**unparliamentary** (un-pār-li-men'ta-ri), *a.* Contrary to the rules of proceeding in a legislative body.  
**unpeople** (un-pēpl'), *vt.* Deprive of people.  
**unprecedented** (un-pres'e-dent-ed), *a.* Never before done or heard of; unexampled.  
**unpretending** (un-pre-tend'ing), *a.* Not making pretence; modest.  
**unprincipled** (un-prin'si-pld), *a.* Being without moral principles; wicked; unscrupulous.  
**unravel** (un-rav'), *vt.* 1. Take out of a raveled state; disentangle. 2. Unfold; explain. *II. vi.* Be disentangled. [stantial; fanciful.  
**unreal** (un-rē'al), *a.* Not real or sub-  
**unremitting** (un-rē-mit'ing), *a.* Persevering; incessant.  
**unrest** (un-rest'), *n.* Want of rest; disquiet of mind or body.  
**unrig** (un-rig'), *vt.* Strip of rigging.  
**unroll** (un-rōl'), *vt.* Open out; reveal.  
**unroof** (un-rōf'), *vt.* Strip the roof off.  
**unruffled** (un-ruf'ld), *a.* Not disturbed or excited; calm.  
**unruly** (un-rō'li), *a.* Regardless of restraint or law; refractory; turbulent.  
**—unruliness**, *n.*  
**unsaddle** (un-sad'l'), *vt.* 1. Take the saddle off. 2. Throw from the saddle.  
**unsay** (un-sā'), *vt.* Take back what has been said; retract. [ed.  
**unscathed** (un-skā'h'd), *a.* Not harmed.  
**unscrew** (un-skrō'), *vt.* Loose from screws; unfasten; screw out.  
**unseal** (un-sē'l'), *vt.* Remove the seal of; open what is sealed.  
**unseat** (un-sēt'), *vt.* Throw from, or deprive of, a seat.  
**unseemly** (un-sēm'li), *a.* Unbecoming.  
**unsettle** (un-set'l'), *vt.* 1. Displace; put in disorder or confusion; make uncertain. *II. vi.* Become unfixed.

**unsex** (un-seks'), *vt.* Make unmanly or unwomanly.  
**unshackle** (un-shak'l'), *vt.* Loose from shackles; set free.  
**unsheathe** (un-shēth'), *vt.* Draw out of the scabbard.  
**unsightly** (un-sit'li), *a.* Not pleasing to the eye; ugly.  
**unsophisticated** (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted), *a.* Natural; artless; genuine; not corrupted or perverted.  
**unspeakable** (un-spēk'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be properly described; unutterable; untidy.  
**unstop** (un-stop'), *vt.* 1. Free from a stopper. 2. Free from hindrance.  
**unstring** (un-string'), *vt.* 1. Take the strings off. 2. Relax; loosen.  
**unthread** (un-thred'), *vt.* 1. Draw out a thread from. 2. Loose the threads.  
**untidy** (un-tī'di), *a.* Not neat; disorderly; dirty.  
**untie** (un-tī'), *vt.* and *vi.* Loose from being tied; unbind; loosen.  
**until** (un-til'). *I. prep.* Till; to; as far as. *II. adv.* Till; up to the time that. [A. S.] [inopportune.  
**untimely** (un-tim'li), *a.* Premature.  
**untiring** (un-tī'ring), *a.* Not tiring or becoming tired. [and to.  
**unto** (un-tō), *prep.* To. [A. S. *on*, in,  
**untold** (un-tōld'), *a.* 1. Not disclosed. 2. Not counted; innumerable.  
**untoward** (un-tō'ard), *a.* Perverse; awkward; inconvenient. — **unto-wardly**, *adv.* — **unto'wardness**, *n.*  
**untraveled** (un-trav'ld), *a.* 1. Not having earned by traveling. 2. Never passed over by man. [lie.  
**untruth** (un-trōth'), *n.* Falsehood;  
**untwist** (un-twist'), *vt.* Open what is twisted. [cannot be spoken,  
**unutterable** (un-ut'er-a-bl), *a.* That  
**unwarrantable** (un-wor'ant-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be defended or justified.  
**unwearied** (un-wē'rid), *a.* Not tiring; indefatigable. — **unweariedly**, *adv.*  
**unwept** (un-wept'), *a.* Not mourned.  
**unwieldy** (un-wēld'i), *a.* Not easily moved or handled.  
**unwittingly** (un-wit'ing-li), *adv.* Without knowledge; ignorantly.  
**unwonted** (un-wun'ted) *a.* Unaccustomed; unusual.  
**unworthy** (un-wūr'thi), *a.* Not worthy; worthless; unbecoming.  
**unwrap** (un-rap'), *vt.* Open what is wrapped or folded.  
**up** (up). *I. adv.* 1. Toward or in a higher place, or position. 2. In a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, etc. 3. To or at an end. *II. prep.* To a higher place on or along. [A. S. *up*, *uppe*. Ger. *auf*.]

fēte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf, mūte, hut, būin; oil, owl, then.



**upas** (ū'pas), **upas-tree** (ū'pas-trē), *n.* Tree of Java, etc., which yields poisonous secretions. [Malay = poison.] [aloft; sustain.]

**upbear** (up-bār'), *vt.* Bear up; raise  
**upbraid** (up-brād') *vt.* 1. Reproach for something wrong or disgraceful; chide. 2. Be a reproach to. [A. S. *upgebredan*. Icel. *bregða*, charge.]

*Syn.* Blame; censure; condemn.  
**upheave** (up-hēv'), *vt.* Heave or lift up.—**upheaval**, *n.* Raising of surface formations by the action of internal forces.

**uphill** (up'hil). *I. adv.* Upwards on an incline. *II. a.* 1. Ascending. 2. Difficult.

**uphold** (up-hōld'), *vt.* 1. Hold up; sustain. 2. Countenance; defend; aid.—**upholder**, *n.*

**upholster** (up-hōl'stēr), *vt.* 1. Furnish with hangings. 2. Furnish with cushions.—**upholsterer**, *n.* One who supplies furniture, beds, etc.—**upholstery**, *n.* Wares, or business of upholsterers. [Formerly *upholder*, trader. Cf. *UNDERTAKER*.]

**upland** (up'land). *I. n.* High land, as opposed to meadows, river-sides, etc. *II. a.* 1. High in situation. 2. Pertaining to uplands. [aloft.]

**uplift** (up-lift'), *vt.* Lift up or raise  
**upmost** (up'mōst), *a.* Highest.

**upon** (up-on'), *prep.* On.

**upper** (up'ēr), *I. a.* (comp. of **UP**). Further up; higher in position, dignity, etc.; superior. *II. n.* Upper portion of a shoe or boot; vamp and quarters. 2. *pl.* Gaiters that button over the ankle above the shoe.—*Upper ten*, the aristocracy or upper classes. (Short for *upper ten thousand*, first used of the aristocracy of New York City.) [ity; advantage.]

**upperhand** (up'ēr-hand), *n.* Superior.  
**uppermost** (up'ēr-mōst), *a.* Highest in place, power or authority; predominant. [assertive. [*Colloq.*]]

**uppish** (up'ish'), *a.* Arrogant; self.  
**upright** (up'rīt'), *a.* 1. In an erect position. 2. Adhering to rectitude; honest; just.—**uprightly**, *adv.*—**uprightness**, *n.*

**uprising** (up-rīz'ing), *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Popular revolt; insurrection. 3. Ascent.

**uproar** (up'rōr'), *n.* Noise; tumult; bustle; clamor.—**uproarious**, *a.* Making, or accompanied by, great uproar.—**uproariously**, *adv.* [Dut. *oproere*, stir. Cf. Ger. *aufbruh*, uproar.]

**uproot** (up-rōt'), *vt.* Tear up by the roots; remove utterly; extirpate.

**upset** (up-set'). *I. vt.* 1. Turn upside down; overthrow. 2. Disturb; bewilder; make sick. *II. n.* Overturn; overthrow. [From *SCOT*.]

**upshot** (up'shot), *n.* Final issue; end.

**upside** (up'sid), *n.* Upper side.—**upside-down**, *adv.* 1. With the upper part undermost. 2. In complete confusion.

**upstairs** (up-stār'z), *I. a.* Pertaining to an upper story or flat. *II. adv.* To a story above; up the stairs. *III. n.* Upper story.

**upstart** (up'stärt'), *I. n.* One who has suddenly risen from low life to wealth, etc. *II. a.* Suddenly raised.

**upward** (up'wārd), *a.* and *adv.* Directed to a higher place.—**upwards**, *adv.*

**uremia**, **uremia** (ū-rē-mi-a), *n.* Disease caused by retention in the blood of waste products, that are normally eliminated by the kidneys; acute Bright's disease. [From *urea*, the chief solid constituent of urine.]

**uraemic** (ū-rē-mik), *a.* Relating to uramia.

**uranium** (ū-rā-ni-um), *n.* Rare metal of a color like that of nickel or iron, and never found native. Its compounds are highly radioactive.

**uranography** (ū-rā-nog'ra-fi), *n.* Descriptive astronomy; uranology. [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven.]

**Uranus** (ū-rā-nus), *n.* 1. In *myth.* Greek deity, the father of Chronos (Time). 2. Planet, discovered by Herschel, 31,000 miles in diameter; 14.7 times larger than the earth. Has four satellites or moons. 1800 millions of miles distant from the sun, around which it revolves once in 84 years. [Gr. *Ouranos*, vault of the heavens.]

**urban** (ūr'ban), *a.* Of or belonging to a city. [L. *urbanus*—*urbs*, city.]

**urbane** (ūr-bān'), *a.* Pertaining to, or customary in, a city; civilized; refined; courteous.—**urbanity** (ūr-bān'i-ti), *n.* Politeness. [See **URBAN**.]

**urchin** (ūr'chin), *n.* 1. Hedgehog. 2. Child (used jocosely). 3. Sea-urchin. [M. E. *urchon*, O. Fr. *ericon*, Fr. *hérisson*.—L. *ericius*, hedgehog.]

**ureter** (ū-rē'tēr), *n.* A duct from each kidney to the bladder.

**urethra** (ū-rē'thra), *n.* Tube from the bladder to the exterior. [Gr.]

**urge** (ūr'), *vt.* Press; drive. [L. *urgeo*.] *Syn.* See **IMPETE**.

**urgent** (ūr'jēnt), *a.* 1. Pressing with importunity. 2. Calling for immediate attention.—**urgently**, *adv.*—**urgency**, *n.* [L. *urgens*.]

**urinary** (ūr'in-ār-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like urine. *II. n.* Urinal.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; mōte, not, mōve, wōlt;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**urine** (û'rin), *n.* Fluid which is separated from the blood by the kidneys. [L. *urina*.]

**urn** (ûrn), *n.*  
Vase; vessel.  
[L. *urna*, vessel of burnt clay, —*uro*, burn.]

**Ursa** (ûr'sa), *n.*  
Bear, name of two constellations:  
U. Major, and  
U. Minor,  
Great and Little Bear. [L. = *she-bear*.]

**ursine** (ûr'sin), *a.* Of or resembling a bear. [L. —*ursus*, bear.]

**Ursuline** (ûr'sû-lin), *n.* One of an order of Roman Catholic women, for the nursing of the sick and the teaching of young girls. [wild ox.]

**urus** (ûrus), *n.* Extinct European  
**us** (us), *pron.* Objective case of *we*. [A. S.] [used.]

**usable** (û'za-bl), *a.* Capable of being  
**usage** (û'zaj), *n.* 1. Act or mode of using; treatment. 2. Practice; custom. [Fr. —L. *usus*.]

**use** (ûz), *i. vt.* 1. Put to some purpose. 2. Avail one's self of. 3. Habituate. 4. Treat or behave toward. *II. vi.* Be accustomed. [Fr. *user* —L. *utor*, *usus*, use.]

**use** (ûs), *n.* 1. Act of using or putting to a purpose. 2. Convenience; employment; service. 3. Advantage. 4. Practice; custom. [L. *usus* —*utor*, use.]

**useful** (ûs'fûl), *a.* Full of use or advantage; able to do good; serviceable. — **usefully**, *adv.* — **usefulness**, *n.*

**useless** (ûs'les), *a.* Not answering any good purpose or the end proposed. — **uselessly**, *adv.* — **uselessness**, *n.*  
*Syn.* Fruitless; ineffectual; unprofitable; bootless; vain; futile.

**usher** (ush'êr), *i. n.* 1. One whose business it is to introduce strangers into a hall, or to walk before a person of rank. 2. One who escorts persons to their seats in a church, theater, etc. 3. Under-teacher. *II. vt.* Act as an usher; introduce; forerun. — **usher-ship**, *n.* [O. Fr. *ussier*, Fr. *huissier* —L. *ostiarius* —*ostium*, door.]

**usual** (û'zhô-al), *a.* Occurring in ordinary use; common. — **usually**, *adv.* [L. *usualis*.]

**usufruct** (û'zû-frukt), *n.* Use and profit, but not the property, of a thing; life-rent. [L.] [times usury.]

**usurer** (û'zhô-rêr), *n.* One who prac-



Grecian urns.

**usurp** (û-zûrp'), *vt.* Take possession of, by force or without right. — **usurpation**, *n.* — **usurper**, *n.* [L. *usurpo*.]

*Syn.* Appropriate; arrogant.

**usury** (û'zhô-ri), *n.* The taking of more than legal interest on a loan. — **usurious**, *a.* [L. *usura*, interest.]

**ut** (ut), *n.* First syllable in the musical scale. It has been generally superseded, except in France, by *do*.

**utensil** (û-ten'sil), *n.* Instrument or vessel used in common life. [Fr. *ustensile* —L. *utensilis*, fit for use.]

**uterine** (û'têr-in), *a.* Pertaining to the womb. — *Uterine brother or sister*, one born of the same mother.

**uterus** (û'têr-us), *n.* The womb. [L.]

**utilitarian** (û-til-i-tā'ri-an), *i. a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility, or to utilitarianism. *II. n.* One who advocates utilitarianism. — **utilitarianism**, *n.* Doctrine which holds that the standard of morality is general utility, the happiness of mankind.

**utility** (û-til'i-ti), *n.* Usefulness. [Fr. —L. *utilis*, useful, —*utor*, use.]

**utilize** (û'til-iz), *vt.* Put to profitable use. — **utilization**, *n.* [Fr. *utiliser* —L. *utor*.]

**utmost** (ut'môst), *i. a.* 1. Outmost; furthest out; most distant; last. 2. Greatest; highest. *II. n.* 1. The greatest that can be. 2. Extreme limit. [A. S. *utemest*.]

**Utopian** (û'tô'pi-an), *a.* Imaginary; fanciful; chimerical. [From *Utopia*, (=nowhere — Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place), an imaginary island represented by Sir T. More as enjoying perfection in politics, laws, etc.]

**utter** (ut'êr), *i. a.* Furthest out; extreme; total; perfect; absolute. *II. vt.* 1. Circulate. 2. Publish; speak; express; emit, or give out, as sound. — **utterable**, *a.* Capable of being expressed. — **utterance**, *n.* 1. Act of uttering. 2. Manner of speaking; pronunciation. 3. Expression. — **utterer**, *n.* — **utterly**, *adv.* [A. S. *utor*, outer, —*ut*, out.]

*Syn.* Pass; pronounce; issue.

**uttermost** (ut'êr-môst), *i. a.* Furthest out; utmost. *II. n.* Greatest degree.

**uvula** (û'vû-la), *n.* Fleishy conical body suspended from the palate over the back part of the tongue. — **uvular**, *a.* [From L. *uva*, bunch of grapes.]

**uxorious** (ugz-ô'ri-us), *a.* Excessively fond of or too submissive to a wife. — **uxoriously**, *adv.* — **uxoriousness**, *n.* [L. *uxorius* —*uxor*, wife.]

**V** (vā), *n.* Twenty-second letter in the English alphabet. It has but one sound, heard in *vine*, *live*, *over*, etc.

**vacancy** (vā'kan-sī), *n.* 1. Emptiness. 2. That which is vacant or unoccupied, as a void or gap between bodies, or a situation unoccupied.

**vacant** (vā'kant), *a.* 1. Empty; not occupied by an incumbent or possessor. 2. Not occupied with study, business, etc. 3. Thoughtless.—**vacantly**, *adv.* [L. See VACATE.]

**vacate** (vā'kāt), *vt.* 1. Leave empty; quit possession of. 2. Make void; annul. [L. *vaco*, -atum, to be empty.]

**vacation** (vā-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Vacating or making void, or invalid. 2. Freedom from duty, etc.; recess; break in the sittings of law-courts; school and college holidays. [L.]

**vaccinate** (vak'si-nāt), *vt.* Inoculate with the cowpox as a preventive against smallpox.—**vaccination**, *n.* [From L. *vaccinus*. See VACCINE.]

**vaccine** (vak'sin), *i. a.* Pertaining to or derived from cows. *II. n.* Virus of cowpox. [L. *vaccinus*—*vacca*, cow.]

**vaccinia** (vak-sin'i-a), *n.* 1. Cowpox. 2. Disease resulting from vaccination, intended to avert the smallpox. [See VACCINE.]

**vacillate** (vas'il-āt), *vt.* 1. Sway to and fro. 2. Waver; be unsteady.—**vacillation**, *n.* [L. *vacillo*, -atum.] *Syn.* Stagger. See FLUCTUATE.

**vacuity** (va-kū'i-ti), *n.* 1. Emptiness.

2. Space unoccupied. [L. *vacuitas*.]  
**vacuum** (vak'ū-um), *n.* [*pl.* vac'ua.] 1. Empty space; space empty or devoid of all matter.

2. Closed vessel exhausted to a high degree of air.—*Vacuum tube*, hermetically sealed glass tube or bulb, exhausted of air, gas, etc., and used in X-ray apparatus. [L.]

**vade mecum** (vā-de mē's'kum), *n.* Pocket companion; manual. [L. = go with me!]

**vagabond** (vaga'-bond), *i. a.* Wandering; having no settled home. *II. n.* One who wanders without any settled habitation; tramp.—**vagabondage**, *n.* [L.—*vagor*, wander.]



Vacuum (X-ray) tube.

**vagary** (vā-gār'i), *n.* Wandering of the thoughts; freak; whim.

**vagous** (vā'gus), *a.* 1. Wandering, strolling, unsettled. 2. *Med.* Wandering, as a nerve.

**vagrancy** (vā-gran-sī), *n.* 1. State of being a vagrant. 2. Life and habits of a vagrant.

**vagrant** (vā'grant), *i. a.* 1. Wandering without any settled dwelling. 2. Erratic. *II. n.* 1. One who has no settled home; vagabond; beggar. [L. *vagans*, wandering, with *r* intruded.]

**vague** (vāg), *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; uncertain.—**vaguely**, *adv.*—**vagueness**, *n.* [Fr.—L. *vagus*, wandering.] *Syn.* Ambiguous; ill-defined; hazy; lax; loose. See INDEFINITE.

**vail** (vāl), *n.* Same as VEIL.

**vail** (vāl), *vt.* 1. Let fall; drop. 2. Yield. [M. E. *availlen*—O. Fr. *avaler*,—L. *ad vallem*, down a valley.]

**vails** (vālz), *n. pl.* Money given to servants; tip. [From AVAIL, profit.]

**vain** (vān), *a.* 1. Unsatisfying; fruitless. 2. Conceited. 3. Showy. 4. Empty; worthless.—**vainly**, *adv.*—*In vain*, ineffectually; to no purpose. [Fr.—L. *vanus*, empty.]

**vainglory** (vā-glō'ri), *n.* Empty glory in one's own performances.—**vainglorious**, *a.* Boastful; conceited.—**vaingloriously**, *adv.*

**valance** (val'ans), *n.* Hanging drapery for a bed, hammock, etc. [From Fr. *avalant*, slipping down.]

**vale** (vāl), *n.* Low ground, between hills; valley. [Fr. *vall*—L. *vallis*, vale.]

**valédiction** (val-e-dik'shun), *n.* Farewell. [L. *vale*, farewell and *dico*, say.]

**valédictory** (val-e-dik'tō-ri), *a.* 1. Saying farewell. 2. *n.* Farewell oration spoken at graduation.

**valency** (val'en-sī), *n.* That which determines the number of atoms with which a single atom will form a new chemical combination. [L. *valentia*, strength.]

**valentine** (val'en-tin), *n.* 1. Lover or sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day, Feb. 14th. 2. Token of affection, or a caricature, sent on that day.

**valerian** (val-ē-ri-an), *n.* Plant of several species, the aromatic root of which is used in medicine.

**valet** (val'et or val's), *n.* Man-servant, esp. one who attends on a gentleman's person. [See VARLET.]

**valetudinarian** (val-e-tū-di-nā-ri-an), *n.* Sickly; weak.

**valetudinary**, *i. a.* Sickly; weak. *II. n.* Person of weak health; invalid; one seeking to recover his health.—**valetudinarianism**, *n.* Weak health. [L. *valetudo*, state of health.]



**valhalla** (vål-hål'a), *n.* In Scandinavian *myth.* Palace for the souls of heroes slain in battle. [Icel. *valhöll.*]

**valiant** (val'yant), *a.* 1. Strong. 2. Brave; intrepid in danger. 3. Done with valor; heroic.—**valiantly**, *adv.*—**valiantness**, *n.* [Fr. *valliant*—*L. valens*, strong.]

**valid** (val'id), *a.* 1. Having sufficient strength or force; true; sound. 2. Executed with the proper formalities; not to be rightfully overthrown or set aside.—**validly**, *adv.*—**validity**, *n.* [*L. validus*—*valeo*, be strong.]

**valise** (vá-lēs'), *n.* Traveling bag, generally of leather. [Fr. of unknown origin.]

**valley** (val'i), *n.* Low land between hills or mountains. [Fr. *vallée*. See **VALE**.]

**valor** (val'ür), *n.* That which enables one to encounter danger fearlessly.—**valorous**, *a.* Courageous.—**valorously**, *adv.* [*L.*]

*Syn.* Intrepidity. See **COURAGE**.

**valuable** (val'ü-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having worth; costly. 2. Deserving esteem.—**valuableness**, *n.*

**valuation** (val'ü-ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of valuing; appraisement. 2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

**valuator** (val'ü-ä-tür), *n.* Appraiser.

**value** (val'ü). *I. n.* 1. Amount of usefulness; worth. 2. Market price; precise signification. 3. Importance. *II. vt.* 1. Estimate the worth of; rate at a price. 2. Esteem; prize. [*O. Fr.*—*L. valeo*, be strong.]

*Syn.* Excellence; utility; cost; efficacy; esteem; regard; meaning.

**valve** (valv), *n.* 1. One of the leaves of a folding-door. 2. Cover to an aperture regulating the flow of a liquid or gas through it. 3. One of the pieces or divisions which form a shell.—**valvular**, *a.* [Fr.—*L. valvæ*, folding-door.] [posed of valves.]

**valved** (valvd), *a.* Having or composed of valves.

**vamp** (vamp). *I. n.* Upper leather of a boot or shoe. *II. vt.* 1. Repair with a new vamp. 2. Patch old with new. 3. Give a new face to (with up). [Corr. of Fr. *avant-pied*, forepart of the foot.]

**vampire** (vam'pir), *n.* 1. In the superstition of Eastern Europe, a ghost which sucks the blood of its sleeping victim. 2. One who lives upon others; blood sucker. 3. Large blood-sucking bat in S. America. [Pol. *wampir*.]

**van** (van), *n.* Front of an army or a fleet. [Fr. *avant*—*L. ab*, from, by, and ante, before.] [*L. vannus*. See **FAN**.]

**van** (van), *n.* Fan for grain, etc. [Fr.—

**van** (van), *n.* 1. Large covered wagon for goods, etc. 2. In England, the rear car of a freight train, reserved for the use of trainmen. [Short for **CARAVAN**.]

**Vandal** (van'dal), *n.* 1. One of a fierce Teutonic race who sacked Rome in 455. 2. (l.c.) Any one hostile to arts or literature; barbarian.—**van'dal**, **vandalic**, *a.* Barbarous; rude.—**van'dalism**, *n.* Hostility to arts or literature; willful destructiveness.

**vane** (vân), *n.* 1. Slip of wood or metal at the top of a spire, etc., to show which way the wind blows; weather cock. 2. Thin web of a feather. 3. Blade of a windmill. [Older form *fane*—*A. S. fana*, cloth. Ger. *fahne*.]

**vanguard** (van'gärd), *n.* Part of an army preceding the main body.

**vanilla** (van'il'a), *n.* Aromatic pod or fruit of a tropical orchid. [Sp. *vainilla*—*vaina*—*L. vagina*, sheath.]

**vanish** (van'ish), *vi.* Pass away; disappear; be annihilated or lost. [*L. vanesco*, pass away—*vanus*, empty.]



Vanilla branch and pod.

**vanity** (van'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being vain; unrealness; empty pride; idle show. 2. That which is vain; vain pursuit; empty pleasure; fruitless desire. [*L. vanitas*.]

*Syn.* Falsity; worthlessness; emptiness; conceit; ostentation; egotism.

**vanquish** (vang'kwish), *vt.* Defeat; confute; silence.—**van'quisher**, *n.* [Fr. *vaincre* (pa. t. *vainquis*)—*L. vincere*, conquer.]

*Syn.* Rout; crush. See **CONQUER**.

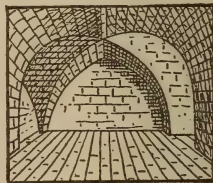
**vantage** (van'taj), *n.* Superior position.—*Vantage ground*, favorable position. [See **ADVANTAGE**.]

**vapid** (vap'id), *a.* Having the spirit evaporated; insipid.—**vap'idly**, *adv.*—**vap'idness**, **vapid'ity**, *ns.* [*L. vapidus*. See **VAPOR**.]

**vapor** (vä'pür), *I. n.* 1. Condition of a liquid or solid, when it becomes gas by heat. 2. Water or other substance, visibly diffused in the atmosphere. 3. Anything vain or transitory. 4. *pl.* Melancholy. *II. vi.* 1. Pass off in

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fällt, färe, above; mä, met, hër, mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöl; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

- vapor; evaporate. 2. Boast; brag.—*Vapor motor*, motor driven by an elastic fluid, as hot air, steam, vapor of alcohol, gasoline, etc. [L.]
- vaporizer** (vā'pūr-ēr), *n.* One who vapors; boaster.
- vaporize** (vā'pūr-iz), *I. vt.* Convert into vapor. *II. vi.* Pass off in vapor.—**vaporization**, *n.*
- vaporous** (vā'pūr-us), *a.* 1. Full of or like vapor. 2. Vain; unreal.
- vapory** (vā'pūr-i), *a.* 1. Full of vapor. 2. Affected with the vapors; peevish.
- vaquerillo** (vā-ker-ē'lyō), *n.* Boy who attends cows. [Sp.] [—*vaca*, cow.]
- vaquero** (vā-kā'rō), *n.* Herdsman. [Sp.]
- variable** (vā'ri-ā-bl), *a.* 1. *a.* Changeable; liable to change. *II. n.* In *math.* Quantity subject to continual increase or decrease; quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expression.—**variably**, *adv.*—**variableness**, *n.*—**variability**, *ns.* [Fr.—*L. variabilis*. See **VARY**.]
- variance** (vā'ri-ans), *n.* 1. State of being varied; alteration; change of condition. 2. Difference that arises from or produces dispute. 3. In *law*, discrepancy.—*At variance*, in disagreement.
- variant** (vā'ri-ant), *I. a.* Different; varying. *II. n.* Same thing in a different form; variety.
- variation** (vā'ri-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Change; deviation. 2. Extent to which a thing varies. 3. In *gram.* Change of termination. 4. In *mus.* Singing or playing the same air with various changes in time, rhythm, or key. [Fr.—*L. variatio*. See **VARY**.]
- varicose** (vā'ri-kōz), *a.* Permanently dilated or enlarged, as a vein. [*L. varicosus*,—*varic*, dilated vein,—*varus*, bent.]
- variegate** (vā'ri-e-gāt), *vt.* Mark with different colors.—**variegation**, *n.* [*L.*—*varius*, various, and *ago*, make.]
- variety** (vā'ri-e-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being various. 2. Varied collection. 3. One of a number of things nearly allied to each other; subspecies. [*L. varietas*.]
- varioid** (vā'ri-ō-loid), *a.* Resembling smallpox. [From *L. varius*, spotted.]
- variorum** (vā'ri-ō-rum), *a.* Term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of various commentators are inserted. [From the Latin "editio cum notis variorum."]
- various** (vā'ri-us), *a.* 1. Varied; different; several. 2. Changeable; uncertain. 3. Variegated.—**variously**, *adv.* [*L. varius*.]
- varlet** (vār'let), *n.* Low fellow; scoundrel. [See **VASSAL** and **VARLET**.]
- varnish** (vār'nish), *n.* 1. A sticky liquid which dries forming a hard, lustrous coating. 2. Glossy appearance; palliation. *II. vt.* 1. Cover with varnish. 2. Gloss over. [Fr. *vernis*, polished, glazed.]
- vary** (vā'ri), *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Make or become different. 2. Make of different kinds. 3. Change in succession; alternate. 4. Deviate. 5. Disagree. [Fr. *varier*—*L. variare*.]
- vascular** (vas'kū-lar), *a.* 1. Of or relating to the vessels of animal and vegetable bodies. 2. Well provided with small blood-vessels.—**vascularity**, *n.* [Fr. *vasculaire*—*L. vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, vessel.]
- vase** (vās or vāz), *n.* Ornamental hollow vessel. [Fr.—*L. vasum* or *vas*.]
- vaseline** (vas'e-lin or vas'e-lēn), *n.* Viscous substance, obtained from petroleum.
- vassal** (vas'al), *n.* One who holds lands from, and renders homage to, a superior.—**vas'salage**, *n.* State of being a vassal; dependence. [Low *L. vasalis*—*Wel. gwās*, youth, servant.]
- vast** (vāst), *a.* Of great extent or amount.—**vastly**, *adv.*—**vastness**, *n.* [*L. vastus*, empty.]  
*Syn.* Mighty; boundless; immense; colossal. See **ENORMOUS**.
- vat** (vat), *n.* Large vessel or tank, esp. one for holding liquors, as beer in brewing, lye, etc. [*A. S. fæt*. *Ger. fass*—*fassen*, hold.]
- Vatican** (vat'i-kan), *n.* Vast assemblage of splendid buildings on the Vatican hill, in Rome, including the pope's palace.
- vaticinate** (vat-is'i-nāt), *vt.* Prophesy.—**vaticination**, *n.* Prediction; prophecy. [*L. vaticinor*—*vates*, seer.]
- vaudeville** (vōd'vil), *n.* 1. Lively, satirical song. 2. Dramatic entertainment interspersed with such. [Orig. *Vau-devire*—*vau* de *Vire*, *Vire* valley, in Normandy, where the poet Bassein lived in the 15th century.]
- vault** (valt), *n.* 1. Arched ceiling. 2. Chamber with an arched roof. esp.



Vault.

žāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

one underground; cellar. 3. Anything vault-like, as the canopy of heaven. 4. Bound of a horse; jump. II. *vt.* Shape as a vault; roof with an arch. III. *vi.* 1. Curvet or leap, as a horse. 2. Exhibit feat of leaping or tumbling. [O. Fr. *voice* (Fr. *voute*), from L. *volutum*, pa. p. of *volvo*, roll, turn.]

**vaunt** (vānt or vānt). I. *vi.* and *vt.* Boast; brag of. II. *n.* Vain display; boast. — **vaunter**, *n.* [Fr. *vanter*—Low L. *vanitare*—L. *vanitas*, vanity, — *vanus*, vain.]

**veal** (vél), *n.* Flesh of a calf. [O. Fr. *vedel*, *veel*—L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, calf. Cf. *VELLUM*.]

**vector** (vektūr), *n.* In *math.* Any directive quantity, as a straight line in space, determined by two numbers giving its direction and a third giving its magnitude. — *Radius vector* [*pl.* radii vectores], varying length of the line connecting a moving point (as a planet), to a fixed origin (or center, as the sun). [L.=carrier.]

**Veda** (vēdā or vādā), *n.* Name given to the four oldest sacred books of the Hindus. [Sans. *veda*, knowledge, — *vid*, know.]

**vedette** (ve-det'), *n.* Mounted sentry at the outposts of an army. [Fr.—L. *video*, see.]

**veer** (vēr), *vi.* and *vt.* Change direction, as the wind; turn. [Fr. *virer*, —L. *viris*, bracelets.]

**vega** (vāgā), *n.* Low, flat, moist land; tobacco farm. [Sp.]

**vegetable** (vej'e-tā-bl), I. *n.* 1. Plant. 2. Plant for the table. II. *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or like plants. — *Vegetable ivory*, substance resembling ivory, the product of a species of palm. — *Vegetable oyster*, salsify; oyster-plant. [L. *vegetabilis*. See *VEGETATE*.]

**vegetal** (vej'e-tāl), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a vegetable. 2. Pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, etc.

**vegetarian** (vej'e-tā'ri-an), I. *n.* One who believes that vegetables are the only proper food for man. II. *a.* Pertaining to vegetarianism. — **vegetarianism**, *n.*

**vegetate** (vej'e-tāt), *vi.* 1. Grow by roots and leaves. 2. Sprout; grow profusely. 3. Lead an idle, unthinking life. — **vegetation**, *n.* 1. Process of growing as a plant. 2. Vegetable growth. 3. Plants in general. — **vegetative**, *a.* 1. Growing, as plants. 2. Producing growth in plants. [L. *vegeto*, -atum, quicken, — *vegeo*, be lively.]

**vehemence** (vē'hē-mens), *n.* Quality of being vehement; violence.

**vehement** (vē'hē-ment), *a.* 1. Passionate; furious; eager. 2. Violent. — **vehemently**, *adv.* [L. *vehemens*.]

**vehicle** (vē'hī-kl), *n.* 1. Any kind of carriage or conveyance. 2. In *med.* Substance in which a medicine is taken. — **vehicular** (vē'hīk'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle. [L. *vehiculum*—*veho*, carry.]

**veil** (vāl), I. *n.* 1. Anything that hides an object; curtain. 2. Piece of muslin or thin cloth worn by ladies to shade or hide the face. II. *vt.* 1. Cover with a veil. 2. Conceal. — *Take the veil*, become a nun (the veil symbolizing the union with Christ). [O. Fr. *veile*—L. *velum*, sail.]

**vein** (vān), I. *n.* 1. One of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart. 2. One of the small branching ribs in a leaf or an insect's wing. 3. Seam of a different mineral through a rock. 4. Fissure or cavity. 5. Sreak in wood or stone. 6. Train of thought; turn of mind. II. *vt.* Form veins or the appearance of veins in. [Fr. *veine*—L. *vena*.]

**vellum** (vel'um), *n.* Fine kind of parchment prepared mostly from the skin of calves. [Fr. *velin*—Low L. *vitulina*—L. *vitulus*, calf.]

**velocipede** (ve-lo's'i-pēd), *n.* 1. Light vehicle, with two or three wheels, for one person, orig. moved by striking the toes on the road; now supplanted by the bicycle. 2. Child's tricycle. [Fr.—L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.]

**velocity** (ve-lo's'i-ti), *n.* 1. Speed. 2. Rate of motion. [L. *velocitas*.]

**velvet** (vel'vet), I. *n.* 1. Cloth made from silk, with a close, short pile. 2. Similar cloth made of cotton. II. *a.* 1. Made of velvet. 2. Soft like velvet. — **velvety**, *a.* [From Low L. *vellutum*, Fr. *velu*, shaggy,—Low L. *villutus*—L. *villus*, shaggy hair.]

[of velvet.]

**velveteen** (vel-vet-ēn'), *n.* Imitation

**venal** (vē'nāl), *a.* That may be sold or got for a price; mercenary. — **venality**, *n.* — **venally**, *adv.* [Fr.—L. *venalis*—*venus*, sale.]

**venation** (ve-nā'shun), *n.* Way in which the veins in leaves of plants, or wings of insects, are arranged. [L.—*vena*, vein.]

**vend** (vend), *vt.* Offer for sale; sell. — **vend'er**, **vend'or**, *ns.* [Fr. *vendre*—L. *vendere*—*venus*, sale, and *do*, give.]

**vendetta** (ven-det'a), *n.* Practice in Corsica of taking private vengeance on one who slays a relation; blood feud. [It.=feud.]



**vendible** (vend'i-bl), *a.* That may be sold; marketable.—**vend'ibly**, *adv.*—**vend'ibleness**, *n.*

**vener** (ve-nēr'), *v.* **vt.** Overlay or face with a thin layer of another wood. **II. n.** Thin leaf of a valuable wood for overlaying an interior. [From *Fr. fournir*, furnish.]

**venerable** (ven'ēr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of veneration. 2. Hallowed by religious or other associations.—**ven'erably**, *adv.*—**ven'erableness**, *n.*

**venerate** (ven'ēr-rāt), *vt.* Regard with respect and awe. [*L. veneror*,—root of *Venus*, love. Allied to *WIN*.]

**veneration** (ven'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Venerating. 2. Being venerated. 3. Respect mingled with awe.

*Syn.* Reverence; dread; adoration. **venereal** (ve-nērē-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse.

**venesection** (vē-ne-sek'shun), *n.* Cutting open of a vein for letting blood.

**Venetian** (ve-nē'shan), *I. a.* Of or belonging to Venice, Italy. **II. n.** Native or inhabitant of Venice.—*Venetian blind*, blind for windows, formed of thin slats, turnable, so as to either admit or exclude the light.

**vengeance** (venj'ans), *n.* Infliction of harm upon another, in return for an injury or offense; retribution. [*Fr. venger*—*L. vindico*, avenge.]

**vengeful** (venj'fol), *a.* Eager for revenge.—**venge'fully**, *adv.* [*dictive*.]

*Syn.* Retributive; revengeful; vinnial (vē-ni-al), *a.* Pardonable; excusable; allowed.—**ven'ially**, *adv.*—**venialness**, **venial'ity**, *ns.* [*L. ventalis*—*venia*, favor.]

**venire facias** (vē-nīrē fā'shi-as), *n.* Writ or summons for jury to appear in court. [*L.*=make come.]

**venison** (ven't-izn or ven'zn), *n.* Flesh of animals taken in hunting, esp. the deer. [*Fr. venaison*—*L. venatio*, chase.]

**venom** (ven'um), *n.* 1. Poison, secreted by certain animals as a means of offense and defense. 2. Spite; malice.—**ven'omous**, *a.*—**ven'omously**, *adv.* [*Fr. venin* (*It. veneno*)—*L. venenum*, poison.]

**venous** (vē'nus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or contained in veins. 2. Veined. [*L. venosus*—*vena*, vein.]

**vent** (vent), *n.* 1. Small opening to let air, etc., escape. 2. Any other small aperture, as the touchhole of a gun. 3. Outlet; escape; expression; utterance. **II. vt.** Let out at a vent; pour forth. [*Fr. fente*, slit.]

**ventilate** (ven'ti-lāt), *vt.* 1. Open to the free passage of air. 2. Expose to

examination and discussion.—**ven'tilation**, *n.*—**ven'tilator**, *n.* [*L. ventulus*, dim. of *ventus*, wind.]

**ventral** (ven'tral), *a.* Belonging to the abdomen. [*L. ventralis*—*venter*, abdomen.]

**ventricle** (ven'tri-kl), *n.* Cavity within an organ, as in the heart or brain.—**ventricular**, *a.* [*L. ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, abdomen.]

**ventriloquism** (ven-tril'o-kwizm), *n.* Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some other person.

—**ventriloquize** (ven-tril'o-kwiz), *vi.* Practice ventriloquism.—**ventriloquist**, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism. [*L.*—*venter*, abdomen, and *loquor*, speak.]

**venture** (ven'tūr), *I. n.* 1. Hazardous undertaking; risk. 2. Chance; luck. 3. That which is put to hazard (esp. goods sent by sea at the sender's risk). **II. vt.** Send on a venture; expose to hazard; risk. **III. vi.** Run a risk; dare.—**vent'urous**, **venture'some**, *as.*—**vent'urously**, *adv.*—**vent'urousness**, *n.* [Short for *ADVENTURE*.]

**venue** (ven'ū), *n.* In law, the place where something has happened or where an action is laid. [*Fr. Lit.* the place to which the jury are summoned to come. See *VENTIRE FACIAS*.]

**venue** (ven'ū), *n.* In law, the place where something has happened or where an action is laid. [*Fr. Lit.* the place to which the jury are summoned to come. See *VENTIRE FACIAS*.]

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Telescopic view of Venus.

**Venus** (vē'nus), *n.* 1. Roman Goddess of beauty and love. 2. Most brilliant of the planets, second from the sun. [From the root of *VENERATE*.]

**veracious** (vē-rā'shus), *a.* Truthful; true.—**veraciously**, *adv.*—**verac'ity** (vē-rās'it-i), *n.* Habitual truthfulness; truth. [*L. verax*.]

**veranda**, **verandah** (ve-ran'da), *n.* Balcony or open portico, with a roof; porch. [*O. Port. varanda*, railing.]

**verb** (vēr'b), *n.* In *gram.* Part of speech which affirms what a thing is or does or suffers. [*L. verbum*, word.]

**verbal** (vēr'bal), *I. a.* 1. Relating to, or consisting in, words; spoken; oral. 2. Exact in words; attending to words only. 3. Word for word. 4.

Derived from a verb. II. *n.* Noun derived from a verb. — **verbally**, *adv.* [L. *verbalis*.]

**verbalism** (vēr'bal-izm), *n.* Something expressed in words or orally.

**verbalist** (vēr'bal-ist), *n.* One who attends to words merely.

**verbalize** (vēr'bal-iz), *I. vt.* Turn into a verb. II. *vi.* Make many words.

**verbatim** (vēr-bā'tim), *adv.* Word for word. [L.]

**verbena** (vēr-bē'na), *n.* Genus of plants cultivated for their fragrance or beauty; vervain. [L. *verbena*, twigs and leaves used in sacred rites.]

**verbiage** (vēr'bi-aj), *n.* Abundance of words; wordiness; verbosity.

**verbose** (vēr-bōs'), *a.* Containing more words than necessary. — **verbose-ness**, **verbosity**, *ns.*

*Syn.* Wordy; prolix; diffuse.

**verdant** (vēr'dant), *a.* 1. Green with grass or foliage; fresh. 2. Inexperienced; ignorant. — **verdantly**, *adv.* — **verdancy**, *n.* [Fr. *verdoyant*—L. *viridans*, green.]

**verdict** (vēr'dikt), *n.* 1. Finding of a jury on a trial. 2. Decision; opinion pronounced. [L. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, said.]

**verdigris** (vēr'di-gris), *n.* 1. Rust of copper, brass, or bronze. 2. Bluish-green paint got artificially from copper-plates. [O. Fr. *verderis*—Low L. *viride æris*, the green of brass. Intrusive *g*; suggested by GREASE.]

**verdure** (vēr'dūr), *n.* Greenness; freshness of plants.

**verge** (vērj), *n.* Staff or mace, used as an emblem of authority. — **verger**, *n.* Beadle of a cathedral church; pew-opener. [L. *virga*, rod.]

**verge** (vērj), *I. vi.* 1. Incline. 2. Border (upon). II. *n.* Edge. [L. *vergo*, bend.]

*Syn.* Boundary; brink. See BORDER.

**verifiable** (vēr'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* That may be verified, or confirmed.

**verify** (vēr'i-fi), *vt.* 1. Show to be true. 2. Ascertain to be correct. 3. Authenticate, as by an affidavit. — **verification**, *n.* — **verifier**, *n.* [L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, make.]

**verily** (vēr'i-li), *adv.* Truly; certainly.

**verisimilar** (vēr-i-sim'i-lar), *a.* Likely; probable. — **verisimilitude**, *n.* [L. *verisimilis*. See SIMILAR.]

**veritable** (vēr'i-tā-bl), *a.* According to fact; real. — **veritably**, *adv.*

**verity** (vēr'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being true or real; truth. 2. True assertion or tenet. [L. *veritas*.]

**verjuice** (vēr'jōs), *n.* Juice of unripe fruit. [Fr. *verjus*—*vert*, green, and *jus*, juice.]

**vermes** (vēr'mēz), *n. pl.* Worms, especially parasitic. [L. *pl.* of *vermis*.]

**vermicelli** (vēr-mi-sel'i or vēr-mi-chel'i), *n.* Dough of fine wheat flour made into small worm-like or thread-like rolls. [It., *pl.* of *vermicello*, little worm.]

**vermicular** (vēr-mik'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to or like a worm (esp. in its motion). [From L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm.]

**vermiculate** (vēr-mik'ū-lāt), *I. a.* Vermicular. II. *vt.* Form inlaid work which resembles the motion or track of worms. — **vermiculation**, *n.*

**vermiform** (vēr'mi-farm), *a.* Having the form of a worm. — **Vermiform appendix**, small blind portion of the intestine, of about the size of a man's little finger, situated on the right side of the abdomen. Its inflammation is called **appendicitis**. See cut under INTESTINE. [L. *vermis*, worm.]

**vermifuge** (vēr'mi-fūj), *n.* Substance that expels intestinal worms from animal bodies. [From L. *vermis*, and *fugo*, expel.]

**vermilion** (vēr-mil'yun), *I. n.* 1. Red coloring substance obtained from sulphate of mercury. 2. Any brilliant red color. II. *vt.* Dye vermilion. [Fr.—L. *vermiculus*, little worm.]

**vermin** (vēr'min), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Name for all noxious or mischievous animals or insects, esp. such as are small. [Fr. *vermine*—L. *vermis*, worm.]

**vermivorous** (vēr-miv'ūr-us), *a.* Feeding on worms.

**vernacular** (vēr-nak'ū-lar), *I. a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. II. *n.* 1. One's mother tongue. 2. Language of a particular calling or district. — **vernacularly**, *adv.* [L. *vernaculus*—*verna*, a slave born in his master's house.]

**vernal** (vēr'nal), *a.* 1. Belonging to, or appearing in, spring. 2. Belonging to youth. [L. *vernalis*—*ver*, spring.]

**vernation** (vēr-nā'shun), *n.* Arrangement of leaves (folding, coiling, etc.) in the bud. [See VERNAL.]



Vernier.

**vernier** (vēr'ni-ēr), *n.* Contrivance for measuring very small intervals, consisting of a short scale made to slide upon a longer one, graded differently. [After its inventor.]

fāte, fat, tāk, fār, fāl, fāre, above, mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būru; oil, owl, then.

**versatile** (vēr'sa-tīl), *a.* 1. Liable to be turned; changeable; unsteady. 2. Turning easily from one thing to another; many-sided. — **versatility**, *n.* [L. *versatilis* — *verto*, turn.]

**verse** (vērs), *n.* 1. Line of poetry. 2. Metrical arrangement and language; poetry. 3. Stanza. 4. Short division of a composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible. [L. *versus* — *verto*, turn.]

**versed** (vērst), *a.* Thoroughly acquainted, skilled. [Fr. *versé* — L. *versatus*, *pa. pa.* of *versor*, turn around.]

**versicle** (vēr'si-kl), *n.* Little verse.

**versify** (vēr'si-fi), *i. vt.* Make verses. *II. vt.* 1. Relate in verse. 2. Turn into verses. — **versification**, *n.* — **versifier**, *n.* [L. *versifico* — *versus*, verse, and *facio*, make.]

**version** (vēr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of translating from one language into another. 2. That which is translated. 3. Account; description; view.

**verst** (vērst), *n.* Russian mile, 3,500 feet in length. [Russ.]

**versus** (vēr'sus), *prep.* Against. [L.]

**vertebra** (vēr'te-brā), *n.* [pl. *vertebræ* (vēr'te-bræ)]. One of the small bones composing the spine. — **vertebral**, *a.* [L. = joint, — *verto*, turn.]



HUMAN VERTEBRA.

A—From above. B—From the side.

**vertebrate** (vēr'te-brāt), **vertebrated**, *a.* Furnished with joints; having a backbone.

**vertex** (vēr'teks), *n.* [pl. *vertices*.] 1. Top; summit. 2. Point of a cone, pyramid or angle. [L. — *verto*, turn. Cf. *VORTEX*.]

**vertical** (vēr'ti-kal), *i. a.* 1. Pertaining to the vertex; placed in the zenith. 2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. *II. n.* Vertical line. — **vertically**, *adv.* — **verticalness**, *n.*

**vertigo** (vēr'ti-gō), *n.* Sensation of giddiness; dizziness. [L. — *verto*, turn.]

**vervain** (vēr'vān), *n.* Plant of the genus *verbena*. [Fr. *verveine* — L. *verbenā*.] [Fr.]

**verve** (vērv), *n.* Animation; spirit. **very** (vēri), *i. a.* True; real; actual. *II. adv.* In a great degree. [Older form *veray* — O. Fr. *verai* (Fr. *vrai*) — L. *verax*, speaking truly.]

**vesication** (ves-i-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of raising blisters on the skin. [L. *vesica*, bladder, blister.]

**vesicle** (ves'i-kī), *n.* 1. Small bladder or blister. 2. Small cavity in an animal body. 3. In *bot.* Bladder-like cell. — **vesicular** (ve-sik'ū-lar), **vesiculous**, *a.* Pertaining to or full of vesicles. [L. *vesicula*, dim of *vesica*, bladder.]

**vesper** (ves'pēr), *n.* 1. The evening star, Venus, visible after sunset; evening. 2. *pl.* In R. Cath. Church, the evening service. 3. In the Church of England, the sixth canonical hour; even-song. [L.; Gr. *hesperos*.]

**vessel** (ves'el), *n.* 1. Utensil for holding something. 2. Hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, etc. 3. Tube holding a fluid, as blood, etc. [O. Fr. — L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vas*, vase. Cf. *VASE*.]

**vest** (vest), *i. n.* 1. Garment. 2. Waistcoat. *II. vt.* Clothe. 2. (with) Invest; endow. 3. (in) Commit to; confer on. *III. vi.* Devolve; take effect. [L. *vestis*.]

**Vesta** (ves'ta), *n.* 1. Among the Romans, the chaste goddess that presided over the hearth and the family. 2. (i. e.) Wax-match. [From the root *vas*, burn.]

**vestal** (ves'tal), *i. a.* Pertaining or consecrated to the service of Vesta; chaste; pure. *II. n.* 1. Priestess of Vesta. 2. Chaste woman; virgin.

**vestibule** (ves'ti-būl), *n.* 1. Open court or porch before a house. 2. Hall next the entrance to a house. 3. In *anat.* Small bony cavity forming part of the ear. [L. *vestibulum*.]

**vestige** (ves'tij), *n.* Trace or remains of something. [L. *vestigium*, footprint.] *Syn.* Mark; token; sign; track.

**vestment** (vest'mēt), *n.* Garment; long outer robe. [L. *vestimentum*.]

**vestry** (vest'tri), *n.* 1. Room adjoining a church, in which the vestments are kept and parochial meetings held; sacristy. 2. In the Episcopal Church, assembly of the managers of parochial affairs. [L. *vestiarium* — *vestis*, garment.]

**vesture** (ves'tūr), *n.* Clothing; covering. [Low L. *vestitura* — L. *vestio*.]

**vetch** (vech), *n.* Variety of plants, mostly climbing, some of which are cultivated for fodder. [O. Fr. *veche* (Fr. *vesce*) — L. *vicia*.]



Vetch.



**veteran** (vet'ēr-an), *I. a.* Experienced; long exercised, esp. in military life. *II. n.* One long exercised in service; old man who fought in a war when young. [L. *veteranus* — *vetus*, old.]

**veterinarian** (vet'ēr-in-ā-ri-an), *n.* One skilled in the diseases of domestic animals.

**veterinary** (vet'ēr-in-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals. [L. *veterinarius*.]

**veto** (vē'tō), *I. n. 1.* [*pl.* vetoes (vē'tōz).] Authoritative prohibition. *2.* The power of rejecting or forbidding. *II.* Reject by a veto; withhold assent to. [L. = I forbid.]

**vex** (veks), *vt.* *1.* Harass. *2.* Irritate by small provocations. — **vexation**, *n.* Vexing; being vexed; trouble; teasing annoyance; uneasiness. — **vexatious**, *a.* Causing vexation; full of trouble. — **vexatiously**, *adv.* — **vexatiousness**, *n.* [L. *vexo*, jolt in carrying.]

*Syn.* Annoy; disturb; disquiet; distress; harass; tease; irritate.

**via** (vī'a), *prep.* By way of. [L.]

**viaduct** (vī'a-duk't), *n.* Road carried by a structure over a valley, river, etc. [L. *via*, way, *duco*, ductum, lead, bring.] [PHIAL.]

**vial** (vī'al), *n.* Small glass bottle. See **viand** (vī'and), *n.* Usually in *pl.* Food; article for food. [Fr. *viande*, meat, — L. *vivenda*, victuals.]

**viaticum** (vi-at'ik-um), *n. 1.* Provisions for the way. *2.* In R. C. Church, communion given to the dying. [L.]

**vibrate** (vī'brāt), *I. vi.* Move backwards and forwards; swing; tremble. *II. vt. 1.* Move to and fro. *2.* Measure by moving to and fro. *3.* Affect with vibratory motion. — **vibration**, *n.* — **vibratory**, *a.* Consisting in or causing vibrations. [L. *vibro*.]

**vicar** (vik'ar), *n. 1.* Substitute in an office. *2.* Perpetual curate. — **vicarship**, *n.* [L. *vicarius* — *vix*, change, alternation.]

**vicarage** (vik'ar-aj), *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar. [a vicar.]

**vicarial** (vi-kā'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to vicariate (vi-kā'ri-āt). *I. a.* Having vicarious or delegated power. *II. n.* Delegated power.

**vicarious** (vi-kā'ri-us), *a. 1.* Filling the place of another. *2.* Performed or suffered in place of, or for the sake of, another. — **vicariously**, *adv.*

**vice** (vis), *n.* Screwpress, fixed to the edge of a workboard, for holding anything tightly while being filed, etc.; vise. [Fr. *vis*, screw, — L. *vitis*, vine.]

**vice** (vis), *n. 1.* Blemish; fault. *2.* Immoral conduct; depravity. [Fr. — L. *vitiūm*, defect.]

*Syn.* Iniquity; sin. See CRIME.

**vice** (vī'sē), *prep.* In the place of. [L. *abb.* of *vice*, turn.]

**vice** (vis), *n.* Substitute. Used as hyphenated prefix. [See VICE, *prep.*]

**vice-admiral** (vis-ad'mir-al), *n.* One acting in the place of, or second in command to, an admiral. *2.* In England, civil officer who exercises Admiralty jurisdiction. — **vice-admiralty**, *n.*

**vice-chancellor** (vis-chan'sel-ūr), *n.* One acting for a chancellor.

**vicegerent** (vis-jē'rent), *I. a.* Acting in place of another, having delegated authority. *II. n.* One acting in place of a superior. — **vicegerency**, *n.* Office or power of a vicegerent.

**viceregal** (vis-rē'gal), *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

**viceroy** (vis'roi), *n.* One representing the royal authority in a dependency or province. — **viceroyalty**, **vice-royship**, *ns.* [Fr. *roi*, king.]

**vice versa** (vī'sē vē'r'sa), *In reversed order, that is, exchanging the positions of antecedent and consequent.*

**vicinage** (vis'in-aj), *n.* Neighborhood. [O. Fr. *veisinage* — *veisin* — L. *vicinus*, neighboring.]

**vicinity** (vi-sin'i-ti), *n. 1.* Neighborhood. *2.* Nearness. [L. *vicinitas*.]

**vicious** (vish'us), *a. 1.* Having a vice or defect. *2.* Corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved. *3.* Impure, as language or air. *4.* Given to bad tricks, as a horse. — **viciously**, *adv.* — **viciousness**, *n.* [See VICE.]

**vicissitude** (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* Change, esp. an irregular one. [L. *vicissitudo* — *vix*, turn.]

**victim** (vik'tim), *n. 1.* Living being offered as a sacrifice. *2.* Something or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object. *3.* Person suffering injury; dupe. [L. *victima*.] [tim of; cheat.]

**victimize** (vik'tim-iz), *vt.* Make a victim.

**victor** (vik'tūr), *n.* One who conquers, defeats in battle, or

1 wins. — *fem.*

**victress**.

[L. *vinco*, *victum*, conquer.]

**Victoria** (vik-tō'ri-a), *n. 1.* S. American water-lily with enormous leaves. *2. (l.c.)* Low 4-wheeled carriage with two seats and buggy top.



Victoria water-lily.

**victorious** (vik-tō'ri-us), *a.* Relating to victory; superior in contest; triumphant. — **victoriously**, *adv.*

**victory** (vik-tūr-i), *n.* 1. Overcoming of an antagonist. 2. Battle gained. [*L. victoria.*]

**virtual** (vit'l), *vt.* Supply with provisions. — **virtualer** (vit'l-ēr), *n.* One who furnishes virtuals; innkeeper.

**virtuals** (vit'iz), *n.* Food for human beings. [*Low L. virtualia*—*L. virtualis*—*vivo, victum, live.*]

**vicuna** (vē-kōn'ya), *n.* So. American animal resembling the llama.

**vide** (vidē), *vt. See.* [*L.*]

**videlicet** (vi-deli-set), *adv.* To wit; namely; *abbr. viz.* [*L.*=you may see.]

**vidette**. Same as YEDETTE.

**vidimus** (vid'i-mus), *n.* Inspection, as of accounts. [*L.*=we have seen.]

**vie** (vi), *v.* [*vying; vied.*] Strive for superiority. [*Prob. corr. of ENVY.*]

**view** (vū), *n.* 1. n. Seeing; sight. 2. Reach of the sight. 3. That which is seen. 4. Picture of a scene. 5. Mental survey. 6. Mode of looking at. 7. Intention. *II. vt.* 1. See; look at attentively. 2. Examine intellectually. — **viewer**, *n.* [*Fr. vue—vu, pa.p. of voir—videre, see.*]

*Syn.* Beholding; look; prospect; scene; sketch; conception; opinion; apprehension; object; purpose.

**vigil** (vij'il), *n.* 1. Watching. 2. Keeping awake for religious exercise. 3. The eve before a feast or fast day, orig. kept by watching through the night. [*L. vigilia—vigil, watchful.*]

**vigilance** (vij'il-ans), *n.* Watchfulness; circumspection.—*Vigilance committee*, organization of citizens for the infliction of summary punishment for outrageous crimes.

**vigilant** (vij'il-ant), *a.* On the lookout for danger.—**vigilantly**, *adv.*

*Syn.* See ATTENTIVE and CAUTIOUS.

**vignette** (vin-yet'), *n.* 1. Small ornamental engraving not inclosed by a definite border. 2. *Orig.* Ornamental flourish of vine leaves and tendrils on manuscripts and books. [*Fr.—vigne—L. vinea, vine.*]

**vigor** (vig'ūr), *n.* 1. Active strength; physical force. 2. Vital strength in animals or plants. 3. Strength of mind.—**vigorous**, *a.* — **vigorously**, *adv.*—**vigorousness**, *n.* [*L.*]

**viking** (vik'ing), *n.* One of the Scandinavian pirates who in the 9th and 10th centuries ravaged the coasts of Western Europe. [*locl. vikingr—vic, creek, bay.*]

**vilayet** (vil'ā-yet), *n.* Name of the provinces into which the Ottoman

empire is divided. [*Ar. vilaya, government.*]

**vile** (vil), *a.* 1. Mean; low. 2. Morally impure; wicked. — **vilely**, *adv.* — **vileness**, *n.* [*Fr.—L. vilis, cheap. Cf. Ger. feil, vendible.*]

*Syn.* Base; contemptible; depraved; villainous; shameful; scurvy; shabby; beggarly; pitiful; groveling; foul; knavish. See BAD and MEAN.

**villify** (vil'i-fi), *vt.* Attempt to degrade by slander; defame.—**villification**, *n.* — **villifier**, *n.*

*Syn.* Calumniate. See SLANDER. **villa** (vil'a), *n.* Country residence; suburban mansion. [*L.—vicula, country-house, dim. of vicus, village.*]

**village** (vil'aj), *n.* Small assemblage of houses, less than a town. — **villager**, *n.* Inhabitant of a village. [*Fr.*]

**villain** (vil'in), *n.* Deliberate scoundrel. — **villainous**, *a.* — **villainously**, *adv.* — **villainy**, *n.* 1. Extreme depravity. 2. Atrocious crime. [*Orig. serf attached to a villa or farm. O. Fr. villain—Low L. villanus—L. villa.*]

**villi** (vil'i), *n. pl.* 1. Minute vascular projections from a membrane. 2. Fine hairs on plants.

**vim** (vim), *n.* Strength; energy. [*Slang. From L. accus. of vis.*]

**vinagrette** (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* Small vial of silver or gold for holding aromatic vinegar, used as a smelling-bottle. [*Fr.—vinagre. See VINEGAR.*]

**vincible** (vin'si-bl), *a.* That may be conquered. — **vincibility**, *n.* [*L. vincibilis—vinco, conquer.*]

**vinculum** (ving'kū-lum), *n.* 1. Band; bond. 2. In *math.* Horizontal line placed over several quantities to show that they are to be treated as one. [*L.—vincio, bind.*]

**vindicate** (vin'di-kāt), *vt.* 1. Defend; justify. 2. Maintain by force.—**vindicator**, *n.* — **vindication**, *n.* — **vindicative**, *vin'dicatory*, *as. 1.* Tending to vindicate. 2. Inflicting punishment. [*L. vindico—vim, power, and dico, assert.*]

*Syn.* See ASSEERT.

**vindictive** (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* Revengeful.—**vindictively**, *adv.*—**vindictiveness**, *n.*

**vine** (vin), *n.* 1. Woody climbing plant that produces grapes. 2. Any climbing or trailing plant. [*O. Fr.—L. vinea, vine.*]

**vinegar** (vin'ē-gar), *n.* Acid liquor obtained from fermented and vinous liquors. [*Fr. vinaigre—vin, wine, and aigre—L. acer, sour.*]

**vinery** (vin'ē-i), *n.* Hothouse for rearing grapes; vineyard.

žáto, fat, tásk, fūr, fáll, fáre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; pōto, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**vineyard** (vin'yard), *n.* Yard or inclosure for rearing grape-vines. [A. S. *winegærd*.]

**vinous** (vī'nus), *a.* Relating to, or like, wine. [L. *vinosus*.]

**vintage** (vin'taj), *n.* 1. Produce of grapes in one year. 2. Time of grape-gathering. [Fr. *vendange* — L. *vinetia* — *vinum*, and *demo*, pluck.]

**vintner** (vint'nēr), *n.* Wine-seller. [O. Fr. *vinetier*.]

**viol** (vī'ul), *n.* Old musical instrument like the violin, with six strings. [Fr. *viole* — It. *viola* — Low L. *viola*, from L. *vitulari*, skip like a calf.]

**violable** (vī'ō-la-bl), *a.* That may be injured or broken.

**violate** (vī'ō-lāt), *vt.* 1. Injure; abuse. 2. Profane; break forcibly. 3. Disturb. 4. Ravish; do violence to. — **violation**, *n.* — **violator**, *n.* [L. *violō*, -*atum* — *vis*, force.]

*Syn.* Outrage; interrupt; desecrate; dishonor; infringe; transgress.

**violence** (vī'ō-lens), *n.* State of being violent; force, physical or moral; outrage; profanation; injury; rape. *Syn.* Intensity; vehemence; eagerness; impetuosity; infringement; attack; hurt; assault. See INJURY.

**violent** (vī'ō-lent), *a.* 1. Acting with physical force or strength. 2. Moved by strong feeling; passionate; vehement. 3. Characterized by unjust force; outrageous. 4. Produced by force; unnatural. — **violently**, *adv.* [Fr. — L. *impetentis* — *vis*, force.]

*Syn.* Impetuous; fierce; rough; unauthorized; extreme; acute; compulsory. See FURIOUS and TURBULENT.

**violet** (vī'ō-let), *I. n.* 1. Plant of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue. 2. Color of the violet. *II. a.* Of the color of the violet. [Fr. *violette* — L. *viola*.]

**violin** (vī'ō-lin'), *n.* Musical instrument of four strings played with a bow; fiddle. [Fr. *violin*. See VIOL.]

**violinist** (vī'ō-lin'ist), *n.* Player on the violin.

**violoncello** (vē'ō-lon-sel'ō or -chel'ō), *n.* Large stringed musical instrument, between the violin and the double-bass, held between the knees in playing. — **violoncellist**, *n.* Player on the violoncello. [It. *dim.* of *violone*, bass violin.]

**viper** (vī'pēr), *n.* 1. Poisonous reptile of the order of snakes. 2. Base, malicious person. — **viperous**, *a.* [L. *vipera* (contr. of *vivipera*) — *vivus*, living, and *pario*, bring forth.]

**virago** (vir-ā'gō or vī-), *n.* 1. Man-like woman. 2. Termagant. [L.]

**virgin** (vē'r'jin), *I. n.* 1. Chast maiden. 2. Mother of Christ. *II. a.* 1. Maidenly; pure. 2. Untouched; fresh; new; first. — **virginity** (vē'r-jin'it-i), *n.*

**virginal** (vē'r'jin-al), *n.* Small spinet, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

**Virgo** (vē'r'gō), *n.* Sign in the zodiac; Virgin.

**viridity** (vī-rid'it-i), *n.* Verdure; greenness. [L. *viriditas*.]

**virile** (vir'il or vī'ril), *a.* Masculine; manly; capable of procreation. — **virility** (vir-il'it-i), *n.* [L. *virilis*.]

**virtu** (vē'r'tō), *n.* Fine workmanship; artistic excellence. [It. — root of VIRTUE.]

**virtual** (vē'r'tū-al), *a.* Being in effect though not in fact. — **virtually**, *adv.*

**virtue** (vē'r'tū), *n.* 1. Moral excellence; practice of duty. 2. Excellence in a particular moral quality. 3. Force; power. 4. Chastity. [O. Fr. — L. *virtus*, manliness, excellence — *vir*, man.]

*Syn.* Integrity; probity; rectitude; worth; uprightness; morality; purity; faculty; merit; efficacy; potency; influence; strength.

**virtuoso** (vē'r-tō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* *virtuosi* (-sē).] 1. One skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like. 2. Master performer on a musical instrument. [It.]

**virtuous** (vē'r'tū-us), *a.* 1. Having moral goodness; practicing duty. 2. Being according to the moral law. 3. Chaste. — **virtuously**, *adv.*

**virulent** (vir'ū-lent), *a.* 1. Full of poison. 2. Very active in injury; malignant. — **virulently**, *adv.* — **virulence**, *n.* [From VIRUS.]

**virus** (vī'rus), *n.* Contagious or poisonous matter. [L. = slime; stench.]

**vis** (vis), *n.* Force. — *Vis inertia*, resistance in a body to change, as from rest to motion, and *vice versa*. [L.]

**visage** (viz'aj), *n.* Face; look. — **visaged**, *a.* [Fr. — L. *visus*, seen.]

**vis-à-vis** (vē-zā-vē), *I. adv.* Face to face. *II. n.* Person or place opposite. **viscera** (vis'ēr-a), *pl.* Inner parts of the animal body; entrails. — **visceral** (vis'ēr-al), *a.* [L.]

**viscerate** (vis'ēr-āt), *vt.* Deprive of the entrails; disembowel.



Virgo. ♍



**viscid** (vis'id), *a.* Sticky; tenacious.  
—**viscid'ity**, *n.* [*L. viscidus—viscus*, mistletoe; birdlime made from mistletoe berries.]

**viscount** (vī'kəunt), *n.* 1. *Orig.* Officer in England who supplied the place of the count or earl. 2. Title of nobility next below an earl. — *fem.* **vis'countess**. [*O. Fr. viscomite* (*Fr. vis-comte*)—Low *L. vicecomes*. See **COUNT**.]

**viscous** (vis'kus), *a.* Sticky; tenacious.  
—**viscos'ity**, *n.* [*L. viscosus*. See **VISCID**.] [*a* passport. [*Fr.*=seen.]

**visé** (vē-zā'), *n.* Approval endorsed on **visé** (*vis*), *n.* See **VICE**.

**visible** (viz'i-bl), *a.* That may be seen; obvious. — **visibly**, *adv.* — **vis'ible-ness**, **visibil'ity**, *ns.* [See **VISION**.]

**vision** (vizh'un), *n.* 1. Act or sense of seeing; sight. 2. Anything seen. 3. Anything imagined to be seen; phantom; apparition; creation of the imagination. [*Fr.*—*L. visio, visionis*—*video, visum*, see.]

**visionary** (vizh'un-ār-i), *i. a.* 1. Existing in imagination only; not real. 2. Apt to have visions, or to act on mere fancies. *II. n.* One who forms impracticable schemes.

*Syn.* Fantastic; fanciful; utopian; capricious; wild; whimsical; unreal; imaginary; chimerical.

**visit** (viz'it), *v.* 1. Go to see; come to see. 2. Inspect; attend. 3. Reward or punish. *II. vi.* Be in the habit of calling upon each other. *III. n.* Act of going to see. [*Fr. visiter*—*L. visito*, freq. of *viso*, visit.—*video*, see.]

**visitant** (viz'i-tant), *n.* One who visits.

**visitation** (viz-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of visiting. 2. Examination by authority. 3. Divine reward or punishment; retribution.

**visitor** (viz'it-ūr), *n.* One who visits or inspects. — **visitorial** (viz-it-ō-ri-al), *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.

**visor** (viz'ūr), *n.* 1. Part of a helmet covering the face, movable, and perforated to see through. 2. Piece on a cap, protecting the eyes. 3. Mask. [*Fr. visière*—*L. video*.]

**vista** (vis'ta), *n.* Prospect, as between the trees along an avenue. [*It.*]

**visual** (vizh'ū-al), *a.* Belonging to vision or sight; used in seeing.

**vital** (vī'tal), *a.* 1. Belonging or contributing to life. 2. Containing, or necessary to, life. 3. Important as life; essential. — **vital'ly**, *adv.* [*L. vitalis—vita*, life.]

**vitality** (vī-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being vital. 2. Principle or power of life; vital force.

**vitalize** (vī'tal-iz), *vt.* Give life to.

**vitals** (vī'talz), *n. pl.* Organs essential to life, esp. the heart, lungs, etc.

**vitamines** (vī'ta-mīnz), *n.* Substances found in carbon foods and essential to bodily health.

**vitiāte** (vish'i-āt), *vt.* 1. Render faulty or less pure. 2. Destroy; make void. — **vitiā'tion**, *n.* [*L. vitio—vitium*, blemish.]

**vitreous** (vit're-us), *a.* Glassy; pertaining to, or obtained from, glass. [*L. vitreus—vitrum*, glass.]

**vitric** (vit'rik), *a.* Glasslike.

**vitri-fac-tion** (vit-ri-fak'shun), *n.* Act or process of converting into glass, or of making glass.

**vitri-fy** (vit-ri-fi), *i. vt.* Make into glass. *II. vt.* Become glass. [*L. vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, make.]

**vitriol** (vit'ri-ul), *n.* 1. Sulphuric acid; oil of vitriol. 2. Soluble sulphate of a metal, green vitriol = sulphate of iron, blue vitriol = sulphate of copper, white vitriol = sulphate of zinc. — **vitriolic**, *a.* [*Fr.*—*It. vitriuolo*—*L. vitrum*, glass. From its glassy appearance.]

**vituperate** (vī-tū'pēr-āt), *vt.* Censure; scold. — **vituperation**, *n.* — **vituperative**, *a.* [*L. vituperō—vitium*, fault, and *paro*, set out.]

**vivacious** (vi-vā'shus), *a.* Lively; active; sportive. — **viva'ciously**, *adv.* — **viva'ciousness**, **vivacity** (vi-vas'i-ti), *ns.* [*L. vivax—vivo*, live.]

**vivandière** (vē-vāng-dyār'), *n.* Female sutler. [*Fr.*]

**vivarium** (vī-vā'ri-um), *n.* Place where living animals are kept.

**viva voce** (vī-vā vō'sē), *By word of mouth.* [*L.*]

**vivid** (viv'id), *a.* Life-like; animated; forming brilliant images in the mind. — **vividly**, *adv.* — **vividness**, *n.* [*L. vividus—vivo*, live.]

*Syn.* Active; intense; sprightly; clear; lucid; strong. See **LIVELY**.

**vivify** (viv'i-fi), *vt.* Make alive; induce with life. [*Fr. vivifier*—*L. vivus*, alive, and *facio*, make.]

**viviparous** (vi-vip'a-rus), *a.* Producing young alive, not by hatching from eggs. [*L. vivus*, alive, and *pario*, produce.]

**visisection** (viv-i-sek'shun), *n.* Dissection of a living animal.

**vixen** (viks'en), *n.* 1. She-fox. 2. Ill-tempered woman. [*A. S. fænen*, she-fox.] [*vidē* for *L. videlicet*.]

**viz** (viz), *adv.* Namely; that is. [*Orig. vizier* (vi-zēr'), *n.* Turkish minister or councillor of state. [*Ar. wazīr*, burden-bearer.] [*bulum—voco*, call.]

**vocalbe** (vō'kə-bl), *n.* Word. [*L. voca-*

**vocabulary** (vō-kab'ū-lār-i), *n.* List of words explained in alphabetical order; dictionary; any list of words. [Low L. *vocabularium*.]

**vocal** (vō'kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or having, a voice. 2. Uttered or changed by the voice. — **vocally**, *adv.* [L. *vocalis*—*vox*, voice.]

**vocalist** (vō'kal-ist), *n.* Singer.

**vocalize** (vō'kal-iz), *vt.* Make vocal; form into voice. — **vocaliza'tion**, *n.*

**vocation** (vō-kā'shun), *n.* Calling; occupation. [L. *vocatio*—*voco*, call.]

**vocative** (vok'a-tiv), *i. a.* Used in calling. *II. n.* Case of a word used in addressing or calling.

**vociferate** (vō-sifēr-āt), *vt. and vi.* Cry with a loud voice. — **vociferation**, *n.* — **vociferous**, *a.* — **vociferously**, *adv.* [L. — *vox*, voice, and *fero*, carry.] [Russ.]

**vodka** (vod'ka), *n.* Rye whisky.

**vogue** (vōg), *n.* Temporary fashion. [Fr. *voguer*, roll as a wave.]

**voice** (vois), *i. n.* 1. Sound from the mouth. 2. Sound given out by anything. 3. Sound produced by vibration of the vocal cords, not mere breath. 4. Language; expression; expressed opinion; vote. 5. In *gram.* Mode of inflecting verbs, as being active or passive. *II. vt.* 1. Utter. 2. Regulate; tune. 3. Utter with voice. [O. Fr. (*Fr. voix*)—L. *vox*, *vocis*.]

**void** (void), *i. a.* 1. Unoccupied; empty. 2. Having no binding force. 3. Wanting. 4. Vain. *II. n.* Empty space. *III. vt.* 1. Make vacant. 2. Send out; discharge. 3. Render of no affect. — **voidable**, *a.* — **voidance**, *n.* [O. Fr. *void*—L. *viduus*, widowed.]

*Syn.* Vacant; unfilled; unengaged; destitute; devoid; lacking; ineffectual; useless; null.

**volant** (vō'lant), *a.* Flying; nimble.

**volatile** (vol'a-til), *a.* 1. Apt to evaporate. 2. Flighty; apt to change. — **volatileness**, **volatility**, *ns.* [L. — *volō*, fly.]

**Volapük** (vō-lä-pōk'), *n.* Artificial universal language, constructed by J. M. Schleyer, of Constance, Baden, about 1879. It consists of Latin, German and English ingredients. [Volapük = world language.]

**volatilize** (vol'a-til-iz), *vt.* Make volatile; cause to evaporate. — **volatiliza'tion**, *n.*

**volcano** (vol-kā'nō), *n.* Mountain emitting smoke, fire, lava, etc. — **volcanic** (vol-kan'ik), *a.* [It. — L. *Vulcanus*, god of fire.]

**vole** (vōl), *n.* Winning of all the tricks played in one deal.

**volition** (vō-lish'un), *n.* Elective preference; exercise of the will. [Low L. *volitio*.] [tion.]

*Syn.* Choice; option; determination. **volley** (vol'i), *i. n.* 1. Discharge of many small-arms at once. 2. Outburst of many at once. *II. vt.* Discharge in a volley. [Fr. *volée*, flight of missiles. — *voler*—L. *volo*, fly.]

**volplane** (vol'plān), *vi.* Aviation. Glide without the aid of a motor, as an aeroplane by means of the ailerons after the engine has been shut off. [L. *volo*, fly, and *PLANE*.]

**volt** (vōlt), *n.* Unit of electromotive force (E. M. F.), being a little less than the E. M. F. of a Daniell cell [Named after Volta.]

**voltaic** (vol-tā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Volta, an Italian physicist, who first produced an electric current by chemical action upon one of two united plates of dissimilar metals. — **Voltaic pile**, column of discs of zinc and copper laid alternately and separated by moistened paper.

**voltaism** (vol'tā-izm), *n.* Galvanism.

**volatile** (vol'ū-bl), *a.* 1. Easy to roll or move; flowing smoothly. 2. Fluent in speech. — **volubility**, *n.* — **volubly**, *adv.* [L. *volubilis*—*volvo*, roll.]

**volume** (vol'yōm), *n.* 1. Book; scroll; tome. 2. Space occupied; dimensions. 3. Fullness of voice. [L. *volumen*, roll.]

**voluminous** (vol-ū'mi-nus), *a.* 1. Consisting of many volumes, or of many coils. 2. Having written much.

**voluntary** (vol'un-tār-i), *i. n.* 1. Willing; acting by choice; free. 2. Done by design or without compulsion. *II. n.* 1. One who does anything of his own free will. 2. Piece of music not prescribed by the ritual. — **voluntarily**, *adv.* — **voluntariness**, *n.* [L. *voluntarius*—*voluntas*, will.]

**volunteer** (vol-un-tēr'), *i. n.* One who enters a service of his own free choice. *II. vt. and vi.* Offer, do or go, voluntarily.

**voluptuary** (vo-lup'tū-ār-i), *n.* One excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury; sensualist; epicure. [L. *voluptuarius*—*voluptas*, pleasure.]

**voluptuous** (vo-lup'tū-us), *a.* 1. Full of pleasure. 2. Given to excess of pleasure; sensuous. — **voluptuously**, *adv.* — **voluptuousness**, *n.* [L. *voluptuosus*—*voluptas*, pleasure.]



Voltaic pile

**volute** (vō-lōt'), *n.* Spiral scroll used in capitals of columns, Ionic order. — **volut'ed**, *a.* Having a volute. [Fr. — *L. volvo, volutum, roll.*]

**vomer** (vō-mēr), *n.* Thin flat bone separating the nostrils. [L.]

**vomit** (vom'it). I. *vi.* Throw up the contents of the stomach by the mouth. II. *n.* 1. Matter ejected from the stomach. 2. Something that excites vomiting. [L. *vomo, -itum.* See EMETIC.]

**vomitory** (vom'it-tō-ri). I. *a.* Causing to vomit. II. *n.* 1. Emetic. 2. Door of a large building by which the crowd is let out. [L. *vomiturius.*]

**voo'doo** (vō'dō), *n.* One who practices voodooism. — **voo'doosim**, *n.* Superstitious practices among the negroes and creoles.

**voracious** (vō-rā'shus), *a.* Eager to devour; greedy; very hungry. — **voraciously**, *adv.* — **voracity** (vō-ras'i-ti), *n.* [L. *vorax.*]

**vortex** (var'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vortices or vortexes.] Whirl of a fluid; eddy; whirlpool. [L. — *verto, turn.*]

**vortical** (var'tik-al), *a.* Whirling.

**votary** (vō'tā-ri). I. *a.* Bound or consecrated by a vow. II. *n.* One devoted, as by a vow, to some service or manner of life. — *fem.* **vot'atress**. [Low L. *votarius—L. voveo, votum, vow.*]

**vote** (vōt). I. *n.* 1. Formal expression of a wish or opinion. 2. That by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot. 3. Decision by a majority. II. *vi.* Express the choice by a vote. III. *vt.* Choose, enact, grant, etc., by a vote. — **voter**, *n.* [L. *votum—voveo, vow.*]

**votive** (vō'tiv). *a.* Given by vow; vowed. — *Votive offering*, picture or the like, dedicated in fulfillment of a vow. **vot'ively**, *adv.* [L. *votivus.*]

**vouch** (yowch). I. *vt.* 1. Call to witness. 2. Maintain by repeated affirmations. 3. Warrant; be surety for. II. *vt.* Bear witness; be surety. — **voucher** (vowch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who vouches. 2. Paper which confirms the truth of anything, as accounts. [O. Fr. *voucher, vöcher*, — *L. voco, call.*]

*Syn.* Avouch; affirm; assert; attest; asseverate; aver; protest; confirm; declare; support; back; second.

**vouchsafe** (vowch-sāf'), *vt.* and *vi.* Sanction; allow without danger; condescend to grant; condescend.

**vow** (vow). I. *n.* 1. Solemn promise to God. 2. Formal promise of fidelity or affection. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Give by solemn promise; devote; make vows; declare. [O. Fr. *vou—L. votum—voveo, vow.*]

**vowel** (vow'el). I. *n.* Resonant tone-sound produced by vibration of the vocal cords, differentiated by various positions of the mouth-organs. II. *a.* Vocal; pertaining to a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle—L. vocalis—voz, voice.*]

**voyage** (vo'aj). I. *n.* Passage by water; journey. II. *vt.* Make a voyage. — **voy'ager**, *n.* [Fr. — *L. viaticum, traveling-money.*]

**vulcanite** (vul'kan-it), *n.* Hard vulcanized India rubber; ebomite.

**vulcanize** (vul'kan-iz), *vt.* Treat india-rubber with sulphur, and 'cure' it in heat, 250° to 300° F. [From *L. Vulcanus, the god of fire.*]

**vulgar** (vul'gar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or used by, the common people; plebeian. 2. In general use; common. 3. National. 4. Offensive to good taste. — *Vulgar fraction*, common fraction, as  $\frac{3}{4}$ . — **vulgarly**, *adv.* — **vulgarism**, *n.* Vulgar phrase. — **vulgarity**, *n.* Quality of being vulgar; rudeness of language or manners. — **vulgarize**, *vt.* Make vulgar. [L. *vulgaris—vul-gus, the people.*]

*Syn.* Common; ordinary; usual; customary; vernacular; unrefined; coarse; rude; boorish; low; mean; base.

**Vulgate** (vul'gāt), *n.* 1. Ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, accepted as the only authentic by the R. Cath. Church. 2. (i.e.) Popular or vulgar language; vernacular. [L. *vulgatus, commonly used.*]

**vulnerable** (vul'nēr-a-bl), *a.* Liable to injury. — **vulnerability**, **vulnerableness**, *ns.* [L. *vulnerabilis—vulnus, wound.*]

**vulnerable** (vul'nēr-ār-i) *a.* Pertaining to wounds; useful in healing wounds. [L. *vulnerarius—vulnus, wound.*]

**vulpine** (vul'pin), *a.* Relating to or like the fox; cunning. [L. — *vulpes, fox.*]

**vulture** (vult'ūr). *n.* Large rapacious bird of prey. [L. *vultur—vello, pluck, tear.*]

**vulturine** (vult'ūr-in), **vulturish** (vult'ūr-ish), *a.* Like the vulture; rapacious.

**vulva** (vul'va), *n.* Orifice in external organ of generation of the female.

**ying**, *pr. p.* of VIE.



Vulture.





**w** (dub'l-ū), *n.* Twenty-third letter in the English alphabet. It can be used both as a consonant, as in *wade*, and a vowel, as in *how*. It is mute in *two*, *answer*, etc.

**wabble** (wob'l), *i. vi.* Incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, or pendulum, when not properly balanced. *II. n.* Rocking, unequal motion. — **wab'ly**, *a.* Inclined to wabble. [Ger. *wabbeln*. Akin to *WEAVE*.]

**wad** (wod), *I. n.* Small mass of loose matter thrust close together, as hay, tow, paper, etc. *II. vt.* [wadding; wadd'ed.] 1. Form into a mass. 2. Stuff a wad into; line with wadding. [A. S. *wæd*. Ger. *watte*, wadding.]

**wadding** (wod'ing), *n.* 1. Material for wads. 2. Carded cotton for stuffing garments, etc. [See *WAD*.]

**waddle** (wod'l), *vi.* Take short steps and move from side to side in walking. — **wad'dler**, *n.* [From *WADE*.]

**wade** (wād), *vt. i.* Walk through a substance that yields to the feet, as water. 2. Pass with difficulty or labor. — **wa'der**, *n.* [A. S. *wadan*. Ger. *waten*.]

**wady** (wod'y), *n.* Dry bed of a torrent. [Ar. *wadi*. Sp. *guad*, the first syllable of many Spanish river-names.]

**wafer** (wā'fēr), *I. n.* 1. Thin cake or leaf of paste. 2. Consecrated bread used in the Eucharist. *II. vt.* Seal or close with a wafer. [O. Fr. *waufre*, of Teutonic origin. Cf. Ger. *waffel*.]

**waffle** (wof'l), *n.* Kind of batter cake baked between two flat iron plates hinged together. [Ger. *waffel*.]

**waft** (wāft), *I. vt.* Move through a fluid medium, as air or water. *II. vi.* Float; fly. *III. n.* 1. Floating body. 2. Signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air. — **waft'age**, *n.* Floating. — **waft'er**, *n.* [From *WAVED*.]

**wag** (wag), *I. vt. and vi.* [wag'ging; wag'ged.] Move from side to side; shake to and fro. *II. n.* Droll, humorous fellow; jester; wit. — **wag'gery**, *n.* Tricks or manner of a wag. — **wag'gish**, *a.* 1. Like a wag; mischievous; roguish in sport. 2. Done in wagery. — **wag'gishly**, *adv.* — **wag'gishness**, *n.* [A. S. *wegan*. Akin to *WEIGH*.]

**wage** (wāj), *I. vt. i.* 1. Pledge. 2. Engage in; carry on, esp. war. 3. Venture. *II. n.* (mostly in *pl.*) That for which one labors; compensation. [O. Fr. *wager* (Fr. *gager*), pledge.]

*Syn.* Wages; pay; hire; salary.

**wager** (wā'jēr), *I. n.* 1. Something staked on an issue. 2. That on which bets are laid. *II. vt. and vi.* Hazard on an issue; lay a wager. — **wa'gerer**, *n.*

**wages** (wā'jez), *n. pl.* See *WAGE*.

**waggle** (wag'l), *vt. and vi.* Move from side to side. [Freq. of *WAG*.]

**wagon** (wag'un), *n.* Four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods. — **wag'oner**, *n.* One who conducts a wagon. [A. S. *wægen*. See *WAIN*.]

**wagonette** (wag-un-et'), *n.* Kind of open carriage with seats lengthwise.

**wagtail** (wag'tāl), *n.* Small European bird constantly wagging its tail.



Wagtail.

**waif** (wāf), *n.* 1. Anything found astray without an owner. 2. Wanderer; outcast. [Akin to *WAIVE*.]

**wail** (wāl), *I. vt. and vi.* Lament aloud. *II. n.* Cry of woe; loud weeping. [Imitative — A. S. *wa*, woe!]

**wain** (wān), *n.* Wagon. [A. S. *wægen*. Cf. Ger. *wagen*. Akin to *WAY*.]

**wainscot** (wān'skot), *I. n.* Paneled boards on the walls of apartments. *II. vt.* Line with, or as if with, panels. [Dut. *wagen-schot*, fine oak wood for wagon panels.]

**waist** (wāst), *n.* 1. Smallest part of the human trunk between the ribs and the hips. 2. Middle part of a ship. — **waist'band**, *n.* Band on a garment which encircles the waist. — **waistcoat**, (wāst'kōt — *colloq.* wes'kōt or wes'kut), *n.* Short garment without sleeves, worn under the coat; vest. [A. S. *wæst*, growth.]

**wait** (wāt), *I. vt. i.* 1. Postpone action; stay in expectation; remain. 2. (with *on*) Attend; follow. *II. vt.* Stay for; await. *II. n.* 1. Act of waiting; stop; halt; delay; waiting in concealment; ambush. 2. Serenader; town-musician. [O. Fr. *waiter* (Fr. *guetter*). O. Ger. *wāhtan*. Cf. Ger. *wacht*, guard.]

**waiter** (wā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who waits; attending servant. 2. Salver; tray. — *fem.* wait'ress.

**waive** (wāv), *vt.* Relinquish a right or claim to. — **waiver**, *n.* Act of waiving. [O. Fr. *weiver*, of uncertain origin.]

**wake** (wāk), *I. vt.* [wak'ing; waked or woke.] 1. Be awake. 2. Cease from sleep. 3. Be roused up, active or vigilant. *II. vt. i.* Rouse from sleep. 2. Revive. 3. Put in action; excite. [A. S. *wacan*, Ger. *wachen*, watch.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**wake** (wāk), *n.* 1. Act of awaking. 2. Remaining awake. 3. Sitting up with a corpse.

**wake** (wāk), *n.* Streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship. — *In the wake of*, immediately after. [Icel. *vaek*. Low Ger. *waak*, hole in the ice.]

**wakeful** (wāk'fōl), *a.* Being awake; indisposed to sleep; vigilant. —

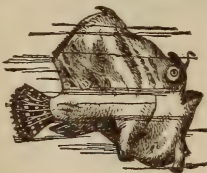
**wakefully**, *adv.* — **wakefulness**, *n.* **waken** (wāk'n), *vt. and vi.* Wake; awake.

**wale** (wāl), *n.* 1. Raised streak left by a stroke of a whip. 2. Ridge on the surface of cloth. 3. Plank all along the outer timbers on a ship's side. II. *vt.* Mark with wales. [A. S. *walu*.]

**wale** (wāl), *vt.* Choose. [Scotch. Cf. Ger. *waehlen*.]

**walk** (wak), *i. vi.* 1. Move along on foot with alternate steps; pace. 2. Travel on foot. 3. Conduct one's self. II. *vt.* 1. Pass through or upon. 2. Cause to walk. III. *n.* 1. Act or manner of walking; gait. 2. That in or through which one walks; distance walked over; place for walking; path; pasture-ground. 3. Conduct, course of life. [A. S. *wealdan*, roll, turn. Cf. Ger. *walken*, full (cloth).]

**walking-fish** (wāk'ing-fish), *n.* Strangely formed fish, a native of the Indian ocean.



Walking-fish.

**wall** (wal), *i.* *n.* 1. Structure of brick, stone, etc., for a fence or security. 2. Side of a building. 3. Defense; means of security. II. *vt.* Inclose with or as with a wall. 2. Defend with walls. [A. S. *weall*, — L. *vallum*, rampart.]

**wallet** (wol'et), *n.* 1. Bag for carrying necessities on a journey; pocket-book. [Etymology doubtful.]

**wall-eye** (wal'-i), *n.* Eye in which the white part is very large. — **wall-eyed**, *a.*

**wall-flower** (wal'flower), *n.* 1. Plant with fragrant yellow flowers; gillyflower. 2. [colloq.] Person who, at a dance, looks on without dancing.

**wall-fruit** (wal'frōt), *n.* Fruit growing on a wall.

**walloop** (wol'up), *vt.* Flog; beat.

**wallow** (wol'ō), *vi.* Roll about as in mire. [A. S. *walwian*. Cf. L. *volvo*.]

**walnut** (wal'nūt), *n.* 1. Name of a tree and its fruit of the genus *Juglans*. 2. Its timber. [A. S. *wealh-hnut*, Welsh (foreign) nut.]

**walrus** (wol'rūs), *n.* Large marine carnivorous mammal of the Arctic Ocean, very dangerous to men in boats. [Dut. = whale-horse.]



Walrus.

**waltz** (walts), *i. n.* German dance performed by two persons. II. *vi.* Dance a waltz. [Ger. *walzer*—*wälzen*, roll.]

**wampum** (wom'pum), *n.* North American Indian name for beads made of shells, and used as money, tokens of treaties, and for ornament.

**wan** (won), *a.* Wanting color; pale and sickly; languid. — **wanly**, *adv.* — **wan'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *wann*, pale. Prob. — *win*, struggle, suffer.]

**wand** (wond), *n.* 1. Slender rod. 2. Rod of authority, or of conjurers. [Dan. *vaand*.]

**wander** (won'dēr), *vi.* 1. Ramble with no definite object; go astray; depart from the subject; leave home. 2. Be delirious. — **wanderer**, *n.* [A. S. *wandrian*. Ger. *wandern*. Allied to *WEND*, and *WIND*, turn round.]

**wanderoo** (won-de-rō'), *n.* Catarrhine monkey, inhabiting the East Indies.

**wane** (wān), *i. vt.* Decrease, as opp. to *WAX*; decline; fail. II. *n.* Decline; decrease. [A. S. *wanian*. See *WAN*.]

**want** (wont), *i. n.* State of being without anything; absence of what is needful or desired. II. *vt. and vi.* 1. Be destitute (of); feel need (of); fall short (in). 2. Wish for; require. [Icel. *vant*, deficient. See *WANE*.]

*Syn.* Dearth; deficiency; destitution; need; scarcity; lack; poverty; defect; failure; indigence.

**wan't** (want), *Was not*. [Deficient.

**wanting** (wont'ing), *a.* 1. Absent. 2. **wanton** (wantun), *i. a. i.* Moving or playing loosely; frisky; reckless.

2. Wandering from rectitude; licentious. II. *n.* 1. Lewd person. 2. Trifler; spoiled pet. III. *vt.* 1. Ramble without restraint; frolic. 2. Play lasciviously. — **wantonly**, *adv.* — **wan'tonness**, *n.* [Mid. Eng. *wantoun*, from *wan*, defectively, ill, and A. S. *togen*, educated, *pa. p.* of *teon*, draw, lead. Cf. Ger. *ungezogen*, naughty.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; lēve, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; olī, owl, then.

**wapiti** (wap'i-ti), *n.* American red deer; elk. [Prob. the Iroquois name.]

**war** (war). I. *n.* 1. State of opposition or contest. 2. Contest between states, carried on by arms. 3. Profession of arms. II. *vt.* [warring; warred.] Make war; contend. [A. S. *werre*, quarrel. Cf. Fr. *guerre*.]

**warble** (war'bl). I. *vt.* and *vi.* Sing in a vibratory way; trill; sing. II. *n.* Vibrating modulation of the voice. — **warbler**, *n.* Songster; singing-bird. [O. Fr. *werbler*, — Ger. *wirbeln*, whirl.]

**ward** (ward). I. *vt.* 1. Guard, or take care of; keep in safety. 2. Fend off. II. *vi.* 1. Act on the defensive. 2. Keep guard. III. *n.* 1. Act of warding; watch. 2. One who or that which wards or defends. 3. State of being guarded; custody. 4. Means of guarding. 5. One who is under a guardian. 6. Division of a city, hospital, etc. 7. That which guards a lock, or hinders any but the right key from opening it. 8. Guard; prison. — **warder**, *n.* [A. S. *weardian*. Ger. *warten*, watch. See GUARD.]

**-ward, -wards**, *suffix*. Denotes motion or direction to. [A. S. *weard*.]

**warden** (ward'en), *n.* Keeper, esp. a public officer in State penal institutions. — **wardenship**, *n.* [O. E. *wardēin* (Fr. *gardien*).]

**wardrobe** (ward'rōb), *n.* 1. Room or portable closet for clothes. 2. Wearing apparel.

**wardroom** (ward'rōm), *n.* Messroom of the officers of a warship.

**wardship** (ward'ship), *n.* 1. Office of a guardian. 2. State of being under a guardian.

**ware** (wār), *n.* (generally in *pl.*) Merchandise; commodities; goods. [A. S. *waru*.]

**warehouse** (wār'how's), I. *n.* House or store for wares or goods. II. *vt.* Deposit in a warehouse.

**warfare** (war'fār), *n.* Military life; war; struggle. [ness. [See WARY.]

**wariness** (wā'rī-nes), *n.* Cautiousness. *Syn.* Care; circumspection; vigilance; caution; watchfulness.

**warlike** (war'lik), *a.* Like, fit or disposed for, war; belonging to war; soldierly.

**warlock** (war'lok), *n.* Male witch; wizard. [A. S. *waerloga*, — *waer*, truth, and *leogan*, lie.]

**warm** (warm). I. *a.* 1. Having moderate heat; hot. 2. Zealous; ardent; easily excited. II. *vt.* and *vi.* Make or become warm. — **warm'ly**, *adv.* [A. S. *wearm*.]

**warm-blooded** (warm-blud'ed), *a.* Having warm blood: applied in *zool.* to mammals and birds, the blood of which, by virtue of a complete circulation of that fluid, and its aëration through the medium of lungs at each revolution, has a temperature varying from 90° or 100° F. in man, to 110° or 112° F. in birds. Fishes, amphibians and reptiles are cold-blooded animals.

**warmth** (warmth), *n.* 1. State of being warm; moderate heat. 2. Ardor. *Syn.* Fervor; glow; heat; enthusiasm; zeal; eagerness; cordiality.

**warn** (warn), *vt.* Make aware; put on guard; give notice of danger; caution against. [A. S. *warnian*.]

**warning** (warn'ing), *n.* 1. Caution against danger, etc. 2. Admonition. 3. Previous notice.

**warp** (warp). I. *vt.* and *vi.* 1. Twist out of shape. 2. Turn from the right or proper course; pervert. 3. Tow or move with a line attached to buoys, etc. 4. Form the warp of a web. II. *n.* 1. Warped condition. 2. Threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by the woof. 3. Rope used in towing. [A. S. *weorpan*. Ger. *werfen*, cast.]

**warrant** (wor'ant). I. *vt.* 1. Guarantee; make secure. 2. Justify; authorize. II. *n.* 1. That which warrants or authorizes; commission giving authority, esp. a writ for arresting a person. 2. Security. [O. Fr. *warantir* — O. Ger. *weren*, give bail for.]

**warrantable** (wor'ant-a-bl), *a.* Authorized by warrant or right; justifiable. — **warrantably**, *adv.* — **warrantableness**, *n.*

**warranter** (wor'ant-ēr), **warrantor** (wor'ant-ar), *n.* One who warrants.

**warranty** (wor'ant-i), *n.* Legal warrant: 1. Stipulation by deed; deed of security. 2. Guarantee.

**warren** (wor'en), *n.* Piece of ground for keeping animals, especially rabbits. [O. Fr. *warene*. See WARD.]

**warrior** (war'i-ūr), *n.* One engaged in war; soldier.

**wart** (wart), *n.* 1. Small, hard excrescence on the skin. 2. Protuberance on trees. — **warty**, *a.* 1. Like a wart. 2. Overgrown with warts. [A. S. *wearte*.]

**wary** (wā'ri), *a.* Guarding against deception, etc., cautious. — **war'ily**, *adv.* — **wariness**, *n.* [A. S. *waer*, Ger. *wahren*, guard.]

*Syn.* Perspicacious. See CAUTIOUS.  
**was** (woz). 1st. and 3rd. pers. sing. ind. imp. of the verb BE. [A. S. *waes*.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr, mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**wash** (wosh). I. *vt.* 1. Cleanse with water. 2. Waste away by the action of water. 3. Overflow. 4. Cover with a thin coat, as of metal or paint. II. *vi.* Endure washing without being injured. III. *n.* 1. Washing; clothes to be washed. 2. The shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; marsh; fen. 3. Refuse of food, etc. 4. That with which anything is washed, as a lotion, thin coat of paint, metal, etc. [A. S. *wascan*. Ger. *waschen*.]

**washboard** (wosh'börd), *n.* Ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing.

**washer** (wosh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who washes. 2. Flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the lynch-pin, under the head of a screw, etc.

**washout** (wash'owt), *n.* Washing away of a road-bed by a freshet.

**washy** (wash'i), *a.* 1. Watery; damp. 2. Weak; not solid.

**wasp** (wosp), *n.*

Stinging insect allied to the hornet.

**waspish**, *a.*

1. Irascible;

quick to resent

injury. 2. Hav-

ing a slender

waist like a

wasp.—**wasp-**

**ishly**, *adv.*—

**waspish-**

**ness**, *n.* [A. S.

*waps*, Ger. *wespe*.]

**wassail, wassel** (wos'sel), *n.* Festive meeting wheredrinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; drinking bout. [A. S. *wes hael*, health be (to you).]

**waste** (wäst). I. *a.* 1. Desert; desolate; stripped. 2. Lying unused; unproductive. II. *vt.* 1. Lay waste; make desolate. 2. Wear out gradually. 3. Squander. III. *vi.* Dwindle; be consumed. IV. *n.* 1. Useless expenditure or destruction. 2. That which is wasted or waste; uncultivated country; refuse.—**wasteful** (wäst'fōl), *a.* Destructive; lavish.—**waste-**

**fully** *adv.*—**wastefulness**, *n.*—**waster**, *n.* [A. S. *weste*, empty. Ger. *wueste*, desert.—*L. vastus*, empty.]

**watch** (woch). I. *n.* 1. Act of looking out; close observation; guard. 2. One who watches or those who watch; sentry. 3. Place where a guard is kept. 4. Time of watching, esp. in a ship. 5. Division of the night. 6. Pocket timepiece. II. *vt.* 1. Keep awake. 2.

Look with attention; keep guard; look out. III. *vt.* 1. Keep in view; give heed to. 2. Have in keeping; guard.—**watcher**, *n.* [A. S. *wæcce*.]

**watchful** (woch'fōl), *a.* Careful to watch or observe.—**watchfully**, *adv.*—**watchfulness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Attentive. See CAUTIOUS.

**watchman** (woch'man), *n.* Man who watches or guards, esp. at night.

**watchword** (woch'wörd), *n.* 1. Password to be given to a watch or sentry. 2. Rallying cry; shibboleth.

**water** (wät'er). I. *n.* 1. Fluid which forms the ocean, lakes, and rivers. 2. Any collection of it, as a lake. 3. Any fluid resembling water. 4. Luster of a diamond. II. *vt.* 1. Wet, overflow, supply, or dilute with water. 2. Wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to. III. *vi.* 1. Shed water. 2. Take in water. [A. S. *water*. Ger. *wasser*.]

**water-beetle**

(wät'er-bē'tl), *n.* Beetle that

lives in the

water, mostly

in stagnant

pools.

**waterclock**

(wät'er-klok), *n.* Clock driv-

en by the fall

of water.

**water-closet**

(wät'er-kloz-et), *n.* Privy, in which

the discharges

are carried off by

water.

**water-color** (wät'er-kul-ūr), *n.* Pigment diluted with water and gum, instead of oil. [See *water*.]

**watercourse** (wät'er-kōrs), *n.* Chan-

**water-cure** (wät'er-kūr), *n.* 1. Treat-

ing of disease by the application of

water in various ways. 2. Mode of

inquisitorial torture, in which water

is poured into the victim's mouth

until he becomes nearly asphyxiated.

**waterfall** (wät'er-fal), *n.* Perpendicular descent of a body of water; cataract; cascade.

**watergauge** (wät'er-gā), *n.* Instrument indicating the quantity of water, as in a steam boiler.

**water-hen**

(wät'er-hen), *n.* 1. English moor-hen.

2. American coot.



Wasp and nest.



Yellow margined water beetle and its larva.



English moor-hen.

fäte, fat, tæk, fäk, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf, müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, then.

**water-inch** (wā'tēr-inch), *n.* In hydraulics, quantity of water discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of one inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the least pressure, that is, when the water is only so high as to merely cover the orifice. This quantity is 500 cubic feet very nearly.

**watering-place** (wā'tēr-ing-plās), *n.* 1. Place where water may be obtained. 2. Place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or bathe, etc.

**water-level** (wā'tēr-lev-el), *n.* 1. Level formed by the surface of still water. 2. Leveling instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine.

**water-lily** (wā'tēr-lil-i), *n.* Water-plant like a lily, with large floating leaves and showy flowers.

**waterline** (wā'tēr-lin), *n.* Line on a ship to which the water rises.

**water-logged** (wā'tēr-logd), *a.* Rendered log-like, or unmanageable, from being filled with water.

**watermark** (wā'tēr-märk), *n.* 1. Mark showing the height to which water has risen; tide mark. 2. Mark wrought into paper.

**water-power** (wā'tēr-pow-ēr), *n.* 1. Power of water, employed to move machinery, etc. 2. Flowing water that is, or may be, used for driving machinery.

**waterproof** (wā'tēr-pröf), *I. a.* Impervious to water. *II. n.* Garment made of waterproof cloth.

**watershed** (wā'tēr-shed), *n.* 1. Ridge which separates two river-basins; divide. 2. District from which several rivers rise. [Shed—*A. S. scadan.* Ger. *scheiden*, separate.]

**water-spaniel** (wā'tēr-span-yel), *n.* Spaniel trained to go into the water in pursuit of game.



Water-spaniel.

**water-spout** (wā'tēr-spout), *n.* Vast funnel-shaped mass of water, drawn up by a whirlwind.

**watertight** (wā'tēr-tīt), *a.* So tight as not to admit water, nor let it escape.

**waterwheel** (wā'tēr-hwēl), *n.* 1. Wheel moved by water. 2. Engine for raising water; noria.

**waterwork** (wā'tēr-würk), *n.* (usually in *pl.*) Apparatus or engine by which water is furnished, as to a town, etc.

**watery** (wā'tēr-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like water. 2. Thin; transparent. 3. Tasteless. 4. Abounding with or containing water. — **wateriness**, *n.*

**watt** (wot), *n.* Practical unit of electrical activity; the rate of working in a circuit, when the E. M. F. is one volt and the current one ampere. 746 watts = 1 horse power. [After James Watt.]

**wattle** (wot'l), *I. n.* 1. Twig or flexible rod. 2. Hurdle. 3. Fleshy excrescence as under the throat of a turkey. *II. vt.* 1. Bind with wattles or twigs. 2. Form by plaiting twigs. [*A. S. watul.*] [*tive.*]

**waül** (wä), *vi.* Cry as a cat. [Imitation.]  
**wave** (wäv), *I. n.* 1. Ridge rising on the surface of water. 2. State of vibration propagated through a system of particles. 3. Inequality of surface. 4. Waving gesture or signal. *II. vi.* Move like a wave; undulate; fluctuate. *III. vt.* 1. Move backwards or forwards; brandish; beckon; indicate; motion. 2. Raise into inequalities of surface. [*A. S. waeg*, Ger. *woge.*]

**wavelet** (wä'let), *n.* Little wave.

**waver** (wä'vēr), *vi.* Move to and fro; be unsteady or undetermined. — **waverer**, *n.*

**wavy** (wä'vi), *a.* 1. Full of, or rising in, waves. 2. Undulating.

**wax** (waks), *I. n.* 1. Yellow fatty substance produced by bees, and used by them in making their cells. 2. Any similar substance. *II. vt.* Smear or rub with wax. — **wax'en**, *a.* 1. Made of, or covered with, wax. 2. Like wax; soft. [*A. S. weax*, Ger. *wachs.*]

**wax** (waks), *vi.* 1. Increase, esp. of the moon, as opp. to *wane*. 2. Pass into another state; become. [*A. S. weaxan*, Ger. *wachsen.*] [fruit of the bayberry.]

**waxberry** (waks'ber-i), *n.* Wax-covered

**wax-cloth** (waks'klāth), *n.* Oil-cloth.

**wax-wing**

(waks'-wing), *n.* Bird that has the secondary quills of the wing tipped with horny appendages resembling sealing-wax.



Waxwing.

**waxwork**

(waks'würk), *n.* Work made of wax, esp. human figures. [soft; adhesive.]

**waxy** (waks'i), *a.* Resembling wax;

**way** (wä), *n.* 1. Path leading from one place to another; road. 2. Length of

space; distance. 3. Passage; journey. 4. Direction. 5. Manner or course of life. 6. Line; calling. 7. Point; respect. 8. Condition; state. 9. Scheme; method; means. 10. Last word; decision. 11. *Naut.* Headway. 12. (pl.) Timbers on which a ship is launched. — *Ways and means*, resources of revenue. [A. S. *weg*.]

**waybill** (wā'bil), *n.* List of goods carried by a freight train on railways.

**wayfarer** (wā'fār-ēr), *n.* Traveler; passenger.

**wayfaring** (wā'fār-ing), *a.* Traveling; **waylay** (wā-lā' or wā-lā), *vt.* Lie in ambush for.

**waymark** (wā'mārk), *n.* Guidepost.

**wayward** (wā'wārd), *a.* Froward; willful. — **waywardness**, *n.*

**wayworn** (wā'wōrn), *a.* Worn out by travel. [or others. [A. S. *we*.]

**we** (wē), *pron., pl.* of I. I and another

**weak** (wēk), *a.* 1. Not able to sustain a great weight or strain; wanting strength or health; easily overcome. 2. Wanting mental or moral force. —

**weakling**, *n.* Weak or feeble creature. — **weakly**, *adv.* — **weakness**, *n.* [A. S. *wac*, pliant, — *wican*, yield.]

*Syn.* Feeble; frail; faint; unsteady; infirm; decrepit; exhausted; sickly; undecided; irresolute; wavering; vulnerable; imbecile.

**weaken** (wē'kn), *vt. and vi.* Make or grow weaker or less firm. [A. L. *wacian*. Ger. *weichen*.]

**weal** (wēl), *n.* Sound, prosperous state. [A. S. *wela* — root of *well*.]

**weald** (wēld), *n.* Forest; wooded region. [A. S. *weald*. Ger. *wald*.]

**wealth** (welth), *n.* Riches; abundance. — **wealthy**, *a.* Rich. [From *WEAL*.]

**wean** (wēn), *vt.* 1. Accustom to do without the breast. 2. Accustom to the lack of anything. [A. S. *wenian*. Ger. *gewöhnen*, accustom.]

**weapon** (wep'un), *n.* Any instrument of offence or defense. [A. S. *weapen*.]

**wear** (wār), *I. vt.* [wearing; wore; worn.] 1. Carry on the body, as clothes. 2. Have the appearance of. 3. Consume by use, time, or exposure; waste by rubbing; make by friction, etc. II. *vi.* 1. Be wasted or spent by use or time. 2. Last under use. III. *n.* 1. Act of wearing. 2. Lessening or injury by use or friction. — *Wear and tear*, loss by wear or use. — **wearer**, *n.* [A. S. *wearian*, clothe.]

**wear** (wār), *vt.* Put a ship on another tack, turning her stern to the wind. [Prob. a corr. of *VEER*.]

**wearable** (wār'a-bl), *a.* Fit to be worn.

**wearisome** (wē'ri-sum), *a.* Tedious. **wearisomely**, *adv.* — **wearisomeness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Annoying; vexatious; tiresome; burdensome. See *tedious*.

**weary** (wē'ri), *I. a.* 1. Having the strength or patience worn out; tired. 2. Causing weariness. II. *vt. and vi.* Wear out or become weary. — **wearily**, *adv.* — **weariness**, *n.* [A. S. *werig*. Cf. Ger. *lang-wierig*.]

*Syn.* Exhaust; jade; fatigue; tire; harass; vex.

**weasel** (wē'zl), *n.* Small carnivorous animal with a slender body and short legs, living on birds, mice, etc. [A. S. *wesle*. Ger. *wiesel*.]



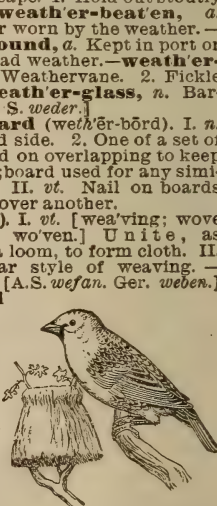
Weasel.

**weather** (weth'ēr), *I. n.* State of the air as to heat or cold, dryness or wetness, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Affect by exposing to the air. 2. Sail to the windward of. 3. Gain or pass, as a promontory or cape. 4. Hold out stoutly against. — **weather-beaten**, *a.* Distressed or worn by the weather. — **weatherbound**, *a.* Kept in port or delayed by bad weather. — **weathercock**, *n.* 1. Weather-vane. 2. Pickle person. — **weather-glass**, *n.* Barometer. [A. S. *weder*.]

**weather-board** (weth'ēr-bōrd), *I. n.* 1. Windward side. 2. One of a set of boards nailed on overlapping to keep out the rain; board used for any similar purpose. II. *vt.* Nail on boards lapping one over another.

**weave** (wēv), *I. vt.* [weaving; wove or weaved; woven.] Unite, as threads in a loom, to form cloth. II. *n.* Particular style of weaving. — **weaver**, *n.* [A. S. *wefan*. Ger. *weben*.]

**weaver bird** (wē'vēr-bōrd), *n.* Small bird of Asia and Africa, which excels in weaving its nest from grasses etc.



Weaver bird and its nest.

**weazen** (wē'zn), *a.* Shrunk; withered. [A. S. *wisnian*.]

**web** (web), *n.* 1. Texture; thing woven. 2. Net spun by a spider; snare. 3. Film over the



eye. 4. Skin between the toes of waterfowls. — **webbed** (webd), *a.* Having the toes united by a web. — **webbing**, *n.* Narrow woven fabric of hemp, used for chairs, etc. — **web-footed**, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped. [A. S. *webb*. Ger. *gewebe*. See WEAVE.]

**wed** (wed), *vt.* and *vi.* [wed'ding; wed'ded or wed.] 1. Marry; join in marriage. 2. Unite closely. — **wedding**, *n.* 1. Marriage. 2. Marriage ceremony. [A. S. *weddan*, engage, — *wedd*, pledge. Cf. Ger. *wetten*, bet.]

**wedge** (wej). *I. n.* 1. Piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting. See cut under MECHANICAL. 2. Mass of metal. *II. vt.* 1. Cleave with a wedge. 2. Force or drive with a wedge. 3. Press closely. 4. Faster with a wedge. [A. S. *wecg*.]

**Wedgwood-ware** (wej'wod-wâr), *n.* Kind of semi-vitrified pottery. [Invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95).]

**wedlock** (wed'lok), *n.* 1. Marriage. 2. Matrimony. [A. S. *wedlac*—WED, and *-lac*, gift.]

**Wednesday** (wenz'dā), *n.* Fourth day of the week. [A. S. *Wōdenes dæg*, day of Wōden or Odin, the chief Teutonic deity.]

**wee** (wē), *a.* Very small. [Cf. Prov. E. *weeny*, small, — A. S. *hwæne*. Ger. *wenig*.]

**weed** (wēd). *I. n.* 1. Any useless plant of small growth. 2. Anything useless or troublesome. 3. (*Colloq.*) Tobacco; cigar. *II. vt.* 1. Free from weeds. 2. Remove (anything hurtful or offensive). — **weed'er**, *n.* [A. S. *weod*.]

**weed** (wēd), *n.* 1. Garment. 2. (Esp. in *pl.*) Mourning garb. [A. S. *wēd*. Icel. *vad*. O. Ger. *wōt*.]

**weedy** (wē'di), *a.* Consisting of weeds; full of weeds; unsightly.

**week** (wēk), *n.* 1. Space of seven days, usually beginning with Sunday. 2. The six working days of a week. — *This day week*, the same day of next week corresponding to this day. — **week-day**, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday. [O. E. *weke*. A. S. *vice*. Icel. *vika*, — *vikya*, turn.]

**weekly** (wē'kli). *I. a.* Coming, happening, or done once a week. *II. adv.* Once a week. *III. n.* Publication appearing once a week.

**ween** (wēn), *vi.* Think; fancy. [A. S. *wenan*—*wen* (Ger. *wahn*), expectation.]

**weep** (wēp). *I. vi.* [weeping; wept.] Shed tears; wall; lament. *II. vt.* Shed; lament. [A. S. *wepan*.]

**weeping** (wē'ping), *a.* Having slender, drooping branches.

**weeping-cross** (wē'ping-kras), *n.* Cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, where penitents offered their devotions. — *Come home by weeping cross*, suffer defeat.

**weevil** (wē'vil), *n.* 1. Small kind of beetle with a long snout. 2. Any beetle destructive to grain or fruit. [A. S. *wifel*. Ger. *wiebel*.]



Nut weevil.

**weft** (weft), *n.* Threads woven into and crossing the warp. [A. S. *weft*, *wefed*, wated.]

**weigh** (wā). *I. vt.* 1. Raise; lift up, as *weigh anchor*. 2. Ascertain the number of pounds, etc., in. 3. Compare; examine with a view to arriving at a decision. 4. Depress; load. *II. vt.* 1. Have weight. 2. Be considered of importance. 3. Press heavily. [A. S. *wegan*, carry, weigh.]

**weight** (wāt), *n.* 1. Force with which a body is attracted to the earth, minus the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation; heaviness; gravity. 2. Mass; relative quantity. 3. Heavy thing. 4. Mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight. 5. System of units for determining the heaviness of bodies, as *Troy weight*. 6. Burden; pressure. 7. Importance, power. [A. S. *ge-wiht*.]

**weighty** (wāt'l), *a.* Heavy; important; grave. — **weightily**, *adv.* — **weightiness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Ponderous; onerous; burdensome; momentous; impressive; cogent; convincing; serious; authoritative; influential.

**weir**, **wear** (wēr), *n.* 1. Dam across a river. 2. Fence of stakes for catching fish. [A. S. *wer*, Ger. *wehr*, dam.]

**weird** (wērd), *n.* 1. Skilled in witchcraft. 2. Unearthly; uncanny. — *The weird sisters*, the Fates. (*Orig.* the fate sisters). [A. S. *wyrd*, fate, — root of *weorthan* (Ger. *werden*), become.]

**welcome** (wel'kum). *I. a.* 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly. 2. Causing gladness. 3. Free to enjoy. *II. n.* Kindly reception. *III. vt.* 1. Receive with kindness. 2. Entertain hospitably. [A. S. *wilcuma*, one whose arrival is well received or pleasing.]

**weld** (weld), **wold** (wōld), *n.* Kind of mignonette, formerly much used for dyeing yellow; dyers' weed.

**weld** (weld). I. *vt.* Unite, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a great heat. II. *vt.* Be capable of being welded. III. *n.* 1. Junction or joining, as of two pieces of iron, when heated to a white heat by hammering or compression. 2. Welded joint. [From **WELL**, boil, bubble up.]

**welfare** (wel'fär), *n.* State of faring or being well; prosperity.

**welkin** (wel'kin), *n.* Vault of heaven; sky. [A. S. *wolcen*, cloud. Ger. *wolke*.]

**well** (wel). Contraction of *we will*.

**well** (wel). I. *n.* 1. Rise of water from the earth; spring. 2. Pit in the earth whence a supply of water, oil, or the like is obtained. 3. Any similar cavity or shaft, as the open space in the middle of a staircase. II. *vi.* Issue forth, as water from the earth. — **Well-spring**, *n.* Fountain; perennial source of supply. [A. S. *well*, billow.]

**well** (wel). I. *a.* Good in condition; proper; fortunate; in health. II. *adv.* 1. In a proper manner; rightly; thoroughly; favorably; conveniently. 2. Considerably. — **well-favored**, good-looking. — **well-off**, **well-to-do**, easy in circumstances, rich. — **well-read**, widely acquainted with books. [A. S. *wel*, as willed; as desired. Ger. *wohl*.]

**welladay** (wel'a-dä), **wellaway** (wel'a-wä), *interj.* Alas. [A. S. *wa la wa*, woe, lo! woe.]

**well-being** (wel'bē'ing), *n.* Well-conditioned existence; welfare.

**well-born** (wel'barn), *a.* Born of a good or respectable family; not of mean birth.

**well-bred** (wel'bred), *a.* Trained well; educated to polished manners.

**well-nigh** (wel'ni), *adv.* Almost.

**Welsh** (welsh). I. *a.* Pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants. II. *n. pl.* 1. Inhabitants of Wales. 2. *sing.* Their language. [A. S. *walsc* (Ger. *welsch*) — *wealth*, foreigner.]

**Welsh-rabbit** (welsh-rab'it), *n.* Melted cheese on toast. [Corr. of *Welsh rare bit*.]

**welt** (welt). I. *n.* Edging round a shoe. II. *vt.* Furnish with a welt. [W. *gwald*, hem.]

**welter** (wel'tēr), *vi.* Roll or wallow about, esp. in dirt. [M. E. *walter*, Sw. *valtra*. Akin to **WALTZ** and **WALLOW**.]

**wen** (wen), *n.* Small tumor containing sebaceous matter. [A. S. *wenn*.]

**wench** (wench), *n.* Low, coarse woman. [A. S. *wencel*, child; girl.]

**wend** (wend), *vt.* and *vt.* Go; turn. Direct (one's way). [A. S. *wendan*, turn.]

**went** (went), *pa. t.* of **WEND**, now used as *pa. t.* of *go*.

**wept** (wept), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **WEEP**.

**were** (wēr), *pl.* and subjunctive *pa. t.* of **BE**. [A. S. *waere*.] [Subj. *pa. t.* of **BE**.]

**wert** (wért), 2. pers. sing. Ind. and **werwolf** (wēr'wolf), *n.* Person supposed to have been changed, or to be able to change himself into a wolf at pleasure. [A. S. *wer*, man, and *wolf*.]

**Wesleyan** (wes'le-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to Wesleyanism. II. *n.* One who adopts Wesleyanism. — **Wesleyanism**, *n.* System of doctrine and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists. [Named from John Wesley.]

**west** (west). I. *n.* Quarter where the sun sets; one of the four chief points of the compass. II. *a.* Situated toward the west. — **western**, I. *a.* 1. Lying towards the west. 2. Coming from the west. II. *adv.* Towards the west. — **western**, *a.* 1. Situated in the west. 2. Moving towards the west. — **westward**, *a.* and *adv.* Towards the west. — **westwardly**, *adv.* Towards the west. [A. S.]

**wet** (wet). I. *a.* 1. Containing water, or a similar liquid. 2. Having water on the surface. 3. Rainy. II. *n.* Water; moisture. III. *vt.* [wetting; wet, (rarely) wetted.] Make wet; soak; sprinkle. — **wetness**, *n.* — **wet-dock**, *n.* Dock for floating vessels at all states of the tide. — **wet-nurse**, *n.* Nurse who suckles a child for its mother. [A. S. *waet*, from root of **WATER**.] [S. *wedher*. Ger. *widder*.]

**wether** (weth'ēr), *n.* Gelded ram. [A. **whack** (hwak). I. *n.* Resounding blow. II. *vt.* Strike smartly.]



Right Whale, of the Polar Seas.

**whale** (hwāl), *n.* Largest of sea-mammals, valued for its oil and whalebone. — **whaleback**, *n.* Steamboat with rounded upper deck. — **whalebone**, *n.* Elastic substance like horn, from the upper jaw of the whale; baleen. — **whaler**, *n.* Ship or person employed in whaling. [A. S. *hwael*.]

**whaling** (hwā'ling), I. *a.* Connected with whale-catching. II. *n.* Business of catching whales.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**wharf** (h w a r f), *n.* [*pl.* wharfs or wharves.] Bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbor or river for lading and unlading vessels. [A. S. *hwearf*, wharf, dam, — *hwearfan*, turn.]

**wharfage** (h w a r f' a j), *n.* Dues paid for using a wharf.

**wharfinger** (h w a r f' i n' j ě r), *n.* One who has the care of, or owns, a wharf.

**what** (h w o t), *I. rel. pron.* = that which. *II. Absolute interrog. pron.* *III. a.* How much; which kind; etc. — *What time* = at what time; when. — **whatever** (h w o t' e v' ě r), *pron.* 1. Everything which. 2. All that. 3. One or another. [A. S. *hwaet*, neuter of *hwa*, who.]

**whatnot** (h w o t' n o t), *n.* Piece of furniture with shelves for bric-a-brac.

**wheal** (h w ě l), *n.* Wale.

**wheat** (h w ě t), *n.* Cereal grassy plant or its seed, which furnishes a white flour for bread. — **wheaten** (h w ě' t ě n), *a.* Made of wheat. [A. S. *hwaete*, Ger. *weizen*, allied to WHITE.]

**wheedle** (w h ě d' l), *vt.* 1. Entice by soft words. 2. Hoax. 3. Obtain by flattery. — **whe'dler**, *n.* — **whe'dling**, *n.* [Ger. *wedeln*, wag the tail, fan, brush.]

*Syn.* Cajole; coax; flatter.

**wheel** (h w ě l), *I. n.* 1. Circular frame turning on an axle. 2. Old instrument of torture. 3. Bicycle. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to whirl. 2. Convey on wheels. *III. vt.* 1. Turn round on an axis or pivot. 2. Roll forward smoothly. 3. Ride a bicycle. [A. S. *hweol*. Icel. *hjóli*.]

**wheelman** (h w ě l' m a n), *n.* One who uses a bicycle.

**wheelwright** (h w ě l' r i t), *n.* Maker of wheels and wheel-carriages.

**wheeze** (h w ě z), *vi.* Breathe with difficulty and a hissing sound. — **whee'ze**, *a.* [A. S. *hweosan*. Imitative.]

**whelk** (h w ě l k), *n.* 1. Ridge; wale. 2. Marine edible mollusk having a spiral, gibbous shell. [A. S. *weolce*.]

**whelm** (h w ě l m), *vt.* Cover; engulf; destroy. [A. S. *for-welman*, O. S. *be-hwelbian*, arch over. Ger. *woelben*.]

**whelp** (h w ě l p), *n.* Young of the dog, or a beast of prey; puppy; cub. [A. S. *hwelp*.]

**when** (h w ě n), *adv.* 1. At what time; at or after the time that. 2. While; although. — **whenev'er**, *adv.* At

every time when. — **whensoev'er**, *adv.* At what time soever; whenever. [A. S. *hwanne*.]

**whence** (h w ě n s), *adv.* From what place; wherefore. [A. S. *hwanon*.]

**where** (h w ě r), *adv.* 1. At which or what place. 2. To which or what place. — **whereabouts**, *n.* Place where one is. — **whereas**, *conj.* Since; although. — **wherefore**, *conj.* For which or what reason; why. — **wherev'er**, *adv.* At whatever place. — **wherewith**, **wherewithal**, *adv.* With which or what. [A. S. *hwar*.]

**wherry** (h w ě r' i), *n.* Light, fast row boat, plying on rivers. [Icel. *hverfr*.]

**whet** (h w ě t), *I. vt.* [whet'ting; whet'ted.] 1. Sharpen by rubbing; make keen. 2. Excite. *II. n.* 1. Act of sharpening. 2. Appetizer. — **whet'ter**, *n.* [A. S. *hwettan*. Ger. *wetzen*.]

**whether** (h w ě t' ě r), *conj.* Which of two. [A. S. *hwaether*.]

**whew** (h w ū), *interj.* Whistling sound expressing astonishment.

**wey** (h w ā), *n.* Watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese. — **wey'ey**, **wey'ish**, *as.* [A. S. *hwaeg*.]

**which** (h w i c' h), *interrogative and rel. pron.* Who; what; what one. — **whichev'er**, **whichsoev'er**, *pron.* 1. Every one which. 2. Whether one or other. [A. S. *hwilc—whā*, who, and *lic*, body.]

**whiff** (h w i f), *I. n.* 1. Sudden puff of air from the mouth. 2. Slight blast. *II. vt.* Throw out in whiffs; puff. [Imitative.]

**whifle** (h w i f' l), *vi.* Turn; veer; be fickle; prevaricate. — **whif'ler**, *n.* [Freq. of WHIFF.]

**whiffle-tree**. See SWINGLE-TREE.

**Whig** (h w i g), *n.* 1. Member of one of the great English political parties. 2. *American hist.* (a) Supporter of the principles of the Revolution—opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist*; (b) one of a political party from about 1829 to 1853—opposed to *Democrat*.

**while** (h w i l), *I. n.* Space of time. *II. adv.* 1. During the time that. 2. Whereas. *III. vt.* Cause to pass; consume. [A. S. *hwil*. Ger. *weile*, time.]

**whilom** (h w i' l ū m), *adv.* Formerly; of old. [A. S. *hwilum*, at times.]

**whilst** (h w i l s t), *adv.* While.

**whim** (h w i m), *n.* Caprice; fancy. [Icel. *hvima*, have the eyes wandering.]

*Syn.* Crotchet; freak; humor; vagary; whimsey.

**whimper** (h w i m' p ě r), *vi.* Cry with a whining voice. [Ger. *wimmern*.]

**whimsey** (h w i m' z i), *n.* Whim.



EARS OF WHEAT.  
A. Summer wheat.  
B. Winter wheat.



**whimsical** (hwim'zík-ál), *a.* 1. Full of whims. 2. Odd; grotesque. — **whimsically**, *adv.* — **whimsicalness**, **whimsicality**, *ns.*

*Syn.* Fantastical; capricious; notional; crochety; quaint; fanciful; freakish; eccentric; strange.

**whim** (hwin), *n.* Gorse; furze. — **whimny**, *a.* [W. *chwyn*.]

**whine** (hwin), *i. vt.* 1. Utter a plaintive cry. 2. Complain in an unmanly way. *II. n.* 1. Plaintive cry. 2. Affected nasal tone of complaint. — **whiner**, *n.* [A. S. *hwinan*. Cf. Ger. *weinen*, weep.] [*n.* horse. [Imitative.]]

**whinny** (hwin'i), *vt.* Neigh or cry like **whip** (hwp), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Move with a quick motion; jump; jerk, etc. 2. Overlay; wrap. 3. Overcast, as a seam. 4. Strike; lash. 5. Beat into a froth. *II. n.* 1. Instrument for driving horses etc. 2. Driver. 3. Rope and pulley. 4. Arm of a windmill. [Low Ger. *swaep*, whip. See **SWEEP**.]

**whipland** (hwip'land), *n.* 1. Hand that holds the whip. 2. Advantage.

**whipper-in** (hwip'er-in), *n.* 1. One who keeps the hounds from wandering. 2. One who enforces the discipline of a party.

**whipping-post** (hwip'ing-póst), *n.* Post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.

**whippoorwill** (hwip'por-wil), *n.* Am. bird resembling the European goat-sucker. [Named from its cry.]



Whippoorwill.

**whir** (hwēr), *i.* *n.* Sound from rapid whirling. *II. vt.* [whir'ring; whirred.] Whirl round with a noise. [Imitative.]

**whirl** (hwēr'l), *i. n.* 1. Turning with rapidity. 2. Anything that turns with velocity. *II. vt. and vi.* Revolve rapidly. [Ice. *hvirfll*. Ger. *wirbel*.]

**whirligig** (hwēr'l'i-gig), *n.* 1. Child's toy which is spun round rapidly. 2. Water-beetle that gyrates rapidly.

**whirlpool** (hwēr'l'pöl), *n.* Circular eddy with a cavity in the center; maelstrom. [wind; cyclone.]

**whirlwind** (hwēr'l'wind), *n.* Violent **whisk** (hwisk), *i. vt. and vi.* Move or stir with a quick motion. *II. n.* 1. Rapid sweeping motion. 2. Small bunch of anything used for a brush. [Scand. *viska*. Ger. *wischen*.]

**whisker** (hwis'kēr), *n.* 1. He who or that which whisks. 2. Hair on the

sides of a man's face (esp. in *pl.*). 3. Bristles on the face of a cat, etc. — **whisk'ered**, *a.*

**whisky, whiskey** (hwis'ki), *n.* Ardent spirit distilled from grain. [Ir. and Gael. *uisge*, water, in *uisge-beatha*, water of life.]

**whisper** (hwis'pēr), *i. vt. and vi.* 1. Speak or utter with a low sound. *II. n.* 1. Low hissing voice or sound. 2. Cautious or timorous speaking. [A. S. *hwisprian*. Ger. *wispeln*. Imitative.]

**whist** (hwist), *interj.* Hush! be still! [Cf. *wist* and Ger. *st!* and *bst!*]

**whist** (hwist), *n.* Game at cards. [Orig. *whisk*, —sweeping in the tricks.]

**whistle** (hwis'tl), *i. vt. and vt.* 1. Make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips. 2. Make a like sound with an instrument. 3. Sound shrilly. *II. n.* 1. Sound made in whistling. 2. Small wind instrument. [A. S. *hwistlian*. Imitative.]

**whit** (hwit), *n.* Smallest particle imaginable; bit. [From *wiehn*.]

**white** (hwit), *i. a.* 1. Reflecting sunlight in its natural state; showing no color or tint. 2. Pale. 3. Pure. *II. n.* 1. Color of snow. 2. Anything white, as a white man, white part of an egg, etc. *III. vt.* Make white. — **white'ness**, *n.* — **White lead**. Carbonate of lead used in painting. — **white-liv'ered**, *a.* Cowardly. [A. S. *hwit*. Ger. *weiss*. See **WHEAT**.]

**whitebait** (hwit'bāt), *n.* Young of the herring and sprat.



White-fish of the American Great Lakes.

**white-fish** (hwit'fish), *n.* General name for various kinds of fish, as the whiting, haddock, menhaden, etc.

**whiten** (hwit'en), *vt. and vi.* Make or become white; bleach.

**whitewash** (hwit'wosh), *i. n.* Mixture used to whiten ceilings, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Cover with whitewash. 2. Give a fair appearance to.

**whither** (hwit'hēr), *adv.* What place. — **whitherso'er**, *adv.* Whatever place. [A. S. *hwider*.]

**whiting** (hwit'ing), *n.* 1. Small sea-fish. 2. Ground chalk.

**whitish** (hwit'ish), *a.* Somewhat white. — **whit'ishness**, *n.*

zäte, fat, täsk, fär, fällt, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölz; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**whitlow** (hwit'lō), *n.* Inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers. [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quickflaw*, sore of the quick.]

**Whit-Monday** (hwit-mun'dā), *n.* The Monday following Whitsunday.

**Whitsun** (hwit'sun), *a.* Of Whitsuntide.

**Whitsunday** (hwit'sun-dā), *n.* Seventh Sunday after Easter; Pentecost.

**Whitsuntide** (hwit'sun-tid), *n.* Week beginning with Whitsunday.

**whittle** (hwit'l). I. *vt.* Cut with a knife. II. *n.* Small pocket-knife. [A. S. *thwitan*, cut.]

**whiz** (h w i z). I. *vi.* [whiz'zing; whizzed.] Make a hissing sound, like an arrow flying through the air. II. *n.* Hissing sound. [Imitative.]

**who** (hō), *pron. rel. and interrog.* What person; which person. — **whoever**, Every one who; whatever person. [A. S. *hwa*.]

**whoa** (hwō), *interj.* Stand still!

**whole** (hōl). I. *a.* 1. Sound; hale. 2. Unimpaired. 3. Containing the total amount, number, etc.; all; complete. II. *n.* 1. Entire thing. 2. System; combination. — **whole'ness**, *n.* — **wholly**, *adv.* [A. S. *hal*, healthy.]

*Syn.* Entire; integral; unbroken; undivided; uninjured; intact.

**wholesale** (hōl'sāl). I. *n.* Sale of goods in bulk or large quantity. II. *a.* In large quantities.

**wholesome** (hōl'sum), *a.* Salutary. — **whole'somely**, *adv.* — **whole'someness**, *n.*

**whom** (hōm), *Objective case of WHO.*

**whoop** (hwōp or hōp). I. *n.* Loud eager cry. II. *vi.* Give a clear sharp cry; shout. III. *vt.* Insult with shouts. [O. Fr. *houper*, shout.]

**whooper** (hwōp'ēr), *n.* (Colloq.) Big thing; monstrous lie.

**whooping-cough** (hō'ping-kāf), *n.* Contagious spasmodic cough of children.

**whorl** (hwōrl), *n.* Leaves in a circle round the stem. [Byform of WHIRL.]

**whortleberry** (hwōrt'l-ber-i), *n.* Heath plant with a blue edible berry; bilberry; huckleberry. [A. S. *wyrtil*, root, small shrub.]

**whose** (hōz), *pron.* Possessive case of WHO or WHICH. — **whosoever**, possessive case of WHOSEVER.

**whoso** (hō'sō), **whosoever** (hō-sō-ev'ēr). Every one who; whoever.



Whortleberry.

**why** (hwī). I. *adv.* For what cause or reason. II. *interj.* Exclamation of mild surprise. [A. S. *whi*.]

**wick** (wik), *n.* Threads of cotton or the like in a candle or lamp which burn. [A. S. *weoca*.]

**wicked** (wik'ed), *a.* Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law. — **wick'edly**, *adv.* — **wick'edness**, *n.* [Orig. = bewitched.]

*Syn.* Iniquitous; nefarious; sinful; ungodly; depraved; vicious; immoral; baneful; implous. See HEINOUS.

**wicker** (wik'ēr). I. *n.* Small plant twig or osier. II. *a.* Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers.

**wicket** (wik'et), *n.* Small gate or window. [O. Fr. *wiket* (Fr. *guichet*), — root of A. S. *wican*, yield.]

**wide** (wid), *a.* 1. Extended far. 2. Broad. — **wide'ly**, *adv.* — **wide'ness**, *n.* [A. S. *wid*, Ger. *weit*.]

**widen** (wid'n), *vt. and vi.* Make or grow wide or wider.

**widgeon** (wid'jun), *n.* Kind of duck.

**widow** (wid'ō). I. *n.* Woman bereft of her husband by death. II. *vt.* Bereave of a husband. — **widowhood**, *n.* State of being a widow. [A. S. *widuwe* — L. *vidua*, bereft.] [wife is dead.]

**widower** (wid'ō-ēr), *n.* Man whose

**width** (width), *n.* Wideness; breadth.

**wield** (wēld), *vt.* Use with full command. [A. S. *geweldan*. Cf. Ger. *walten*.]

**wife** (wif), *n.* [pl. wives (wivz).] Married woman. [A. S. *wif*, Ger. *weib*.]

**wig** (wig), *n.* Artificial covering of

hair for the head. — **wigged** (wigd),

*a.* Wearing a wig. [Short for PERIWIG.]

**wiggle** (wig'l), *vi.* Wriggle.

**wight** (wit), *n.* Person. [A. S. *wiht* — *wegan*, move. Ger. *wicht*.]



Indian Wigwams.

**wigwam** (wig'wām), *n.* Indian tent; tepee. [Corr. from N. Amer. Indian phrase = in his house.]

**wild** (wild). I. *a.* 1. Being in a state of nature; not tamed or cultivated; uncivilized. 2. Desert; unsheltered. 3.

**Violent.** 4. Wayward; dissolute. II. *n.* Uncultivated region. — **wildly**, *adv.* — **wildness**, *n.* [A. S. *wilde*. Akin to Ger. *wald*, forest.] [vated region.]

**wilderness** (wilder-nes), *n.* Uncultivated region. [vated region.]

**wildling** (wīld'ing), *n.* That which grows without cultivation.

**wile** (wīl), *n.* Sly artifice. [A. S. *wil*.]

**will** (wīl), *v.* 1. *n.* Power of choosing or determining. 2. Choice made; decision; volition. 3. Desire; purpose. 4. Disposition of one's effects at death. 5. Written document containing such. II. *vt.* and *vt. i.* 1. Wish; be determined or ready. 2. As an auxiliary, it serves to form the future tense. [A. S.]

**willful** (wīl'fūl), *a.* 1. Governed only by one's will. 2. Done or suffered by design. — **willfully**, *adv.* — **willfulness**, *n.*

**willing** (wīl'ing), *a.* 1. Desirous; disposed; ready. 2. Voluntary. — **willingly**, *adv.* — **willingness**, *n.*

**will-o'-the-wisp**, *n.* Ignis fatuus.

**willow** (wīl'ō), *n.* Tree of several species, with slender, pendent branches.

**willowy**, *a.* Graceful; drooping. [A. S. *wīllig*. Low Ger. *wilge*.]

**wilt** (wīlt), *2d pers. sing. of WILL.*

**wilt** (wīlt), *vt.* and *vt. i.* Droop; fade; cause to languish or droop.

**wily** (wī'lī), *a.* Full of tricks; crafty. — **wilyly**, *adv.* — **wiliness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Artful; insidious; tricky; sly; subtle; designing; foxy; delusive; diplomatic. [See CUNNING.]

**wimble** (wīm'b'l), *i. vt.* Turn; bore. II. *n.* Gimlet. [See GIMLET.]

**wimple** (wīm'pl), *n.* Hood for the neck and chin. [See GIMP.]

**win** (wīn), *i. vt.* [win'ning; won (wun).] 1. Get by labor; gain in contest. 2. Allure to kindness or consent. II. *vi.* Gain the victory. [A. S. *winnan*, suffer, struggle.]

**wince** (wīns), *vi.* 1. Shrink; start back. [From root of WINK. Ger. *wanken*, totter.]

**wince** (wīns), *n.* Hand-reel; winch.

**winch** (wīnch), *n.* 1. Crank. 2. Drum; small windlass; wince. [A. S. *wince*, bent handle. Cf. Ger. *winkel*, angle.]

**wind** (wīnd), *i. n.* 1. Air in motion. 2. Breath. 3. Flatulence. II. *vt. i.* 1. Expose to the wind. 2. Drive hard, so as to put out of breath. 3. Allow to recover breath. 4. Follow by scent. [A. S.]

**wind** (wīnd), *vt.* and *vt. i.* [wind'ing; wound (wound).] 1. Turn; twist; coil. 2. Blow, as a horn. — *Wind up*, settle. — [A. S. *wīndan*.]

**windage** (wīn'daj), *n.* Difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball. [From WIND, air.]

**windfall** (wīnd'fal), *n.* 1. Fruit blown off a tree by the wind. 2. Unexpected advantage.

**winding-sheet** (wīn'ding-shēt), *n.* Sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

**windlass** (wīnd'las), *n.* Machine for raising heavy weights. [Low Ger. *windels*, winding of a screw.]

**window** (wīn'dō), *n.* 1. Opening in the wall of a building for air and light. 2. Frame in the opening. [Icel. *vindauga* — *vindr*, wind, and *auga*, eye.]

**windpipe** (wīnd'pīp), *n.* Passage for the breath to and from the lungs.

**windward** (wīnd'wārd), *i. adv.* Toward where the wind blows from. II. *a.* Toward the wind. III. *n.* Point from which the wind blows.

**windy** (wīn'dī), *a.* 1. Consisting of wind; resembling the wind. 2. Full of wind; tempestuous, as the weather. 3. Exposed to wind. 4. Air-like; garrulous; empty; unsubstantial. 5. Affected with flatulence.

**wine** (wīn), *n.* 1. Fermented juice of the grape. 2. Any similar beverage [A. S. *wīn*.]

**wing** (wīng), *i. n.* 1. Organ of a bird, or other animal or insect, by which it flies. 2. Flight. 3. Any side part. II. *vt.* 1. Furnish or transport with wings. 2. Wound in the wing. [Sw. *winge*. Ger. *schwingen*. Cf. SWING.]

**wink** (wīngk), *i. vi.* 1. Move the eyelids quickly. 2. Give a hint by winking. 3. Connive (at). II. *n.* 1. Act of winking; moment. 2. Hint given by winking. [A. S. *wincian*.]

**winning** (wīn'ing), *i. a.* Attracting. II. *n.* (usually *pl.*) What is gained in contest, labor. — **winningly**, *adv.*

**winnow** (wīn'ō), *i. vt.* and *vt. i.* Separate the chaff from the grain by wind; separate bad from good. —

**winnow**, *n.* [A. S. *wīndwian*, expose to the wind.]

**winsome** (wīn'sūm), *a.* Cheerful; gay; pleasing. [A. S. *wynsum*, — *wyn*, joy.]

**winter** (wīn'tēr), *i. n.* The cold season of the year. II. *vi.* Pass the winter. III. *vt.* Feed during winter. — **wintery**, **wint'ry**, *as.* [A. S.]

**wince** (wīnz), *n.* Mining excavation for ventilating and other purposes.

**wipe** (wīp), *i. vt.* Clean or dry with something soft. II. *n.* Wiping. [A. S. *wīpian*.]

**wire** (wīr), *i.* Thread of metal. II. *vt.* 1. Apply wire to. 2. Put upon a wire. 3. Snare by means of a wire. 4.



Windpipe of man.



Send by telegraph.—**wirepuller**, *n.* One who manages men secretly, like puppets.—**wiry**, *a.* 1. Made of or like wire. 2. Flexible and strong. [A.S. *wir*.]  
**wiredraw** (wir'dra), *vt.* 1. Draw into wire. 2. Draw out to a great length.  
**wireless telegraphy**, *n.* System of sending messages through the air without the aid of wire or the like.



CABOT TOWER, SIGNAL HILL, NEWFOUNDLAND.  
 Point where Marconi received first wireless telegraphic message across the Atlantic, from Cornwall, England, on December, 11, 1901.

**wis** (wis), *vt.* Know. [I wis—O.E. *wis* —A.S. *ge-wis*, certainly.]  
**wisdom** (wiz'dum), *n.* Knowledge and discretion; judgment. [A.S.]  
*Syn.* Prudence; sagacity; erudition.  
**wise** (wiz), *a.* 1. Knowing and sagacious. 2. Dictated by wisdom.—**wisely**, *adv.* [A.S. *wis*.] [*wise*]  
**wise** (wiz), *n.* Way; manner. [A.S.]  
**wisecre** (wiz'ā-kēr), *n.* 1. One who pretends to wisdom; simpleton. [Ger. *weissager*, prophet.]  
**wish** (wish), *i. vt. and vi.* Desire; long. II. *n.* 1. Longing; desire. 2. Thing desired. 3. Request.—**wish'er**, *n.* [A.S. *wyscan*.]  
**wisp** (wisp), *n.* 1. Small bundle of straw or hay. 2. Small broom. [Akin to WHISK.] [S. *wiste*.]  
**wist** (wist), *pa. t.* of WIT. Knew. [A.]  
**wistaria** (wis-tā'ri-a), *n.* Climbing plant with fine purplish flowers in pendent racemes.

**wistful** (wist'fol), *a.* 1. Eager. 2. Thoughtful.—**wistfully**, *adv.* —**wistfulness**, *n.* [From WISHFUL.]  
**wit** (wit), *vi.* Know.—*To wit*, that is to say. [A.S. *witan*, know. Ger. *wissen*.]  
**wit** (wit), *n.* 1. Understanding; mental faculty. 2. Power of combining ideas with a pleasing effect. 3. One who has wit. [A.S. *witt*—*witan*.]  
*Syn.* Satire; sarcasm. See HUMOR.  
**witch** (wich), *i. n.* 1. Sorceress. 2. Ugly, malignant woman; hag; crone. 3. Fascinating woman. II. *vt.* Bewitch.—**witchcraft**, **witch'ery**, *ns.* Sorcery. [A.S. *wicca*.]  
**witch-hazel** (wich'hā-zl), *n.* 1. Kind of mountain elm; wych-elm. 2. Small tree, the leaves and bark of which are popularly believed to have great medicinal value.  
**with** (with), *prep.* Against; among; by; beside; etc. [A.S. *wid*, against. Ger. *wider*.] [*prep.* With.  
**withal** (with'al), *i. adv.* Likewise. II. **withdraw** (with-dra'), *vt. and vi.* Draw back; recall.—**withdrawal**, *n.*  
**withe**, **with** (with), *n.* Flexible twig. [A.S. *widhig*. Ger. *weide*, willow.]  
**wither** (with'ēr), *vt. and vi.* Fade; dry; waste. [A.S. *wedrian*. Akin to WEATHER.]  
**withers** (with'ēr-z), *n. pl.* Ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse, where the mane begins. [From *wither*, against, because at that spot the horse's body pushes against the collar. (See ety. of WITH, *prep.*)]  
**withhold** (with-hōld'), *vt.* Hold or keep back.  
**within** (with-in'), *i. adv.* Inwardly; in the house. II. *prep.* In the limits of; inside.  
**without** (with-owt'), *i. adv.* Outwardly; out of doors. II. *prep.* Not with. III. *conj.* Unless.  
**withstand** (with-stand'), *vt.* Resist.  
**witling** (wit'ling), *n.* Pretender to wit; would-be wit.  
**witness** (wit'nēs), *i. n.* 1. Testimony; evidence. 2. One who has personal knowledge of a thing. 3. One who attests. II. *vt. and vi.* See; give testimony to; attest. [A.S.—WIT, know.]  
**witticism** (wit'i-sizm), *n.* Witty remark. [*ly*.]  
**wittingly** (wit'ing-li), *adv.* Knowing.  
**witty** (wit'i), *a.* Possessed of wit; droll.—**wittily**, *adv.*—**wittiness**, *n.*  
**wive** (wiv), *vt. and vi.* Take a wife, ♂ for a wife.  
**wizard** (wiz'ard), *n.* 1. Wise man. 2. Magician. [From WISE and suffix -ard.]  
**wizen** (wiz'n), *a.* Same as WEAZEN.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōie, not, mōve. wōif; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**wo, woe** (wō), *n.* 1. Grief; calamity. 2. Curse. — **woe-begone** (wō'-be-gan), *a.* Beset with woe. — **wo'ful, woe'-ful, as.** Sorrowful; wretched. — **wo'-fully, adv.** — **wo'fulness, n.** [A. S. (*interj.*) *wa.* Ger. *wehe.*]

**wolf** (wolf), (*pl.* wolves), *n.* 1. Wild, rapacious animal of the dog kind. 2. Starvation. — **wolfish, a.** [A. S. *wulf.*]

**wolverene, wolfish** (wolv'-er-ēn), *n.* North American glutton. — *Wolverene State, Michigan.*



Wolverene.

**woman** (wōm'an), *n.* [*pl.* women (wim'en).] 1. Female of man. 2. Women collectively. 3. Female attendant. — **wom'anhood, n.** 1. Womanly state, character or qualities. 2. Woman kind. — **wom'anish, a.** Feminine, mostly in a disparaging sense; effeminate. — **wom'anishly, adv.** — **wom'anish-ness, n.** — **wom'anlike, n.** All the women. — **wom'anlike, a.** — **wom'anly, a.** Like a woman; feminine. — **wom'anliness, n.** [A. S. *wimman* — *wi'mann* — *wif*, wife, and *mann*, man.]

**womb** (wōm), *n.* Organ in which the young of mammals are developed, and kept till birth. [A. S. *wamb.* Ger. *wamme*, paunch.]

**wombat** (wōm'bat), *n.* Australian marsupial of the opossum family.

**wonder** (wun'dēr), *n.* 1. State of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary. 2. Strange thing; prodigy. II. *vt.* Feel wonder; be amazed. — **won'derment, n.** [A. S. *wundor.*]

**wonderful** (wun'dēr-fəl), *a.* Exciting wonder. — **won'derfully, adv.** — **won'derfulness, n.**

*Syn.* Amazing; curious; extraordinary; marvelous; phenomenal; surprising; astonishing; admirable; startling. — **won'drously, adv.**

**wondrous** (wun'drus), *a.* Wonderful. **wont** (wōnt), *n.* 1. *a.* Accustomed. II. *n.* Habit. III. *vt.* Be accustomed. [A. S. *woned* — *wunian*, dwell. Ger. *wohnen.*]

**won't** (wōnt), *n.* Will not.

**woo** (wō), *vt.* and *vi.* Court. — **woo'er, n.** [A. S. *wogian*, try to incline.]

**wood** (wōd), *n.* 1. Solid part of trees. 2. Trees cut or sawed. 3. Forest. II. *vt.* Supply wood. [A. S. *wudu.*]

**woodbine** (wōd'bin), *n.* 1. Honey-suckle. 2. Virginia creeper.

**woodchuck** (wōd'chuk), *n.* American marmot; ground-hog.

**woodcut** (wōd'kut), *n.* 1. Engraving cut on wood. 2. Impression from it. — **wood'cutter, n.**

**wooded** (wōd'ed), *a.* Supplied or covered with wood. [Clumsy; stupid.]

**wooden** (wōd'n), *a.* 1. Made of wood. 2. **woodman** (wōd'man), *n.* 1. Man who cuts down trees. 2. Forest officer. 3. Huntsman.

**woodpecker** (wōd'pek-ēr), *n.* Bird that pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees for insects.

**woodruff** (wōd'ruf), *n.* Aromatic plant with leaves in whorls or ruffs, used to flavor May-wine.

**woody** (wōd'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with wood or woods. 2. Consisting of wood.

**woof** (wōf), *n.* Weft.

**wool** (wōl), *n.* Soft, curly hair of sheep, etc. — **wool'en, wool'en, as.** Made of wool. [A. S. *will.*]

**wool-gathering** (wōl'gath-ēr-ing), *i. a.* Indulging in idle fancies. II. *n.* Fruitless quest; indulgence of idle fancies.

**woolly** (wōl'i), *a.* Consisting of or like wool. — **wool'liness, n.** Being woolly in part or appearance; pubescence; flocculence.

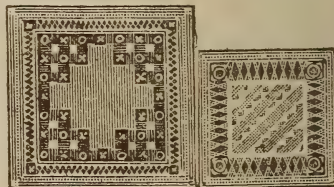
**woolsack** (wōl'sak), *n.* Seat of the lord chancellor, British House of Lords.

**word** (wōrd), *n.* 1. Oral or written sign expressing an idea or notion. 2. Message. 3. Command; signal. 4. Promise; declaration. 5. (*pl.*) Verbal contention. II. *vt.* Express in words. [A. S.] [2. Speller.]

**wordbook** (wōrd'bōk), *n.* 1. Lexicon. **wording** (wōrd'ing), *n.* Act, manner, or style of expressing in words.

**wordy** (wōrd'i), *a.* Full of words; using many words. — **word'ily, adv.** — **word'iness, n.**

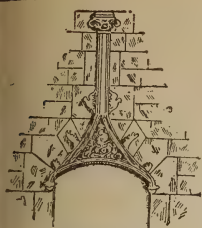
**wore** (wōr), *pa. t.* of WEAR.



Mexican drawn work.

**work** (wūrķ), *n.* 1. Effort directed to an end; toil. 2. The results of any efforts; product; fabric; composition; etc. 3. That on which one works; material; trade. 4. (*pl.*) Structures;

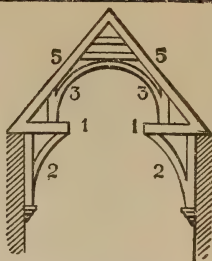
fāte, fat, tāsķ, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; būte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



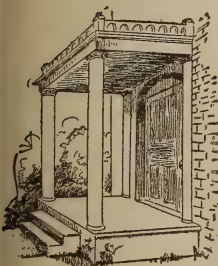
Accolade.



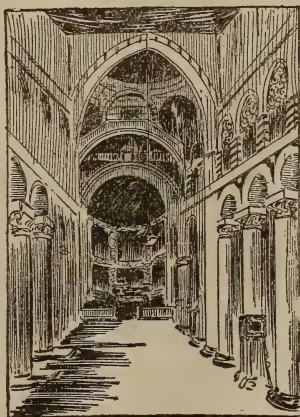
Pediment.



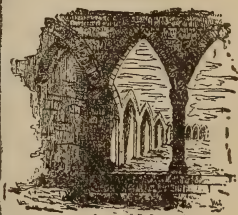
1. Hammer Beam.  
2. Brace. 3. Arch.  
5. Rafters.



Portico.

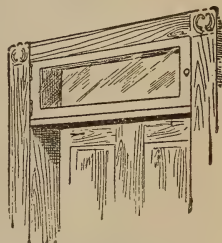
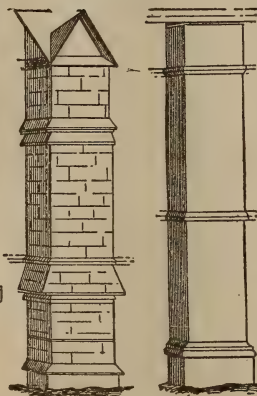


Cloister.

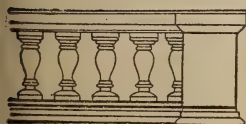


Parquetry.

Apse.



Transom.



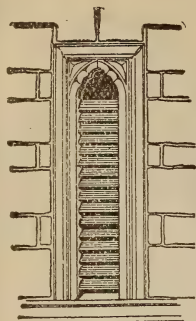
Balustrade.



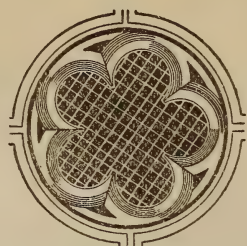
Arcade.

Buttresses.

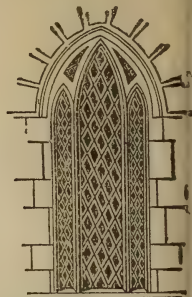




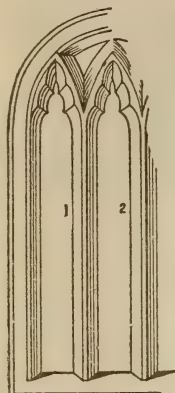
Louvre.



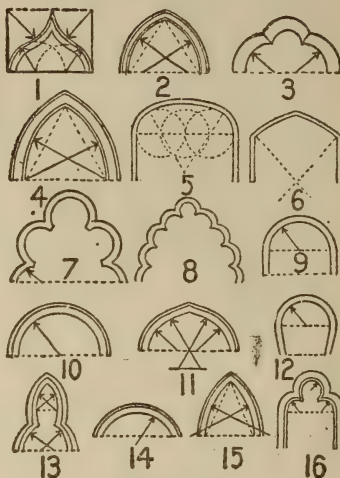
Cinquefoil.



Lancet window.



Mullion window.



ARCHES.

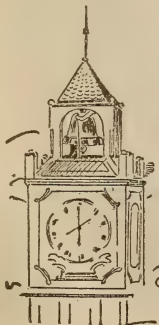
1, Ogee. 2, Drop. 3, 13, 16, Trefoil. 4, Equilateral. 5, Ellipse. 6, Segmental. 7, Cinquefoil. 8, Polyfoil. 9, Stilted. 10, Semi-circle. 11, Tudor. 12, Horseshoe. 14, Segment. 15, Lancet.



Arabesque ornamentation.



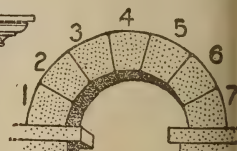
Super columniation.



Belfry.



Dentil.



Keystone and Arch.

1, 7, Springers. 4, Keystone. 2, 3, 5, 6, Voussoirs.

**ARCHES, WINDOWS AND ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTATION.**

factory, etc. II. *vi.* [work'ing; worked or wrought (rap).] 1. Make efforts; labor; toil. 2. Be occupied in business or labor. 3. Produce effects; operate. 4. Strain. 5. Ferment. III. *vt.* 1. Make by labor. 2. Bring into any state by action. 3. Give labor to. 4. Manage; solve. 5. Cause to ferment. 6. Embroider. — **work'er**, *n.* — *Mexican drawn work*, linen or other cloth, in which a pattern has been worked by withdrawing threads. [A. S. *weorc*. Ger. *werk*.]

**workhouse** (wûrk'hows), *n.* 1. House where manufacture is carried on. 2. Penal institution for the idle and vicious, guilty of minor offences.

**workmanship** (wûrk'man-ship), *n.* 1. Skill of a workman. 2. Manner of making. 3. Work done.

**world** (wûrld), *n.* 1. Universe; creation. 2. The earth and its inhabitants. 3. Total of interest, views, etc. one has. 4. Secular affairs of life. 5. Human race. 6. Great deal. — **world'ling**, *n.* One who is devoted to worldly joys. [A. S. = generation, — *wer*, man, and *ylde*, age.]

**worldly** (wûrld'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the world, esp. as distinguished from heaven. 2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments. — **world'liness**, *n.*

**worm** (wûrm), *I. n.* 1. Any small creeping animal with very short legs or without any. 2. Debased being. 3. Anything spiral or similar to a worm, as the thread of a screw. II. *vt.* Work slowly or secretly. III. *vt.* Effect by slow and secret means. — **worm'-gear**, *n.* Endless screw turning, or turned by, a toothed wheel. [A. S. *weorm*. Ger. *wurm*. L. *vermis*.]

**wormwood** (wûrm'wud), *n.* 1. Aromatic, bitter plant; absinthium. 2. Bitterness; affliction. [A. S. *wer mod*, preserve the mind. From its reputed medicinal virtues.]

**wormy** (wûrm'i), *a.* 1. Like a worm; debased. 2. Containing a worm, or many worms; worm-eaten.

**worn** (wôrn), *pa. p.* of WEAR.

**worry** (wûr'i), *I. vt.* [wor'rying; wor'ried.] 1. Seize by the throat; tear with the teeth. 2. Harass; vex. II. *vi.* Be unduly anxious. III. *n.* Undue solicitude; over-anxiety. [A. S. *wyrgan*, strangle.]

*Syn.* Bother; plague; pester; tease; disturb. See TROUBLE.

**worse** (wûrs), *a. and adv.* (used as comp. of BAD). 1. Bad or evil in a greater degree. 2. More sick. [A. S. *wyrsa*. Of uncertain origin.]

**worship** (wûr'ship), *I. n.* 1. Religious service; honor paid to God. 2. Title of honor. II. *vt. and vi.* [wor'shiping; wor'shiped (-ship).] Pay divine honors to; idolize; perform religious service. — **wor'shiper**, *n.* — **wor'shipful**, *a.* Honorable. [A. S. *weorth-scipe*—*weorth*, worth.]

**worst** (wûrst), *I. a. and adv.* Bad in the highest degree. II. *n.* Most evil condition or degree. III. *vt.* Defeat. [Superl. of WORSE.]

**worsted** (wost'ed or worst'ed), *n.* Twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool [From *Worsted*, (now *Worstead*), a village near Norwich in England.]

**wort** (wûrt), *n.* Plant; cabbage. [A. S. *wyrt*. Ger. *wurz*, root.]

**wort** (wûrt), *n.* New beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation. [A. S. *wyrte*. Ger. *wuerze*.]

**worth** (wûrth), *I. n.* Value. II. *a.* 1. Equal in value to. 2. Deserving of. 3. Rich to the amount of. [A. S. *weorth*. Ger. *wert*.]

**worthless** (wûrth'les), *a.* Of no value; useless. — **worth'lessly**, *adv.* — **worth'lessness**, *n.*

**worthy** (wûr'thi), *I. a.* 1. Valuable; deserving. II. *n.* [pl. wor'thies.] Man of eminent worth. — **wor'thily**, *adv.* — **wor'thiness**, *n.*

**wot** (wot), **wotteth** (wot'eth). *First and third pers. sing. pres. t.* of obs. *wit*, know. [A. S. *wolde*.]

**would** (wod), *pa. t.* and *subj.* of WILL.

**wound** (wound), *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of WIND, turn.]

**wound** (wônd or wôwnd), *I. n.* Cut; bruise; hurt; injury. II. *vt.* Inflict a wound upon; injure. [A. S. *wund*.]

**wove**, **woven**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of WEAVE.

**wrack** (rak), *n.* 1. Seaweed drifted ashore. 2. Shipwreck. [See WRECK.]

**wraith** (râth), *n.* Apparition; vision; ghost. [Etymology doubtful.]

**wrangle** (rang'gl), *I. vi.* Dispute noisily; squabble. II. *n.* Noisy dispute. — **wrang'ler**, *n.* 1. One who wrangles. 2. In the University of Cambridge, one who stands highest in examination in mathematics. [Low Ger. *wrangeln*, wrestle.]

*Syn.* Altercate; bicker; spar; cavil; jangle; brawl; squabble; contend.

**wrap** (rap), *vt.* [wrap'ping; wrapped.] 1. Roll or fold together. 2. Envelop. II. *n.* Wrapper, shawl; any covering. [Corr. — M. E. *wlappen*. See LAP.]

**wrapper** (rap'êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wraps; cover. 2. Loose outer garment of a woman.

**wrath** (rāth), *n.* Fierce anger; indignation. [A. S. *wræth*. See **WROTH**.]

**wrathful** (rāthfōl), *a.* Full or expressive of wrath.—**wrathfully**, *adv.*—**wrathfulness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Angry; raging; incensed; impetuous; furious; indignant; irate, exasperated; resentful.

**wreak** (rēk), *vt.* Inflict. [A. S. *wreacan*, urge; revenge. Ger. *raachen*.]

**wreath** (rēth), *n.* Twisted circular form; garland. [A. S. *wræth*—*wridhan*, twist.] [circle.]

**wreathe** (rēth), *vt. and vi.* Twine; enwreck (rēk). I. *n.* 1. Destruction. 2. What remains after destruction. 3. Vessel disabled. 4. Goods or material cast ashore. 5. Wrack. II. *vt.* Destroy; shipwreck; ruin. [A. S. *wræc*, misery.—*wreacan*, drive, banish.]

**wreckage** (rēk'aj), *n.* 1. Wrecking or being wrecked. 2. Ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked.

**wrecker** (rēk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plunders, or works upon, the wrecks of ships. 2. One who causes ships to be wrecked. 3. Vessel employed by wreckers.

**wren** (ren), *n.* Small insectivorous singing bird easily tamed. [A. S. *wrenna*.]



Common wren.

**wrench** (rench). I. *vt.* 1. Pull with a twist. 2. Force by violence. 3. Sprain. II. *n.* 1. Violent twist. 2. Sprain. 3. Instrument for turning bolts, etc. [A. S. *wrencan*. Ger. *renken*. Akin to **WRING**.]

**wrest** (rest). I. *vt.* 1. Extort by force. 2. Twist from truth, or from its natural meaning. II. *n.* Violent twisting; distortion.—**wrestler**, *n.* [A. S. *wraestlan*.]

**wrestle** (res'l), *i. vi.* Contend by grappling and trying to throw the other down; struggle. II. *n.* Bout at wrestling.—**wrestler**, *n.* [A. S. *wraestlan*. Akin to **WREST**.]

**wretch** (rech), *n.* 1. Miserable person. 2. One sunk in vice; despicable person.—**wretched**, *a.* 1. Very miserable. 2. Worthless.—**wretchedly**, *adv.*—**wretchedness**, *n.* [A. S. *wrecca*, outcast. See **WRECK**.]

**wriggle** (rig'l), *vt. and vi.* Twist to and fro; squirm.—**wriggler**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which wriggles. 2. Lively larva, as of the mosquito, in stagnant water. [Ger. *wriggeln*.]

**wright** (rit), *n.* Maker; worker. [A. S. *wyrhta*—*weorcan*, work.]

**wring** (ring), *vt.* [wring'ing; wrung.] 1. Twist; twist in the hands. 2. Strain or break by twisting. 3. Torture. 4. Force out by twisting. [A. S. *wringan*. Ger. *ringen*.]

**wrinkle** (ring'kl), *i. n.* 1. Small ridge or furrow; crease; corrugation. 2. Fad; notion. II. *vt. and vi.* Contract into wrinkles or furrows; roughen.—**wrinkly**, *a.* [A. S. *wrincele*.]

**wrist** (rist), *n.* Joint between the hand and the arm.—**wristband**, *n.* Part of the sleeve covering the wrist. [A. S.]

**writ** (rit), *n.* 1. Writing. 2. Written document by which one is summoned or required to do something.—*Holy Writ*, the Scriptures.

**write** (rit) I. *vi.* 1. Form letters, etc., with a pen or pencil. 2. Do writing, as a clerk, author, correspondent, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Enter; note down. 2. Express in writing. 3. Tell by writing. 4. Compose.—**writer**, *n.* [A. S. *writan*, scratch, score. Ger. *reissen*, draw.]

**writh** (rith), *vt. and vi.* Turn to and fro; twist violently; wrest. [A. S. *wridhan*, twist. See **WREATH**.]

**writing** (rit'ing), *n.* 1. Act of forming letters, etc. 2. That which is written. 3. Handwriting.

**wrong** (rang). I. *a. and adv.* 1. Not according to rule or right. 2. Not according to fact, desire, or purpose. 3. In error. II. *n.* 1. Wrongfulness; error. 2. Violation of duty or propriety. 3. Injury. III. *vi.* Injure; treat unjustly.—**wrongly**, *adv.* [A. S. *wrang*, crookedness. See **WRING**.]

*Syn.* Disordered; perverse; awry; amiss; erroneous; improper; mistaken; faulty; incorrect; unfit; inapposite; immoral; unfair; unjust.

**wrongful** (rangfōl), *a.* Wrong; unjust.—**wrongfully**, *adv.*—**wrongfulness**, *n.*

**wrote** (rōt), *pa. t.* of **WRITE**.

**wroth** (rath), *a.* Wrathful. [A. S. *wræth*, twisted. See **WREATH**.]

**wrought** (rāt), *pa. t. and pa. p.* of **WORK**. [A. S. *worhte*, *ge-worht*.]

**wrung** (rung), *pa. t. and pa. p.* of **WRING**.

**wry** (rī), *a.* Twisted or turned to one side.—**wryly**, *adv.*—**wryness**, *n.* [A. S. *wrigian*. Cf. **WRITHE**.]

**wryneck** (rī'nek), *n.* 1. Twisted neck. 2. Small bird, allied to the woodpecker, which twists round its head strangely when surprised.

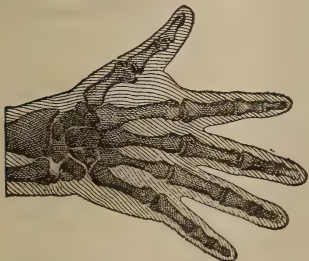


Wryneck.



**X** (eks), *n.* Twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. At the beginning of a word it has the sound of Z. In some cases it is = *gz*, sonant, esp. in an unaccented syllable before an accented one, as in *exert*, *exact*. Otherwise it is = *ks*. [thic acid.]

**xanthate** (zan'thāt), *n.* Salt of xanthic (zan'thik), *a.* Tending toward a yellow color. — *Xanthic acid*, acid consisting of bisulphate of carbon water, and oxide of ethyl, or ether.



Man's hand as seen under X-ray action.

**xanthine** (zan'thin), *n.* Yellow coloring matter in certain plants, as madder. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

**Xanthochroi** (zan-thok'rō-i), *n. pl.* The fair whites, one of the five groups of men, according to Huxley. [Gr.]

**Y** (wi), *n.* Twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. It is a consonant before a vowel; otherwise it is a vowel.

**yacht** (yot), *n.* Light swift-sailing vessel. — **yachter**, *n.* One engaged in sailing a yacht. — **yachting**, *n.* Sailing in a yacht. [Dut. *jagt* — *jagen*, chase.]

**yak** (yak), *n.* Large kind of ox, domesticated in Central Asia.

**yam** (yam), *n.* Plant with a largerootlike the potato, growing in tropical countries. [West Indian *ihame*.]

**Yankee** (yang'kē), *n.* 1. Citizen of New England. 2. Native of the



Yak.

**xebec** (zē'bek), *n.* Small three-masted vessel, with both square and lateen sails, much used by the former corsairs of Algiers. [Sp.—Turk. *sumbaki*.]

**xenium** (zē'ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* *zenia* (zē'ni-a).] Present given to a guest. [L.]

**xenon** (zē'nōn), *n.* Most rarefied gas in the atmosphere, also found in uranium, a newly discovered metal.

**Xmas.** Abbreviation for Christmas.

**X-rays** (eks'rāz), *n.* Same as ROENTGEN RAYS. See cut in other column.

**xylography** (zī-log'rā-fi), *n.* Art of engraving in wood. — **xylographer**, *n.* — **xylographic**, *a.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *grapho*, write.]

**xylophone** (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* Musical instrument, consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, and sounded by means of small wooden hammers. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *phone*, voice.]



Xylophone.

**xylopyrography** (zī-lō-pi-rogrā-fi), *n.* Art or process of producing a picture on wood by charring it with a hot iron. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *pyr*, fire, and *grapho*, write.]

**xyst** (zist), **xystos** (zis'tos), *n.* Long narrow court, used for athletic purposes. [Gr. *xystos*, scraped smooth.]

**xyster** (zis'tēr), *n.* Surgeon's instrument for scraping bones. [Gr. — *xyo*, scrape.]

United States. Origin uncertain. Possibly — Indian pronunciation of *anglais*, the French word for English.

**yard** (yārd), *n.* 1. Measure of 3 feet or 36 inches. 2. Long beam on a mast for spreading square sails. [A.S. *gyrd*, rod. Ger. *gerde*.]

**yard** (yārd), *n.* Inclosed place, esp. near a building. [A.S. *geard*. Ger. *garten*.]

**yard-arm** (yārd'ārm), *n.* Either half of a ship's yard (right or left) from the center to the end.

**yard-stick** (yārd'stik), *n.* Stick or rod 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc. [stick.]

**yard-wand** (yārd'wōnd), *n.* **Yard-yare** (yār), *a.* and *adv.* 1. Ready; quick; dexterous; eager. 2. Easily wrought; answering quickly to the helm. — **yare'ly**, *adv.* Readily; skillfully. [A.S. *gearu*. Ger. *gar*, prepared, ready; thoroughly cooked.]

**yarn** (yärn), *n.* 1. Spun thread. 2. One of the threads of a rope. 3. Sailor's story, either marvelous or untrue or long spun out. [A. S. *gearn*. Ger. *garn*.]

**yarow** (yär'ō), *n.* Aromatic plant used for brewing beer; milfoil. [A. S. *gearwe*, Ger. *garbe*.]

**yataghan** (yat'a-gan), *n.* Long Turkish dagger, or short sword, usually curved. [move from side to side.]

**yaw** (yā), *vt.* and *vi.* Go unsteadily;

**yawl** (yāl), *vi.* Yell; howl, as a cat. [Imitative.]

**yawl** (yāl), *n.* Small ship's boat, with four or six oars; jollyboat. [Dut. *jol*. Ger. *jolle*.]

**yawn** (yān), *i. vt.* Open the jaws wide, as from sleepiness, with a deep inspiration, and after a pause, a slow expiration; gape. *II. n.* Opening of the mouth from drowsiness. [A. S. *ganian*, *gaenan*, Ger. *gähnen*.]

**yclad** (i-klad'), *pa. p.* Clad; clothed. [Obsolete or archaic. M. E. prefix *y-*, (—A. S. *ge-*) and *clad*, *pa. p.* of A. S. *clathian*, *clothe*.]

**yclept** or **ycleped** (i-klep't'), *pa. p.* Called. [Obsolete or archaic. M. E. prefix *y-*, (—A. S. *ge-*) and *clept*, *pa. p.* of *clypian*, *call*.]

**ye** (yē), *pron.* Nominative plural of the second person. Now superseded by *you*. [A. S. *gē*. Low Ger. *jī*. Dut. *gij*.]

**ye** (*thē* or incorrectly *yē*), *def. article*. Old form of spelling *THE*, the O. E. character for *th* resembling a *y* or *p*.]

**yea** (yā), *i. adv.* Yes; verily; moreover. *II. n.* Affirmative vote. [A. S. *gea*. See *yes*.]

**yeen** (yēn), *vt.* Bring forth (young).—

**yeen'ling**, *a.* Young of sheep or goats. [A. S. *eanian*.]

**year** (yēr), *n.* 1. Time during which the earth makes one revolution around the sun. 2. Time of revolution of any planet. 3. Period of 365, or, in a leap year, 366 days. 4. *pl.* Period of life; age. [A. S. *gear*. Ger. *jahr*.]

**yearbook** (yēr'bōk), *n.* 1. Book giving facts about the year. 2. Book published yearly, stating the changes in statistics, personnel, etc. [old.]

**yearling** (yēr'ling), *n.* Animal a year

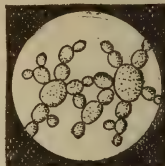
**yearly** (yēr'li), *i. a.* 1. Happening every year. 2. Lasting a year. *II. adv.* 1. Once a year. 2. From year to year.

**yearn** (yēr'n), *vi.* Feel a desire. —

**yearning**, *i. n.* Earnest desire; strong feeling; tenderness or pity. *II. a.* Longing.—

**yearningly**, *adv.* [A. S. *giernan*. Cf. Ger. *be-gähren*, desire, and *gern*, with pleasure.]

**yeast** (yēst), *n.* 1. Froth or sediment of malt liquors in alcoholic fermentation. It consists of minute cells, each cell being a distinct plant, producing new cells. 2. Preparation which raises dough for bread.



Yeast under a microscope.

—**yeasty**, *a.* Like yeast; frothy; foamy. [A. S. *gist*. Ger. *gaescht*, *gischt*, — root of G. A. S. signifying *boil*, *seethe*.]

**yell** (yel), *i. vt.* Cry out with a sharp noise; scream from pain or terror. *II. n.* Sharp outcry; esp. a cry peculiar to a class or body of students. [A. S. *gellan*.]

**yellow** (yel'ō), *i. a.* Of a color like that of gold, butter, etc. *II. n.* 1. Bright golden color; the hue between orange and green in the rainbow. 2. Yolk of an egg. 3. (*pl.*) Jaundice.

—**yellowness**, *n.* — **Yellow fever**, Malignant contagious febrile disease, indigenous chiefly to the West Indies, and the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. It is attended with yellowness of the skin, and is spread by mosquitos. [A. S. *geolu*. Ger. *gelb*.]

**yellowish** (yel'ō-ish), *a.* Somewhat yellow.—

**yellowishness**, *n.*

**yellowlegs** (yel'ō-legz), *n.* Grallatorial bird of the Atlantic coast, U. S.; yellowshanks. [S. *gealp*.]

**yelp** (yelp), *vi.* Utter a sharp bark. [A. S. *gealp*.]

**yen** (yen), *n.* Japanese monetary unit, represented by a gold and a silver coin of the value of a dollar.

**yeoman** (yō'man), *n.* 1. In England, man of common rank next below a gentleman; man of small landed estate; wealthy farmer. 2. In the U. S. navy, petty officer having charge of stores. — **yeomanry**, *n.* Collective body of yeomen or freeholders. [O. Fris. *gaman*, villager, — *ga*, village district, (Ger. *gau*), and *MAN*.]

**yes** (yes), *adv.* Expresses affirmation or consent. [A. S. *gesē* — *gea*, *yea*, and *se* (for *sie*, *si*), be it.]

**yester** (yes'tēr), *a.* Relating to yesterday; last. [A. S. *gistran*, yesterday. Ger. *gestern*.]

**yesterday** (yes'tēr-dā), *i. n.* The day last past. *II. adv.* On the day preceding this day. [night last past.]

**yesternight** (yes'tēr-nit), *adv.* On the yet (yet). *i. adv.* 1. At the present time, 2. In addition; still; besides.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

3. In continuance of a state; still; again. 4. At some future time. 5. Up to the present time; hitherto. 6. In spite of that; nevertheless; at least; at any rate; however. II. *conj.* Nevertheless; however. [A. S. *gīt.* Ger. *jetzt*, now.]

**yew** (yō), *n.* Long-lived evergreen tree, allied to the pines, with a berry-like fruit, poisonous leaves, and very fine-grained, heavy and elastic wood; *taxus*. Also used in ornamental hedges. [A. S. *iw*, Ger. *eibe*.]



Yew-branch.

**yield** (yēld). I. *vt.* 1. Pay; reward. 2. Yield in return, as for labor performed or capital invested. 3. Produce; emit; give. 4. Give up; surrender. II. *vi.* 1. Produce. 2. Submit; give way; assent. III. *n.* 1. Act of yielding. 2. That which is yielded; growth; product. [A. S. *geldan*. Ger. *gelten*, be worth.]

*Syn.* Return; bear; furnish; grant; relinquish; concede; surrender.

**yodel** (yō'dl), *vi.* and *vt.* Sing with frequent changes to and from the ordinary voice to falsetto, after the manner of the mountaineers in the Tyrol and in Switzerland.

**yoke** (yōk). I. *n.* 1. Frame of wood joining oxen for drawing. 2. Any similar frame, as one for carrying pails. 3. Mark of servitude. 4. Pair; couple. II. *vt.* 1. Put a yoke on. 2.

Join together. 3. Enslave; confine. III. *vi.* Go along with. [A. S. *ioc*.]

**yolk** (yōlk or yōk), **yelk** (yelk), *n.* The yellow part of an egg. [A. S. *geolca*—*geolo*, yellow.]

**yon** (yon), **yonder** (yon'dēr). I. *adv.* At a distance within view. II. *a.* Being at a distance within view. [A. S. *geon*. Cf. Ger. *jen-er*.]

**yore** (yör), *n.* Long ago. [From A. S. *geāra*, of years,—*gear*, year.]

**you** (yō), 2d pers. pron. pl., also used as sing. [Orig. only an objective case; A. S. *eow*; O. Ger. *iu*, Ger. *euch*. See **YE**.]

**young** (yung). I. *a.* 1. Not long born; in early life; in the first part of growth. 2. Inexperienced. II. *n.* Offspring. [A. S. *geong*. Ger. *jung*.]

**youngish** (yung'ish), *a.* Somewhat young. [son; lad.]

**youngster** (yung'stēr), *n.* Young person. **younger** (yung'kēr), *n.* Same as **YOUNGSTER**. [Dut. *jonker*—*jonkheer*, young master. Ger. *junker*.]

**your** (yör), *pronominal a.* Belonging to you. [A. S. *eower*. See **YOU**.]

**yours** (yörz), *pronominal a.* Your, not followed by a noun. [or person.]

**yourself** (yör-self'), *pron.* Your own self

**youth** (yōth), *n.* 1. State of being young. 2. Early life. 3. Young person, esp. a young man. 4. Young persons taken together. [A. S. *geogudh*—*geong*, young. Ger. *jugend*.]

**youthful** (yōth'fōl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to youth or early life. 2. Young. 3. Suitable to youth; fresh; buoyant; vigorous. — **youthfully**, *adv.* — **youthfulness**, *n.*

*Syn.* Boyish; juvenile; puerile.

**Yule** (yöl), *n.* Christmas. [A. S. *geol*, *giul*, *iul*. Origin uncertain.]

**Z** (zē or, in England, zed), *n.* The last letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced sibilant, soft *s*.

**zaffre** (zaf'ēr), *n.* Impure oxide of cobalt, which gives a beautiful blue. [Sp. *zafre*, of Arabic origin.]

**zaim** (zā'im), *n.* Turkish chief or leader. **zander** (zan'dēr), *n.* European pike-perch; sander; zant. [Ger.]

**zany** (zā'ni), *n.* Merry-andrew; buffoon. [It. *zani*, corr. of *Giovanni*, John.]

**zareba** (za-rē'ba), *n.* Thorn-hedge; fortified camp. [African.]

**zeal** (zēl), *n.* Passionate ardor for anything; intense interest; eager striving. [Gr. *zelos*—*zeo*, boil. Cf. **YEAST**.]

*Syn.* Enthusiasm; fanaticism; earnestness; energy. See **ARDOR**.

**zealot** (zel'ut), *n.* One carried to excess by his zeal; fanatic. [Gr. *zelotes*. See **ZEAL**.]

**zealous** (zel'us), *a.* Full of zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in anything. — **zealously**, *adv.*

**zebra** (zē'bra), *n.* Wild animal of the horse kind.

**zebrula** (zē-brō'la), *n.* Cross between



Zebra.

[zebra and horse.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wqif; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



**zebu** (zē'bū), *n.* East Indian ox with long ears and a hump on the shoulders. [E. Indian name.]

**zemstvo** (zem'stvo), *n.* Russian elective assembly, there being one for each province and one for each district.

**Zend-Avesta** (zend-a-ves'ta), *n.* The sacred writings of the Zoroastrian religion. [*Avesta*, sacred text; *zend*, name of the Persian idiom in which it was written.]



Zebu.

**zendik** (zend'ik), *n.* 1. Disbeliever in revealed religion. 2. One accused of magical heresy. [Ar.]

**zenith** (zē'nith), *n.* 1. Point of the heavens directly overhead. 2. Greatest height, as of success; culmination. [Fr.—Ar. *semt*, short for *semt-ur-ras*, way of the head.]

**zephyr** (zē'fēr), *n.* 1. West wind. 2. Soft, gentle breeze. [Gr. *zephyros*—*zophos*, darkness, west.]

**zero** (zē'ro), *n.* [*pl.* zeros or zeroes.] 1. Cipher; nothing. 2. Point from which a thermometer is graduated. 3. Lowest point. [Fr.—Ar. *sifr*.]

**zero-hour** (zē'ro-owr), *n.* In World War, the time fixed for beginning an advance or attack or other military engagement.

**zest** (zest), *n.* 1. Relish imparted by something; piquancy. 2. Keen enjoyment. [Fr. *zeste*.]

**zeta** (zē'ta), *n.* Greek letter, representing *z* originally, and later *ds*, or *ts*.

**zeugma** (zēg'ma), *n.* Figure in which two nouns are joined to a verb, or adjective, suitable to only one of them.—**zeugmatic**, *a.* [Gr.=joint.]

**Zeus** (zūs), *n.* In myth. Supreme divinity among the Greeks; the ruler of the other gods and of the upper world.

**zigzag** (zig'zag), *i. a.* Having short, sharp turns. *II. vt.* [zigzag'ing; zigzagged'.] Form with short turns.

**zinc** (zīngk), *n.* Tenacious bluish-white metal, not occurring native; spelter. It is malleable when heated to 200–250° F. [Ger. *zīnk*.]

**zincography** (zīng-kog'ra-fī), *n.* Art of printing from plates of zinc. [*ZINC*, and Gr. *grapho*, write.]

**zither** (zīth'ēr). See *CITTERN*.

**zodiac** (zō-di'ak), *n.* Imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve

constellations, called signs of the zodiac.—**zodi'acal** (zō-di'a-kal), *a.* [Gr. *zōdiakos kyklos* (circle),—*zōdion*, dim. of *zoon*, animal.]

**Zollverein** (tsolv'er-in), *n.* German customs union, founded about the year 1828, and to-day co-extensive with the German Empire. [Ger. *zoll*, toll, and *verein*, union.]

**zone** (zōn), *n.* 1. Girdle. 2. One of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided. [Gr. *zōnē*, girdle,—*zonnyti*, gird.]



The zones.

**zoned** (zōnd), *a.* 1. Wearing a zone or girdle. 2. Having zones or concentric bands. [In zoology.]

**zoologist** (zō-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in zoology.

**zoology** (zō-ol'o-jī), *n.* That part of natural history which treats of animals.—**zoological**, *a.*—**zoologically**, *adv.* [Gr. *zōon*, animal, and *logos*, science.]

**Zoroastrianism** (zō-rō-as'tri-an-izm), *n.* Religious system taught by Zoroaster, still held by the Parsees and Guebers. It is based on dualism, the contest between Ormuzd (good) and Ahriman (evil).

**Zouave** (zō-āv' or zwāv), *n.* French foot-soldier in Arab dress. [Fr., from the name of an Algerian tribe.]

**zounds** (zowndz), *interj.* Exclamation formerly used as an oath. [From God's wounds.]

**Zulu** (zō'lō), *n.* Member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race in S. Africa.

**zygoma** (zi-gō'ma), *n.* [*pl.* zygo'mata.] Cheek bone.—**zygomatic**, *a.* [Gr.—*zygon*, yoke.] [fermentation.]

**zymology** (zi-mol-o-jī), *n.* Science of **zymotic** (zi-mot'ik), *a.* Denoting all disease, as malaria, smallpox, cholera, which are due to living germs introduced into the body from without. [Gr.—*zymoo*, ferment.]

**zymurgy** (zi-mēr-jī), *n.* Department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, etc. [Gr. *zyme*, ferment, and *ergon*, work.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hūr; mīte, mit; dūte, not, mōve, wql'; mūte, hut, būru; oll, owl, then.

# CHARACTERS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

## BOTANICAL.

- ① Annual plant.  
 ② Biennial plant.  
 4 Perennial plant.  
 5 A shrub. 5 Tree.  
 Plant that flowers  
 but once.  
 5 Large shrub. 5 Under shrub.  
 Δ An evergreen.  
 ) Turning to the left.  
 " " right.  
 ) Climbing plant.  
 ♂ or ♂ Staminate or male  
 plant or flower.  
 ♀ Pistillate or female  
 plant or flower.  
 ♂ ♀ Unisexual. Sepa-  
 rate male and  
 female flowers.  
 ♂ ♀ Hermaphrodite  
 plant or flower.  
 Feet. " Inches.  
 " Lines.  
 With European writ-  
 ers, ' indicates feet;  
 " inches, " lines.

## ASTRONOMICAL.

- ☉ or ☉ The Sun.  
 ⊕ or ⊕ or ♂ The Earth  
 ☾ or ☾ The Moon;  
 ☾ New Moon. ☾ Full Moon.  
 ☾ First Quarter. ☾ Last Quarter.  
 ♃ or ♂ Uranus.  
 ♀ Mercury. ♀ Venus.  
 ♂ Mars. ♃ Jupiter.  
 ♆ Neptune. ♄ Saturn.

## COMMERCIAL.

- \$ Dollar.  
 ¢ Cent.  
 £ Pound sterling.  
 / Shilling.  
 ₧ Per @ At  
 ¼ Account.  
 % Per cent.  
 % Care of  
 Bill of Lading.  
 B/L Letter of Credit.  
 L/C

## MEDICAL.

- R Recipe; take.  
 āā Of each.  
 S indicates di-  
 rection to be  
 put on package  
 or bottle.  
 lb Pound.  
 3 Ounce.  
 3<sup>i</sup> or 3<sup>j</sup> One ounce  
 3<sup>ss</sup> Half ounce  
 3 Drachm.  
 3 Scruple.  
 C Gallon.  
 O Pint.  
 f3 Fluid Ounce.  
 f3 Fluid drachm.  
 m or m Minim or drop.

## MATHEMATICAL.

- + Plus: addition. — Minus: less.  
 × or. Multiplied by: as  
 $2 \times 2 = 4$  or  $2.2 = 4$ .  
 ÷ Divided = Equal  
 by. to.  
 > Greater than. < Lesser than.  
 Equivalent in volume or area to.  
 √ or √ Root.  
 ° Degree, as 30°. ' Minute, as 15'. '' Second, as 20".  
 a<sup>1</sup> First power. a<sup>2</sup> Sec-  
 ond power or square.  
 a<sup>3</sup> Third power or cube.

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

- ♈ Aries or Ram.  
 ♉ Taurus or Bull.  
 ♊ Gemini or Twins.  
 ♋ Cancer or Crab.  
 ♌ Leo or Lion.  
 ♍ Virgo or Virgin.  
 ♎ Libra or Balance  
 ♏ Scorpio or Scorpion.  
 ♐ Sagittarius or Archer.  
 ♑ Capricornus or Goat.  
 ♒ Aquarius or Waterman.  
 ♓ Pisces or Fishes





















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
















- & or &C., *et cetera*, and so forth.  
 V Versicle. Denotes parts to be sung or recited by the priest.  
 R Response. Used in prayer books.



# DRAFTSMENS ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS

*The principal characters and signs used in the arts and sciences, including Mathematics Astronomy, Botany, Medicine, Commerce, and other branches will be found on preceding page.*

	Wall tube.
	Single-pole cut-out; if a figure is alongside, it denotes amperes.
	Double-pole cut-out; if a figure is alongside, it denotes amperes.
	Three-pole cut-out; if a figure is alongside, it denotes amperes.
	Wall attachment.
	Small branch cut-out.
	Reversing or pole-changing switch for three amperes.
	Single-pole switch for four amperes.
	Double-pole switch for four amperes.
	Three-pole switch for four amperes.
	Single circuit (flexible cord).
	Fixed incandescent lamp.
	Portable incandescent lamp.
	Stationary group of incandescent lamps; number of lamps, five.
	Portable group of incandescent lamps; number of lamps, three.
	Arc lamps of six amperes.
	Wall bracket (one lamp).
	Standing lamp (one lamp).
	Hanging lamp (two lamps).
	Electrolier (four lamps).

	Accumulators or secondary batteries.
	Dynamo of generator, with ten kilowatts capacity.
	Motor with 2 kilowatts capacity. [85 kilowatts.]
	Transformer with capacity of 2-wire meter, with capacity of five kilowatts.
	3-wire or alternate current meter with capacity of 10 Ammeter. [kilowatts.]
	Voltmeter.
	Ordinary return circuit.
	Three-wire or alternating current circuit.
	Flexible conduit, armored (Greenfield type).
	Vertical mains, up and down.
	Switchboard, 2-wire system.
	Switchboard, three-wire system, or alternating.
	Rheostat or heating appliance of ten amperes.
	Portable rheostat of six amperes.
	Choking coil.
	Lightning arrester.
	Lightning-rod tip.
	Ground.

**CONDUCTORS.** — *B.*, bare copper; *B. F.*, bare iron galvanized; *G.*, seamless rubber insulation; *L.*, flexible cords; *K. B.*, bare lead-covered cable; *K. A.*, lead-covered cable, with asphaltum taped cover; *K. E.*, lead-covered cable, armored; *g.*, conductors on insulators; *o.*, conductors in iron conduit.

In Germany, Austria and Italy these symbols are in universal use.



# SUPPLEMENT

N. B. — This department contains the new words and definitions that have recently come into use in connection with the latest discoveries, inventions and developments in the arts and sciences, together with a number of other words regarded of sufficient importance to add to the principal vocabulary.

## abiogenesis — battleship

**abiogenesis** (ab-i-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* Doctrine of spontaneous generation. [Gr. *a priv.*; *bios*, life; *genesis*, generation.]

**acetanilide** (as-e-tan'i-lid), *n. Med.* White powder with pungent taste, derived from acetate of aniline; used as an antiseptic and anodyne, and as a substitute for quinine.

**aerodome** (ā'ēr-o-dōm), *n.* Building for the storage or protection of an airship or balloon. [of aeroplane.]

**aerodrome** (ā'ēr-o-drōm), *n.* A form

**aerophone** (ā'ēr-o-fōn), *n.* 1. Portable tube-like device to assist the hearing. 2. Instrument which amplifies sound waves, especially those of the voice.

**aerophore** (ā'ēr-o-fōr), *n.* Device which permits respiration under water or in smoke-charged atmosphere. 2. Appliance for counteracting the effect of atmospheric electricity in factories by diffusing moisture in the air.

**Aino** (i'no), *n.* One of the so-called aborigines in Northern Japan distinguished by small hairy bodies and called "*Mosinos*" by the Japanese.

**air-brake** (ār'brāk), *n.* Brake operated by compressed air.

**airship** (ār'ship), *n.* Self-supporting apparatus for navigating the air, driven by its own motor.

**alfalfa** (al-fal'fa), *n. Bot.* Lucerne, (*Medicago sativa*), a valuable forage grass cultivated in the West. [Sp.]

**alternating-current**, *n.* Anelectric current that rapidly passes back and forward periodically from the positive to the negative direction, in contrast to the continuous current.

**altiscope** (al'ti-skōp), *n.* Device consisting of a telescopic tube having a right angle at the top and a reverse right angle at the bottom, with mirrors arranged at these points, so as to enable one to see over a wall, etc. [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *skopōō*, see.]

**anabolism** (an-ab'o-lizm), *n. Biol.* That part of metabolism during which food

is converted into living matter. See CATABOLISM and METABOLISM.

**antiseptis** (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* The exclusion of bacteria from wounds, etc., by use of antiseptics or other means in order to prevent putrefaction, infection or blood poisoning. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *sepsis*, putrefaction.]

**atmosphere**, *n.* A unit of pressure for each unit of area; equivalent to a 30 inch vertical mercury column at a temperature of 0° C. at sea level, at London.

**audiential** (a-di'en-shal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to an audience.

**audiphone** (a'di-fōn), *n.* Device for aiding the deaf to hear; esp. a rubber fan-like appliance to be placed between the teeth.



Audiphone.

**augratin** (ō-gra-tang'), *a.* Covered with bread crumbs or with cheese, and baked brown, as potatoes.

**auto-bus** (a'tō-bus), *n.* Omnibus propelled by its own motor.

**auto-car** (a'tō-kār), *n.* Automobile.

**automat** (a'tō-mat), *n. Phot.* Shutter exposing the lens of a camera; operated by pressure of a bulb.

**automobilism** (a-tō-mō'bil-izm), *n.* Art or act of using an automobile.

**auto-suggestion**, *n.* Self hypnotism.

**auto-truck** (a'tō-truk), *n.* Dray or heavy truck operated by a motor.

**auxetophone** (aks-et'ō-fōn), *n.* Instrument that increases the volume of the graphophone and enables it to sound as loud as a brass band.

**aviator** (ā-vi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who uses or directs an airship. [L. *avis*, bird.]

**battleship** (bat'l-ship), *n.* Large, heavily armored warship, of slower speed than a cruiser, carrying larger guns.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hār; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**basket-ball**, *n.* An indoor game, somewhat resembling football, the goals being two suspended wire-baskets.

**binder** (bind'ēr), *n.* Machine that cuts and binds grain in bundles.

**blue-print**, *n.* *Phot.* Positive print in white lines on a blue sensitized paper or background.

**Boxer**, *n.* Member of a secret Chinese organization, which led the uprising in 1900, against foreigners and missionaries in China; said to have been formed for athletic purposes.

**bridge-whist**, *n.* A game of whist, in which the dealer or partner makes trump, the hand of the partner being used as a dummy.

**briquet** (bri-ket'), *n.* 1. Coal dust artificially compressed into blocks. 2. The material treated in a similar manner for various purposes.

**carborundum** (kār-bo-run'dum), *n.* Carbon and silicon, compounded in the electric furnace and used for grinding and other purposes.

**carburetor** (kār-bū-ret-ūr), *n.* In motor vehicles a chamber for changing liquid fuels, such as gasoline, into gas or vapor, by a process of evaporation, and then mixing it with a proper percentage of air to render it suitable for use in operating the motor.

**cardiogram** (kār-di-o-gram), *n.* The tracing made by a cardiograph.

**cardiograph** (kār-di-o-gráf), *n.* Machine which records by tracings on paper, the movements of the heart.

**cash-register**, *n.* Machine for registering amount of money deposited in it; used for keeping account of sales.

**catabolism** (kāt-ab'o-lizm), *n.* *Biol.* That part of metabolism, during which living matter or protoplasm is converted into simpler substances; destructive metabolism. See ANABOLISM and METABOLISM. [Gr. *kata*, down, and *ballo*, throw.]

**cell** (sel), *n.* 1. *Biol.* Unit of life, or the smallest organized element manifesting independent vital action.

**chassis** (chās'is; Fr. pron. shā-sē') *n.* *Automobiles.* The frame work and mechanism or running gear of a motor vehicle, including the entire machine with the exception of the body or light structure fitted with seats for passengers or carrying space for merchandise.

**Christian Science**, *n.* A system of metaphysical principles formulated in 1866 by Mary Baker G. Eddy.

**chromocollograph** (krō-mō-ko'lō-gráf), *n.* *Phot.* A reproduction in colors by the collodion process.

**chronograph** (kron'o-gráf), *n.* Instrument which graphically records the time or duration of an event, as the movements of planets.

**chronophotograph** (kron-o-phō'to-gráf), *n.* One of the individual photographs or films of a series of kinetoscopic pictures.

**chuck** (chuk), *n.* Device for holding anything while being rotated.

**cinematograph** (sin-e-mat'o-gráf), *n.* Machine for making moving pictures and reproducing same; a kinetograph. [Gr. *kinema*, movement, *grapho*, write.]

**circuit**, *n.* *Elec.* The course of an electric current.

**circuit-breaker**, *n.* A safety device which automatically opens a circuit or blows out a spark-plug when the current exceeds a given value.

**cloudscape** (klō'd-skāp), *n.* A picture of the clouds.



Coherer.

**coherer** (kō-hēr'ēr), *n.* *Elec.* A device for receiving the impact of electrical waves upon certain substances rendering them conductive by causing the particles to cohere.

**commandeer** (kom-an-dēr'), *vt.* To press into military service. [Dut. *kommanderen*, command.]

**commutator** (kom'ū-tā-tūr), *n.* *Elec.* A device to vary the strength or change the current of an electric motor.

**conning-tower**, *n.* A heavily armored room on a battleship containing peep holes.

**cravenette** ('krav-en-et'), *n.* Closely woven overcoat that sheds the rain.

**culture**, *n.* *Biol.* Process or medium used in, or product arising from, the development and multiplication of bacteria. [Fr. from *L. cultura*; from *colo* (p. p. *cultus*), cultivate.]

**cystoscope** (sis'to-skōp), *n.* *Surg.* Instrument for viewing the interior of the bladder by electric illumination. [Gr. *kystis*, bladder and *skopeo*, view.]

**dunnite** (dun'it), *n.* High explosive invented by Major Dunn of the ordnance corps, U. S. A.; the most powerful and destructive ever invented.

**dynamophone** (din-am'o-fōn), *n.* A music-producing apparatus consisting of a number of dynamos, all of different frequencies, producing tones of different pitch, and manipulated by a keyboard like that of a piano.

**ecdemie** (ek-dem'ik), *a. Med.* Having origin in some distant locality, as disease; opposed to ENDEMIC.

**electro-culture**, *n.* Stimulation of plant life by the application of the electric current or by electric light.

**electrokinetics** (e-lek-trō-ki-net'iks), *n.* Science of electrical motion.

**electron** (e-lek'tron), *n.* The electric force of an atom claimed by some to be a separate entity.

**electrodynamometer** (e-lek-trō-dī-na-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for determining the strength of an electric current by interaction of two coils.

**electrolier** (e-lek-trō-lēr'), *n.* Decorated wall bracket, ceiling-drop or other similar apparatus for supporting electric lights.

**ergograph** (ēr-go-gráf), *n.* Instrument for measuring fatigue or mental excitement. [Gr. *ergon*, work, *grapho*, write.]

**electricophone** (e-lek'trō-fōn), *n.* Electric device for aiding the deaf to hear.

**fluoroscope** (flō'ūr-ō-skōp), *n.* A box-like apparatus by means of which the effects of x-rays are observed.

**formaldehyde** (fār-mal'de-hid), *n.* A powerful disinfectant and antiseptic obtained from methyl alcohol.

**formalin** (farm'a-lin), *n.* A 40% solution of formaldehyde.

**frankfurter** (frank-fürt-ēr), *n.* A sausage made of different meats, highly seasoned. [From *Frankfurt*, Ger.]

**fulgurite** (ful'gū-rit), *n.* A powerful explosive containing nitroglycerin.

**gastrograph** (gas'tro-gráf), *n.* A mechanism for recording the movements of the stomach and the movement of the food during digestion.

**Geissler tube** (gis'lēr), *n.* A sealed tube containing a gas which becomes luminous when charged by an electric current from an induction coil.

**grenade** (gre-nād'), *n.* A glass shell containing chemicals, to be thrown and broken in case of fire, the chemicals extinguishing the fire.

**header**, *n.* Machine which cuts the heads off standing grain and delivers them over a carrier into a header-box or special wagon-box.

**ionium** (i-ō'ni-um), *n.* New radio-active element allied to radium, discovered in 1907, by Prof. Boltwood, of Yale. [Gr. *ion*, pr. p. of *ienai*, go.]

**kineograph** (ki-nō-o-gráf), *n.* A moving picture, as produced by the kineograph, and shown by the biograph.

**leucocyte** (lō'ko-sit), *n.* One of the colorless protoplasmic particles in the blood and lymph having powers of locomotion, and very destructive to micro-organisms.

**Marconi-system** (mār-kō'ni), *n.* Wireless telegraphy requiring a coherer in the receiver, as devised by Marconi.

**mareograph** (mār'e-o-gráf), *n.* A device for automatically recording tidal changes at the sea level.

**Mausier** (ma'zēr), *n.* A rifle carrying five cartridges in the stock.

**megafog** (meg'a-fog), *n.* A signal-megaphone used by light-houses for conveying certain sound-signals to vessels during a fog.

**metabolism** (me-tab'o-lizm), *n. Biol.* The process by which food is converted into blood and tissue (*anabolism*), and by which decomposition of living matter takes place (*catabolism*).—**metabolic**, *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond and *ballo*, throw.]

**micrograph** (mī'kro-gráf), *n.* 1. A microscopic picture. 2. Appliance for making minute drawings.

**micrographophone** (mī'kro-gráf'o-fōn), *n.* A device for reproducing and intensifying faint sounds.

**micromicroscope** (mī'kro-mō'tō-skōp), *n.* A machine for photographing minute moving objects.

**microphonograph** (mī'kro-fōn'o-gráf), *n.* A phonograph with an attachment for intensifying sound.

**monad** (mon'ad). I. *a. Chem.* Having a valence of one. II. *n.* A simple, indivisible substance; the soul.

**monotype** (mon'o-tip), *n.* Machine which casts type and sets it type by type, instead of in solid metal lines, as the linotype.

**motor-bus** (mō'tūr-bus), *n.* Omnibus propelled by its own motor.

**muffler** (muf'lēr), *n.* Any apparatus or device used for deadening sound, as the muffler of an automobile.

**obsession** (ob-sesh'un), *n.* 1. *Path.* Continual recurrence of a fixed idea or delusion. 2. The state or act of being influenced by an evil spirit as in demonology. 3. *Spirit.* State of control as a medium in a trance.

**okapi** (o-kā'pi), *n.* A ruminant animal with a head like a deer, short neck and forelegs, otherwise resembling a giraffe, discovered in Africa in 1900.



**phase** (fāz), *n. Elec.* State of two alternating currents that are "in step" with one another so that the potentials rise and fall together.

**photogram** (fō'to-gram), *n.* Telegraphic message automatically received and recorded photographically. [Gr. *phos*, *photos*, light, and *gramma*, writing.]

**pitchblende** (pich'blend), *n.* Uraninite. **polyphase** (pōl'i-fāz), *a. Elec.* Having more than one current, differing in phase, arising from different parts of the armature of the same alternator, each current supplying a separate wire or circuit, and lagging behind each other by definite intervals of time.

**polonium** (pō-lō'ni-um), *n.* Unisolated element found by Currie in 1898 in uraninite, possessing power of emitting Becquerel-rays. [From Poland, the discoverer's native country.]

**Populist**, *n.* Member of political party organized 1892, which advocated a larger currency, public ownership of railroads and other reforms.

**potential**, *n. Elec.* The condition of a mass or electrical charge, by force of which it would, at that point, possess the power of doing work.

**printing**, *n. Phot.* Act or process of reproducing, by aid of light, on a chemically prepared paper, an image from a negative or film.

**proteid** (prō'tē-id), *n.* 1. Compound of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur found in vegetable and animal organisms. [Gr. *protos*, first.]

**radiography** (rā-di-og'ra-fi), *n.* The art of making x-ray pictures.

**radiotherapy** (rā-di-o-ther'a-pi), *n.* The use of light-waves, as x-rays in the treatment of disease. [L. *radis*, radiate, and Gr. *therapeia*, service.]

**receiver**, *n.* That part of a telephone through which the message is received.

**relay**, *n.* A telegraph receiver or repeater for use when the current is not strong enough to operate the recording register; also called *relay magnet*.

**rough-rider**, *n.* 1. A member of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry in the Span.-Amer. war. 2. A cow-boy.

**scenic-railway**, *n.* A miniature railway built in amusement parks, arranged so that cars will run over artificial mountains and valleys.

**seismograph** (sis'mo-gráf), *n.* Automatic earthquake recorder.

**sero-therapy** (sē-ro-ther'a-pi), *n.* The injection of immunized animal serum into human veins as a cure or prevention of certain diseases.

**somnoform** (som'no-farm), *n.* New anæsthetic, consisting of chloride of ethyl 60%, chloride of methyl 35%, and bromide of ethyl 5%. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *FORMYL*.]

**sorority** (so-ro-ri-ti), *n.* Secret society of female students attached to the same school or college. [L. *soror*, sister.]

**spark-gap**, *n. Elec.* The gap or space between the ends of a resonator, jumped over by an electric spark.

**spark-plug**, *n.* Metal shell which screws into the carburetor or combustion chamber of an automobile and carries the conductor of the current that ignites the mixture of gas and air by means of an electric spark.

**syntony** (sin'to-ni), *n.* The attuning of wireless receivers and transmitters, [Gr. *syn*, together, and *tonos*, tone.]

**telegraphphone** (te-leg'ra-fōn), *n.* Telephone which automatically records and reproduces speech. [Gr. *tele*, far, *grapho*, write and *phōnē*, sound.]

**telephoto** (tel'e-fōt), *n.* Instrument for transmitting to a distance images of objects by telegraph, selenium being utilized for the purpose. [Gr. *tele*, far, and *phos*, *photos*, light.]

**thermolysis** (thēr-mō'l'i-sis), *n.* 1. Radiation of heat from animal bodies. 2. Dissociation by heat.

**third-rail**, *n.* An additional rail used for electric cars for the transmission of electricity from a power-station.

**transformer**, *n. Elec.* Modified induction coil by which high pressure currents are received, transformed and distributed as low pressure currents.

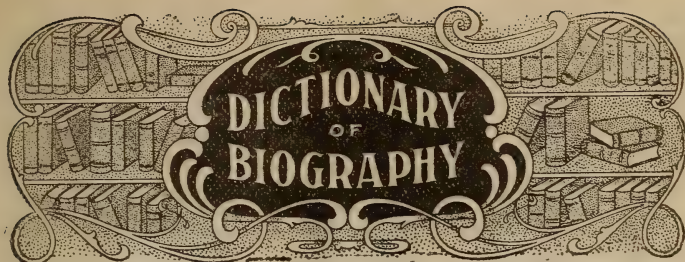
**uraninite** (ū-ran'i-nit), *n. Mineral.* A greenish-black sub-metallic mineral, chief source of uranium; pitchblende.

**vistascope** (vis'ta-skōp), *n.* A double kite-like apparatus for viewing distant objects from the ground, the image reflected on the kites, being thrown onto a ground glass through a lens, both fitted into a box-like device, and supported by the kites, the observer using a field-glass to see the image on the ground glass.

**vitascopie** (vi'ta-skōp), *n.* Device for enlarging kinetoscopic pictures and throwing them on a screen.

**voltage** (vōlt'āj), *n. Elec.* Electromotive force expressed in volts.

**Zionism** (zi'on-izm), *n.* An organized attempt to resettle the Jews from all parts of the world in Palestine, for both religious and political purposes



N. B. — In the respelling for pronunciation *kh* represents German and Scotch *ch*; *û* represents German *ü* and French *u*; *r* in foreign words is much more strongly trilled than in English. Abbreviations: *b.* *born*, *d.* *died*, *l.* *a. lived about*.

### Abbas — André

**Abbas** (äb-äs') **I.** Shah of Persia, sur-named the Great, b. 1557, d. 1627.

**Abbott** (ab'ut), Emma A. Am. singer, b. 1849, d. 1891.

**Abbott**, John S. C. Amer. historical writer, b. 1805, d. 1877.

**Abdul-Hamid** (äb-döl-hä-méd') **II.** Sultan of Turkey, 1876-1909, b. 1842.

**Abelard** (ab'e-lard), Pierre. Fr. theo-logian, b. 1079, d. 1142.

**Abercrombie** (ab'ër-krum-bi), James. British general, b. 1706, d. 1781.

**Adams** (ad'amz), Charles Francis (*Son of J. Q. A.*). Amer. diplomatist, b. 1807, d. 1886.

**Adams**, John. Second President of the U. S., b. 1735, d. 1826.

**Adams**, John Quincy. Sixth President of the U. S., b. 1767, d. 1848.

**Adams**, Maude. Amer. actress (real name, *Kiskadden*), b. 1872.

**Adams**, Samuel. Amer. patriot and statesman, b. 1722, d. 1803.

**Adams**, William Taylor (*Oliver Optic*). Am. story-writer, b. 1822, d. 1897.

**Adrian** (ä'dri-an) **I.** Pope, d. 795.

**Æschines** (es'ki-néz). Athenian ora-tor, b. B. C. 389, d. 314.

**Æschylus** (es'ki-lus). Greek tragic poet, b. B. C. 525, d. 456. [century B. C.]

**Æsop** (ë'sop). Greek fabulist. Sixth

**Agassiz** (ag'a-së), Alexander (son of L. J. R. A.), zoologist, b. 1835, d. 1910.

**Agassiz**, Louis John Rudolph. Swiss naturalist in America, b. 1807, d. 1873.

**Agrippa** (a-grip'a), Marcus Vipsanius. Roman statesman, b. B. C. 63, d. 12.

**Agrippina** (a-grip'i-na) **II.** Mother of the emperor Nero, b. 15, d. 60.

**Alaric** (al'a-rik). Conqueror of Rome, king of Visigoths, b. 382, d. 410.

**Alban** (al'ban), Saint. First Christian martyr of Great Britain, d. 285.

**Albert I.** King of Belgians, b. 1875.

**Alcibiades** (al-si-bi'a-déz). Famous Athenian, b. B. C. 450, d. 404.

**Alcott** (al'kut), Louisa May. Amer. authoress, b. 1833, d. 1888.

**Aldrich** (al'drich), Thomas Bailey. Amer. poet, b. 1836, d. 1907.

**Alexander** (al-egz-an'dër) **I.** Emperor of Russia, b. 1777, d. 1825.

**Alexander II.** Nicolaevitch. Emper-or of Russia, b. 1818, d. 1881.

**Alexander III.** Emperor of Russia, b. 1845, d. 1894.

**Alexander the Great.** King of Ma-cedon, b. B. C. 356, d. 323.

**Alfieri** (al-fë-ä'rë), Vittorio. Italian poet and dramatist, b. 1749, d. 1803.

**Alfonso** (al-fon'sö) **I.** of Castile (*The Brave*), b. 1030, d. 1109. [1886.]

**Alfonso XIII.** King of Spain, b. 1851.

**Alfred** (al'fred) **the Great.** King of the West Saxons, b. 849, d. 901.

**Allen** (al'en), Colonel Ethan. Amer. officer in Revolution, b. 1737, d. 1789.

**Alvarez** (äl'vä-reth), Juan. Mexican general and pres., b. 1780, d. 1867.

**Ames** (ämz), Fisher. Amer. orator and patriot, b. 1758, d. 1808.

**Ampère** (ong-pär'), André Marie. Fr. electrician, b. 1775, d. 1836.

**Anacreon** (a-nak're-on). Greek lyric poet, b. B. C. 563, d. 478.

**Anaxagoras** (an-aks-ag'o-ras). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 500, d. 428.

**Andersen** (an'der-sen), Hans Chris-tian. Danish writer (*Fairy Tales*), b. 1805, d. 1875.

**André** (an'dră), Major John. English officer and spy, b. 1751, d. 1780.

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäll, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, müve, wölf;  
müte, hut, bürn; oll, owl, then.



- Andrée** (än-drä'), Solomon Auguste. Swedish aeronaut, b. 1854, d. 1897.
- Anne** (an), Queen of England, b. 1665, d. 1714.
- Antiochus** (an-tiō-kus) (*The Great*), King of Syria, b. B. C. 237, d. 187.
- Antoninus** (an-tō-ni'nus), Marcus Aurelius. Roman emperor, b. 121, d. 180.
- Antonius** (an-tō-ni'us), Marcus (*Marc Antony*). Roman general, b. B. C. 83, d. 30. [er, B. C. 4th century.]
- Apelles** (a-pel'ez). Famous Greek painter.
- Apollodorus** (a-pol-ō-dō'rus) (*The Shadower*). Athenian painter, d. B. C. 440.
- Aquinas** (a-kwi'nas), Thomas, St. (*Angelic Doctor*), b. 1225, d. 1274.
- Arc** (ärk), Joan of (*Maid of Orleans*), b. 1412, d. 1431.
- Archilochus** (är-kil-ō-kus), of Paros. Greek lyric poet, b. B. C. 714, d. 676.
- Archimedes** (är-ki-mē-déz). Mathematician, Syracuse, b. B. C. 287, d. 212.
- Ariosto** (ä-rē-ō'stō), Ludovico. Italian poet, b. 1474, d. 1533.
- Aristides** (ar-is-ti-déz) (*The Just*). Athenian general and statesman, d. B. C. 468. [osopher, d. B. C. 380.]
- Aristippus** (ar-is-tip'us). Greek philosopher.
- Aristophanes** (ar-is-tof'a-néz). Comic poet of Greece, b. B. C. 444, d. 380.
- Aristotle** (ar-is-to'le). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 384, d. 322.
- Arius** (a-ri'us or ä-ri-us). Greek deacon at Alexandria. Founder of Arianism, b. 280, d. 336.
- Arkwright** (ärk'rit), Sir Richard. Invented spinning jenny, b. 1732, d. 1792.
- Arnold** (är'nuld), Benedict. Am. general and traitor, b. 1741, d. 1801.
- Arnold**, Edwin, Sir. English poet and orientalist, b. 1832, d. 1904.
- Arnold**, Matthew. English poet and essayist, b. 1822, d. 1888.
- Arthur** (är'thur). British king, hero of the Round Table, l. a. 500.
- Arthur**, Chester Alan. 21st President of U. S., b. 1830, d. 1886.
- Astor** (äs'tür), John Jacob. Amer. merchant, b. 1763, d. 1848.
- Athanasius** (ath-a-nä'shi-us). Greek father of the church, b. 296, d. 373.
- Attila** (ati-la) (*The Scourge of God*). Chief of the Huns, d. 453.
- Audubon** (ä'dü-bon), John James. Am. ornithologist, b. 1780, d. 1851.
- Augustine** (ä-gus-tin), Saint. Numidian bishop, b. 354, d. 430.
- Aurelian** (a-rē-li'an), Claudius Domitian. Roman emperor, b. 212, d. 275.
- Austen** (äs'ten), Miss Jane. Eng. novelist, b. 1775, d. 1817.
- Austin**, Alfred. English poet laureate, b. 1835, d. 1913.
- Austin**, Stephen F. Founder of the State of Texas, b. 1793, d. 1836.
- Bach** (bähk), Johann Sebastian. Ger. composer, b. 1685, d. 1750.
- Bacon** (bä'kun), Francis, Baron Verulam. English philosopher, b. 1561, d. 1626.
- Baden-Powell** (bä'den-pow'll), Robert S. English general, b. 1857.
- Baffin** (baf'in), William. English navigator, b. 1584, d. 1622.
- Bainbridge** (bän'brij), William. Am. commodore, b. 1774, d. 1833.
- Baker** (bä'kär), Sir Samuel White. Eng. explorer, Africa, b. 1821, d. 1893.
- Balfour** (bal-för), Arthur James. Brit. statesman, b. 1848.
- Balzac**, de (de bäl-zäk'), Honoré. Fr. novelist, b. 1799, d. 1850.
- Bancroft** (ban'kroft), George. Amer. historian, b. 1800, d. 1891.
- Barnard** (bär'nard), Edward Emerson. American astronomer, b. 1857.
- Barnum** (bär'nüm), Phineas T. Famous Am. showman, b. 1810, d. 1891.
- Barton** (bärtün), Clara. Amer. Red Cross philanthropist, b. 1830, d. 1912.
- Bayard**, de (de bā'ard), Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier. French warrior, b. 1475, d. 1524.
- Bayard** (bi'ard), James Asheton. Am. statesman, b. 1767, d. 1815.
- Bayard** (bā'ard), Thomas F. Amer. statesman, b. 1828, d. 1898.
- Beaconsfield** (bē'kūnz-feld), Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of, b. 1805, d. 1881.
- Beatrice Portinari** (bē-a-trēs portō-nā'rē). Florentine lady immortalized by Dante, b. 1266, d. 1290.
- Beaumont** (bō'mont), Francis. Eng. dramatic poet, colleague of Fletcher, b. 1586, d. 1615.
- Beauregard** (bō're-gärd), Peter G. T. Bombed Fort Sumter, b. 1817, d. 1893.
- Becket** (bek'et), Thomas à. Archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1117, d. 1170.
- Bequerel** (bek-rel'), Antoine Henri. Fr. physicist (*Bequerel rays*), d. 1908.
- Bede** (bēd) (*The Venerable*). Eng. monk and church historian, b. 672, d. 735.
- Beecher** (bēch'ēr), Catherine. Esther (*Sister of Henry Ward Beecher*). Am. authoress, b. 1800, d. 1878.
- Beecher**, Henry Ward. Amer. divine and writer, b. 1813, d. 1887.
- Beethoven**, van (vān bē'tō-ven or bē'tō-ven), Ludwig. German musical composer, b. 1770, d. 1827.
- Behring** (bär-ing), Vitus. Danish navigator, b. 1680, d. 1741.
- Belisarius** (bel-i-sā'ri-us). Roman general, b. 505, d. 565.

äte, fat, task, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf;  
müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



- Belknap** (bel'nap), Jeremy. Am. historian and biographer, b. 1744, d. 1798.
- Bell**, Alexander G. Scotch inventor in the U. S. (*Telephone*), b. 1847.
- Bellamy** (bel'a-mi), Edward. Amer. lawyer and writer, b. 1850, d. 1898.
- Béranger, de** (de bâ-rong-zhâ'), Pierre Jean. French poet, b. 1780, d. 1857.
- Bergh** (bêrg), Henry. Founder Amer. S. P. C. A., b. 1823, d. 1888.
- Bernhardt** (bêrn'härt), Sarah. Celebrated French actress, b. 1844.
- Biddle** (bid'l), James. American naval commander, b. 1783, d. 1848.
- Bierstadt** (bêr'stat), Albert. Ger. landscape painter in U. S., b. 1828, d. 1902.
- Birney** (bêr'ni), David B. American general, b. 1825, d. 1864.
- Bismarck** (biz'märk), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von. Creator of German unity, b. 1815, d. 1888.
- Bjornson** (bi'urn'sun), Bjornstjerne. Norwegian author, b. 1832, d. 1910.
- Black**, Jeremiah Sullivan. Am. jurist and statesman, b. 1810, d. 1883.
- Black**, William. English novelist, b. 1841, d. 1869.
- Black Hawk**. Noted Indian chief, b. 1767, d. 1838.
- Blackstone** (blak'stôn), Sir William. English judge and law commentator, b. 1723, d. 1780.
- Blaine** (blân), James Gillespie. Amer. statesman, b. 1830, d. 1893.
- Blair** (blâr), Francis P. Amer. politician, b. 1791, d. 1876.
- Blair**, Francis Preston (*Son of F. P.*). Lawyer, politician, b. 1813, d. 1883.
- Blavatsky** (bla-vats'ki), Mme. Helena. Russian theosophist, b. 1835, d. 1891.
- Blennerhasset** (blen-er-has'et), Harman. Dupe of Aaron Burr, b. 1764, d. 1831.
- Blucher, von** (von blûkh'ër), Gebhard Lebrécht. Prussian general, b. 1742, d. 1819.
- Boccaccio** (bôk-ät'chô'), Giovanni. Italian novelist, b. 1817, d. 1375.
- Bode** (bô-de), Johann Ehler. German astronomer, b. 1747, d. 1826.
- Bolívar** (bol'i-var), Simon. Liberator of Bolivia, b. 1783, d. 1830.
- Bonaparte** (bô'na-pärt), Napoleon I. Emper. of the French, b. 1769, d. 1821.
- Bonaparte**, Napoleon III. (*Louis N.*). Emper. of the French, b. 1808, d. 1873.
- Bonheur** (bâ'nûr'), Rosalie, Mlle. Fr. painter of animals, b. 1822, d. 1899.
- Bonner** (bon'ër), Robert. Irish-Amer. journalist, b. 1824, d. 1899.
- Boone** (bôn), Daniel. Amer. pioneer in Kentucky, b. 1735, d. 1820.
- Booth** (bôth), Ballington. Commander Volunteers of America, b. 1859.
- Booth**, Edwin (*Son of Junius Brutus*). Amer. actor, b. 1733, d. 1893.
- Booth**, John Wilkes. Assassin of Lincoln, b. 1839, d. 1865.
- Booth**, Junius Brutus. English tragedian, b. 1796, d. 1852.
- Booth**, W. Eng. evangelist; founder Salvation Army, b. 1829, d. 1912.
- Boswell** (boz'wel), James. Biographer of Dr. Johnson, b. 1740, d. 1795.
- Botha** (bôth'a), Louis. Boer commander, b. 1863.
- Brad'ock**, Edward. Brit. general in America, b. 1695, d. 1755.
- Brad'street**, John. Amer. major-general, b. 1711, d. 1774.
- Bragg**, Braxton. Amer. confederate general, b. 1817, d. 1876.
- Brähe** (brä'e), Tycho. Danish astronomer, b. 1546, d. 1601.
- Bright**, John. Eng. orator and statesman, b. 1811, d. 1889.
- Brontë** (brôn'te), Anne (*Acton Bell*). English novelist, b. 1820, d. 1849.
- Brontë**, Charlotte (*Currer Bell*), b. 1816, d. 1855.
- Brontë**, Emily Jane (*Ellis Bell*). Eng. novelist, b. 1818, d. 1848.
- Brougham** (brô'am), Henry, Lord. Eng. statesman, b. 1779, d. 1868.
- Brown**, Gould. American grammarian, b. 1791, d. 1857.
- Brown**, John, "of Ossawatomie." Am. abolitionist, b. 1800, d. 1859.
- Browne**, Chas. Farrar (*Artemus Ward*). Amer. humorist, b. 1834, d. 1867.
- Brown'ing**, Elizabeth Barrett. Eng. poetess, b. 1806, d. 1861.
- Brown'ing**, Robert. English poet, b. 1812, d. 1889.
- Brown-Sequard** (se-kär'), Edouard. Fr. physiologist, b. 1818, d. 1894.
- Bruce**, Robert. King of Scots. Born in Westphalia, 1274, d. 1329.
- Bruno** (brô'nô), Giordano. Neapolitan philosopher. Burned at Rome for heresy, 1600, b. 1548.
- Brush**, Charles Francis. Amer. electric inventor, b. 1849.
- Brutus** (brô'tus), Lucius Junius. 1. a. B. C. 500. Founded Roman republic.
- Brutus**, Marcus Junius. Killed Caesar, b. B. C. 85, d. 42.
- Bryan** (br'ian), William Jennings. Sec'y of State, U. S., b. 1860.
- Bryant** (br'iant), Wm. Cullen. Amer. journalist and poet, b. 1794, d. 1878.
- Buchanan** (bu-kan'un), James. 15th President U. S., b. 1791, d. 1868.
- Buffon, de** (buf'un), Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte. French naturalist, b. 1707, d. 1788.
- Buddha** (bô'da), title of Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, 1. a. B. C. 500

fâte, fat, tãsk, fâr, fãl, fãre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wôlf;  
mûte, but, bûrn; oil, owl, shên.

- Bulwer-Lytton** (bŭl'wēr-lit'un), Edw. George Earle Lytton, Baron. English novelist, b. 1803, d. 1873.
- Bulwer-Lytton**, Edw. Robert, Baron Lytton (*Owen Meredith*). Son of preceding. Eng. poet, b. 1831, d. 1891.
- Bunyan** (bun'yan), John. Eng. divine, author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, b. 1628, d. 1688.
- Burgoyne** (būr'goin'), John. English general, dramatist, b. 1722, d. 1792.
- Burke**, (bŭrk), Edmund. Irish statesman and orator, b. 1730, d. 1797.
- Burns**, Robert. Scotch poet, b. 1759, d. 1796. [general, b. 1824, d. 1881.]
- Burnside**, Ambrose Everett. Amer.
- Burr** (bŭr), Aaron. 3rd Vice-president of the U. S., b. 1756, d. 1836.
- Butler** (but'lēr), Benjamin. Am. lawyer and general, b. 1818, d. 1893.
- Butler**, Samuel. Eng. poet; author of *Hudibras*, b. 1612, d. 1680.
- Byron** (bi'run), Geo. Gordon, Lord. English poet, b. 1788, d. 1824.
- Cable** (kā'bl), George Washington. American novelist, b. 1844.
- Cabot** (kab'ut), Sebastian. English navigator, b. 1477, d. 1557.
- Cædmon** (ked'mun). Anglo-Saxon poet, d. 680.
- Cæsar** (sē'zar), Caius Julius. Roman general and dictator, b. B. C. 100. Assassinated. 44. [novelist, b. 1853.]
- Caine**, Thomas Henry Hall. English
- Calhoun** (kal'hōn'), John Caldwell. Am. statesman, b. 1782, d. 1850.
- Caligula** (ka-lig'ŭ-lā), Caius Cæsar. Third Roman emperor, b. 12, d. 41.
- Calvin** (kal'vin), John. French protestant reformer, b. 1509, d. 1564.
- Cambon** (kāng-bang'), Jules Martin. French diplomatist, b. 1845.
- Canning**, George. English statesman and wit, b. 1770, d. 1827.
- Carleton** (kār'lē'tun), William. Irish novelist, b. 1794, d. 1869.
- Carlisle** (kār'lil), John Griffith. Amer. statesman, b. 1834, d. 1910.
- Carlos** (kār'lōs), Don. Pretender to the Spanish throne, b. 1848, d. 1909.
- Carlyle** (kār'lil), Thomas. Scottish essayist and historian, b. 1795, d. 1881.
- Carnegie** (kār-neg'i'), Andrew. Scotch-American manufacturer, b. 1835.
- Carnot** kār-nō'), Marie François Sadi. President of France. Assassinated, 1894, b. 1837.
- Carson** (kār'sun), Christopher (*Kil Carson*). American frontiersman, b. 1809, d. 1868.
- Cartwright** (kār'trit), Peter. Amer. Methodist preacher, b. 1785, d. 1872.
- Cary** (kā'ri), Alice. American poet and novelist, b. 1820, d. 1871.
- Cary**, Phœbe (*Sister of Alice C.*). Am. poet, b. 1824, d. 1871.
- Cass** (kas), Lewis. Amer. statesman, b. 1782, d. 1866.
- Catherine I.**, Empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great, b. 1684, d. 1727.
- Catiline** (kat'i-lin), Lucius Sergius, Roman conspirator, b. B. C. 108, d. 62.
- Cato** (kā'tō), Marcus Porcius (*The Elder*). Rom. censor, b. B. C. 234, d. 149.
- Cato**, Marcus Porcius (*The Younger*). Roman Stoic philosopher and patriot, b. B. C. 95, d. 46.
- Catullus** (ka-tul'us), Caius Valerius. Roman lyric poet, b. B. C. 87, d. 54.
- Cervantes** (sēr-van'tēz), Saavedra Miguel de. Spanish novelist, b. 1547, d. 1616.
- Chamberlain** (chām'bēr-lin), Joseph. English statesman, b. 1836, d. 1914.
- Chandler**, Zachariah. Amer. statesman, b. 1813, d. 1879.
- Channing**, Wm. Ellery. One of the founders of Unitarianism, b. 1780, d. 1842.
- Charlemagne** (shār-le-mān'). King of the Franks and Roman emperor, b. 742, d. 814.
- Charles I.**, King of England. Executed 1649, b. 1600.
- Chateaubriand** (shā-tō-bre-on'), François René Auguste, Vicomte de. French author, b. 1768, d. 1848.
- Chaucer** (cha'sēr), Geoffrey. English poet, b. 1340, d. 1400.
- Chesterfield** (ches'tēr-fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of, b. 1694, d. 1773.
- Choate** (chōt), Rufus. Amer. advocate and jurist, b. 1799, d. 1859.
- Cicero** (sis'e-rō), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator and statesman, b. B. C. 106. Proscribed and slain, 43.
- Clarke**, James Freeman. Am. writer, Unitarian minister, b. 1810, d. 1888.
- Claude Lorrain** (klōd-lō-rang') (*Claude Gellée*). French landscape painter, b. 1600, d. 1682.
- Clay**, Henry. Amer. orator and statesman, b. 1777, d. 1852.
- Clemens**, Samuel Langhorne (*Mark Twain*). American humorist, b. 1835, d. 1910. [Egypt, b. B. C. 69, d. 30.]
- Cleopatra** (klē-ō-pā'tra). Queen of *Clevaland* (klēv'land), Grover. 22nd and 24th U. S. President, b. 1837, d. 1908. [man, b. 1769, d. 1828.]
- Clinton** (klin'tun), DeWitt. Am. states-
- Cobden** (kob'den), Richard. Eng. politician and economist, b. 1804, d. 1865.
- Cody** (kō'di), Wm. Fred. (*Buffalo Bill*). Am. scout, b. 1845, d. 1917.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

- Coleridge** (kôl'rij), Samuel T. Eng. philosopher, poet, b. 1772, d. 1834.
- Colfax** (kôl'faks), Schuyler. American statesman, b. 1823, d. 1885.
- Collins** (kol'inz), Wm. Wilkie. Eng. novelist, b. 1824, d. 1889.
- Colt** (kôlt), Samuel. Amer. inventor, b. 1814, d. 1862.
- Columbus** (ko-lum'bus), Christopher (*Ital.* Cristoforo Colombo; *Span.* Cristoval Colon.) Genoese, discoverer of America, b. 1435(?), d. 1506.
- Comte** (kongt), Auguste. French positivist philosopher, b. 1798, d. 1857.
- Confucius** (kon-fû'shë-us). Chinese philosopher, b. B. C. 551, d. 479.
- Constantine** (kon'stan-tin) I. (*The Great*). Emp. of Rome, b. 272, d. 337.
- Cook**, Captain James. Eng. navigator, b. 1728, d. 1779.
- Cooper** (kô'për), James Fenimore. Am. novelist, b. 1789, d. 1851.
- Cooper**, Peter. Amer. philanthropist, b. 1791, d. 1883.
- Copernicus** (kô-për'nî-kus), Nicholas. Prussian astronomer, b. 1473, d. 1543.
- Corday d'Armans** (kôr-dä' där-mong'), Marie Anne Charlotte. Killed Marat, b. 1768, d. 1793. [b. 1864.
- Corelli** (kô-rel'i), Marie. Eng. novelist.
- Coriolanus** (kô-ri-ô-lä'nus), Cnæus Marcus. Roman hero, l. a. B. C. 489.
- Cornelle** (kor-näy), Pierre. Fr. dramatist, b. 1606, d. 1684.
- Cornelia** (kar-në-li-a). Roman matron. Mother of Gracchi, l. a. B. C. 160.
- Cornwallis** (karn-wol'is), Charles. Lord. Brit. general, b. 1738, d. 1805.
- Correggio, da** (dä kar-ed'jô), Antonio Allegri. Ital. painter, b. 1494, d. 1534.
- Cortes** (kar'tez), Hernando. Spanish conqueror of Mexico, b. 1485, d. 1547.
- Coulomb, de** (de kô'lông), Chas. Auguste. Fr. physicist, b. 1736, d. 1806.
- Cowper** (kow'për), William. English poet, b. 1731, d. 1800. [b. 1840.
- Cox**, Palmer. Amer. artist and author.
- Craik** (kräk), Dinah Maria Mulock. Eng. novelist, b. 1826, d. 1887.
- Crawford** (kra'furd), Francis Marion. Amer. novelist, b. 1845, d. 1909.
- Crockett** (krok'et), David. Am. backwoodsman, politician, b. 1786, d. 1836.
- Cresus** (krë'sus, King of Lydia, l. a. B. C. 560.
- Cromwell** (krom'wel), Oliver. Protector of the English commonwealth, b. 1599, d. 1658. [b. 1832.
- Crookes** (kröks), Wm. Eng. physicist.
- Cruikshank** (krok'shangk), George. English caricaturist, b. 1792, d. 1878.
- Curtin** (kür'tin), Andrew Gregg. War governor of Pennsylvania, b. 1817, d. 1894.
- Curtis** (kür'tis), George Wm. Amer. author and editor, b. 1824, d. 1892.
- Cushing** (kosh'ing), Caleb. Amer. politician and jurist, b. 1800, d. 1879.
- Cushman** (kosh'man), Charlotte Saunders. Amer. actress, b. 1816, d. 1876.
- Custer** (kus'tür), George Armstrong. American general, b. 1839, d. 1876.
- Cuvier** (kü-vë-ä'), Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron. French naturalist, b. 1769, d. 1832.
- Cyrus** (sirus) (*The Great*). King of Persia, d. B. C. 529.
- Daguerre** (dä-gär'), Louis Jacques Mandé. Fr. inventor, b. 1789, d. 1851.
- Dallas** (däl'as), George Mifflin. U. S. Senator, Vice-president of the U. S., 1845-49, b. 1792, d. 1864.
- Dalton** (dal'tun), John. Eng. chemist. (*Atomic theory*), b. 1766, d. 1844.
- Dana** (dä'na) Charles A. Amer. journalist, b. 1819, d. 1897.
- Dana**, James Dwight. Amer. geologist, b. 1813, d. 1895.
- Dana**, Richard Henry, Jr. Amer. lawyer and author, b. 1815, d. 1882.
- Dante** (dän'tä), contracted from *Durante*, Alighieri. Italian poet, b. 1265, d. 1321.
- Darwin** (där'win), Chas. Robert. Eng. evolutionist, b. 1809, d. 1882.
- Daudet** (dô-dä'), Alphonse. Fr. novelist and dramatist, b. 1840, d. 1897.
- Davenport**, Fannie E. V. American actress, b. 1829, d. 1891.
- Davis** (dä'vis), Jefferson. President of the "Confederate States of America" (Civil War), b. 1808, d. 1889.
- Davy** (dä'vi), Sir Humphrey. English chemist (*Safety lamp*), b. 1778, d. 1829.
- Dearborn** (där'börn), Henry. Amer. general, b. 1751, d. 1829.
- Decatur** (dë-kä'tür), Stephen. Amer. commodore, b. 1779, d. 1820.
- De Foe** (dë-fô'), Daniel. Eng. author (*Robinson Crusoe*), b. 1661, d. 1731.
- De Kalb** (dë-kalb'), John, Baron. Ger. general in America, b. 1721, d. 1780.
- De la Ramée** (dë lä rä-mä'), Louisa (*Ouida*). Eng. novelist, b. 1840, d. 1908.
- Delavigne** (d'lä-vëny'), Jean François Casimir. Fr. poet, b. 1793, d. 1848.
- Delaware** (del'a-wär), Thomas West, Lord. Governor of Virginia, d. 1618.
- Democritus** (de-mok'ri-tus) (*Laughing Philosopher*). Greek. d. B. C. 357.
- Desmosthenes** (dë-mos'thë-nëz). Athenian orator, b. B. C. 384, d. 322.
- Deroulede** (dä-rô-läd'), Paul. French author and politician, b. 1846.
- Descartes** (dä-kärt'), René. French philosopher, b. 1596, d. 1650.

äste, fat, tåsk, fär, fall, färe, above; më, met, hër; mite, mit; nôte, not, müve, wölf;  
müte, hut, bürn; oll, owl, then.



- Desmoulins** (dā-mō-lang'), Camille. Fr. revolutionist, b. 1761, d. 1794.
- De Soto** (dā sō'tō), Fernando. Spanish explorer, b. 1496, d. 1542.
- De Wet** (de-wet') Christian. Boer commander, b. 1860.
- Dewey** (dū'i), George. Am. naval hero (*Manila*), b. 1838, d. 1917.
- Díaz** (dē'áth), Porfirio. Pres. of Mexico. b. 1830, d. 1915. [b. 1812, d. 1870.]
- Dickens** (dik'enz), Chas. Eng. novelist.
- Diderot** (dē-drō'), Denis. Fr. philosopher, b. 1713, d. 1784.
- Diocletian** (di-o-klē'shan), Roman emperor, b. 245, d. 313.
- Diogenes** (di-oj'en-ēz), Greek cynic philosopher, b. B. C. 414, d. 324.
- Dionysius** (di-o-nish'i-us) of Halicarnassus. Grk. historian, b. B. C. 54, d. 7.
- Disraeli** (diz-rē'li or rā-li). See BEACONSFIELD.
- Dodge** (dōj), Mary Abigail (*Gail Hamilton*). Am. authoress, b. 1830, d. 1896.
- Dodge**, Mary Mapes. Amer. authoress, b. 1838, d. 1905. [p. 51, d. 96.]
- Domitian** (dō-mish'i-an). Roman emperor.
- Donnelly** (don-el'), Ignatius. Amer. author, politician, b. 1831, d. 1901.
- Doré** (dō'rā), Gustave. Fr. painter, b. 1833, d. 1883.
- Douglas** (dug-las), Stephen A. Amer. statesman, b. 1813, d. 1861.
- Douglass**, Frederick. Amer. colored orator, journalist, b. 1817, d. 1895.
- Dow**, Neal. Amer. soldier and temperance reformer, b. 1804, d. 1897.
- Doyle** (dōil), Dr. A. Conan. Scotch physician and novelist, b. 1859.
- Drake** (drāk), Sir Francis. Eng. navigator, buccaner, b. 1537(?), d. 1596.
- Draper** (drā'pēr), Henry. Amer. physiologist, chemist, b. 1837, d. 1882.
- Drayton** (drā'tun), Wm. Henry. Amer. jurist and patriot, b. 1742, d. 1779.
- Du Chaillu** (dō-shā-yō'), Paul Belloni. Fr. traveler in Africa, b. 1835, d. 1903.
- Dumas** (dū-mā'), Alexandre. Fr. novelist and dramatist, b. 1803, d. 1870.
- Dumas**, Alexandre (*Son*). Fr. dramatist and romancer, b. 1824, d. 1895.
- Du Maurier** (dū-mō-rē-yā'), George. Eng. artist, writer, b. 1834, d. 1896.
- Duse** (dō'sā), Eleonora. Italian tragedienne, b. 1861.
- Dwight** (dwit), Timothy. Am. divine and educator, b. 1752, d. 1817.
- Eads** (ēdz), James Buchanan. Amer. engineer, b. 1820, d. 1887.
- Ebers** (ā'berz), Georg Moritz. German Egyptologist, b. 1837, d. 1898.
- Edison** (ed'i-sun), Thomas A. Amer. electrician and inventor, b. 1847.
- Edmunds** (ed'mundz), George Franklin. Am. lawyer, senator, b. 1828.
- Edward** (*The Elder*). King of the West Saxons, d. 925.
- Edward III.** (*The Confessor*). King of the Anglo-Saxons, b. 1001, d. 1066.
- Edward I.** (*Longshanks*). King of England, b. 1239, d. 1307.
- Edward V.** King of England. Murdered in the tower, 1483, b. 1470.
- Edward VI.** King of England, b. 1537, d. 1553.
- Edward VII.** King of Gt. Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, b. 1841, d. 1910. [Wales, b. 1830, d. 1376.]
- Edward** (*The Black Prince*). Prince of Egbert (eg'bērt) (*The Great*). King of West Saxons, b. 775, d. 839.
- Eggleston** (eg'iz-tun), Edward. Amer. novelist, b. 1837, d. 1902.
- Eliot**, George. Pseudonym of Marian Evans (Mrs. Cross). Eng. novelist, b. 1819, d. 1880.
- Elizabeth** (e-liz'a-beth). Queen of England, b. 1533, d. 1603.
- Emmet** (em'et), Robert. Irish patriot, b. 1778, d. 1803.
- Encke** (eng'ke), Johann Franz. Ger. astronomer, b. 1791, d. 1865.
- English** (ing'glish), Thomas Dunn. Am. song writer, b. 1819, d. 1902.
- Ennius** (en't-us), Quintus. Roman epic poet, b. B. C. 239, d. 169.
- Epaminondas** (ē-pam-in-on'das). Theban statesman, b. B. C. 418, d. 362.
- Epictetus** (ep-ik-tē'tus), Roman Stoic philosopher, b. 60, d. 120.
- Epicurus** (ep-i-kū'rus), Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 342, d. 270.
- Erasmus** (ē-rāz'mus), Desiderius. Dutch author, b. 1467, d. 1536.
- Eratosthenes** (er-ā-tōst'hē-nēz), Grk. astronomer, b. B. C. 276, d. 196.
- Eric** (er'ik) (*The Red*). Scandinavian navigator, l. a. 1000.
- Eriasson** (er'ik-sun), John. Swedish. Amer. inventor, b. 1803, d. 1889.
- Eugenie** (yō-jēn'ē), Marie de Montijo, Empress of France, b. 1826.
- Euripides** (yō-rip'i-dēz). Athenian tragic poet, b. B. C. 480, d. 406.
- Evarts** (ev'arts), Wm. Maxwell. Amer. lawyer, statesman, b. 1818, d. 1901.
- Everett** (ev'er-et), Edward. Amer. orator and statesman, b. 1794, d. 1865.
- Fabius** (fā'bi-us), Maximus Verrucosus, Quintus (*Cunctator*). Roman consul; defeated Hannibal, d. B. C. 203.
- Fabricius** (fā-brish'i-us), Lucius Calpurnius, Roman statesman, d. B. C. 275.
- Faleri** (fā-lē-ā'ri), Marino. Doge of Venice. Executed for treason, b. 1274, d. 1355.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not. mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**Falkenhayn** (fôl'ken-hân), Erich von. Ger. general, b. 1861.

**Farquhar** (fâr'kwâr), George. Irish dramatist, b. 1678, d. 1707.

**Farragut** (far'a-gut), David Glasgow. Amer. admiral, b. 1801, d. 1870.

**Faure** (fôr), François Felix. President of France, b. 1841, d. 1899.

**Fénelon** (fâ-ne-lông'), François de Salignac de la Mothe. French prelate and author, b. 1651, d. 1715.

**Feuillet** (fô-yâ'), Octave. Fr. novelist, b. 1821, d. 1890.

**Fichte** (fikh'te), Immanuel Hermann. German philosopher, b. 1797, d. 1879.

**Fichte**, Johann Gottlieb. Ger. metaphysician (*Father of preceding*), b. 1762, d. 1814.

**Field** (fêld), Cyrus W. Am. merchant. Originator of first Atlantic cable, b. 1819, d. 1892.

**Field**, David Dudley (*Brother of C. W.*). Am. jurist, b. 1805, d. 1894.

**Field**, Eugene. Amer. poet and journalist, b. 1850, d. 1895.

**Fielding** (fêld'ing), Henry. English novelist, b. 1707, d. 1754.

**Fillmore** (fil'môr), Millard. 13th President of U. S., b. 1800, d. 1874.

**Fish**, Hamilton. Amer. Secretary of State, b. 1808, d. 1893.

**Fiske** (fisk), John (Edmund F. Green). Amer. historian, b. 1842, d. 1901.

**Fiske**, Minnie Maddern (*née Davey*). American actress, b. 1865.

**Fitch**, John. Amer. inventor; built steamboat, 1787; b. 1743, d. 1798.

**Fitch**, William Clyde. American playwright, b. 1865, d. 1909.

**Flammario** (flâ-mâ-rê-ông'), Camille. Fr. astronomer, author, b. 1842.

**Fletcher** (fleh'êr), John. Eng. dramatist and poet, b. 1579, d. 1625.

**Forrest** (for'est), Edwin. American tragedian, b. 1806, d. 1872.

**Fourier** (fô-rê-â'), François Marie Charles. Fr. socialist, b. 1772, d. 1837.

**Fox** (foks), Charles James. Eng. orator and statesman, b. 1749, d. 1806.

**Fox**, George. Eng. founder of Society of Friends (Quakers), b. 1624, d. 1690.

**Franklin** (frangk'lin), Benjamin. Am. philosopher and statesman, b. 1706, d. 1790. [plorer, b. 1786, d. 1847.]

**Franklin**, Sir John. Eng. arctic explorer, b. 1732, d. 1826.

**Fraunhofer**, von (fon frown'hô-fer), Joseph. Bavarian optician, b. 1787, d. 1826.

**Frederick** (fred'er-ik) **I.** (*Barbarossa*). Ger. emperor, b. 1121, d. 1190.

**Frederick William** (*The Great Elector*). Elector of Brandenburg, founder of the Prussian monarchy, b. 1620, d. 1688.

**Frederick I.** First king of Prussia; son of Great Elector, b. 1657, d. 1713.

**Frederick II.** (*The Great*). Third king of Prussia, b. 1712, d. 1788.

**Freeman** (frê-man), Edward Augustus. Eng. historian, b. 1823, d. 1892.

**French**, Sir John. Brit. general, b. 1852.

**Froude** (frôd), James Anthony. Eng. historian, b. 1818, d. 1894.

**Fuller** (fol'êr), Sarah M., Marchioness Ossoli. Am. authoress, b. 1810, d. 1850.

**Fulton** (fol'tun), Robert. Amer. engineer and inventor, b. 1765, d. 1815.

**Gaborian** (gâ-bô-rê-ô'), Emile. French author, b. 1834, d. 1873.

**Gadsden** (gadz'den), Christopher. Am. patriot, b. 1724, d. 1805.

**Gainsborough** (gânz'brô'), Thomas. Eng. painter, b. 1727, d. 1788.

**Galba** (gal'ba), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor, b. B. C. 3, d. A. D. 69.

**Galen** (gâ'len), Claudius. Rom. physician, philosopher, b. 131, d. 210.

**Gallieni** (gal-yâ'ni), Joseph. French general, b. 1849, d. 1916.

**Gama**, da (dâ-gâ'mâ), Vasco. Portuguese navigator, b. 1450, d. 1524.

**Gambetta** (gam-bet'a), Leon. French statesman, b. 1838, d. 1882.

**Garcia** (gâr'shi-a), Calixto y Iniguez. Cuban general, b. 1836, d. 1898.

**Garfield** (gâr'fêld), James A. 20th President of U. S., b. 1831, d. 1881.

**Garibaldi** (gâr-ê-bâl'dê), Giuseppe. Ital. patriot, general, b. 1807, d. 1882.

**Garrick** (gar'ik), David. Eng. actor and dramatist, b. 1717, d. 1779.

**Gatling** (gat'ling), Richard Jordan. Amer. inventor, b. 1818, d. 1902.

**George V.** George Frederick. King of Great Britain, b. 1865.

**George**, Henry. Amer. political economist, b. 1839, d. 1897.

**George**, Saint. Christian martyr. Patron saint of England. d. 303.

**George I.** Christian Wilhelm Ferdinand Adolphus. King of Greece. b. 1845, d. 1913. Assassinated.

**Germanicus** (jêr-man'î-kus), Cæsar. Roman general, b. B. C. 14, d. A. D. 19.

**Gerome** (zhâ-rôm'), Jean Leon. Fr. painter, b. 1824, d. 1904.

**Gervinus** (ger-vê'nus), Georg Gottfried. Ger. historian, b. 1805, d. 1871.

**Gibbon** (gib'un), Edward. English historian, b. 1737, d. 1794.

**Giddings** (gid'ings), Joshua R. Amer. anti-slavery leader, b. 1795, d. 1864.

**Girard** (jê-rârd), Stephen. Founder of Girard College, b. 1750, d. 1831.

**Gladstone** (glad'stôn), Wm. Ewart. English premier, b. 1809, d. 1898.

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, mûve, wôlf;  
mûte, hut, bûrn; oil, owl, then.

- Godiva** (gō-dī'və) (*Lady Godiva*). Wife of Leofric, Earle of Leicester, lived in the 11th century.
- Goethe**, von (fon gē'te), Johann Wolfgang, Ger. poet, b. 1749, d. 1832.
- Goldsmith** (göld'smith), Oliver, Irish author and poet, b. 1728, d. 1774.
- Gomez** (gō'meth), Maximo, Cuban insurgent general, b. 1836, d. 1905.
- Goodrich** (god'rich), Samuel Griswold (*Peter Parley*). Amer. writer of juvenile books, b. 1793, d. 1860.
- Goodyear** (god'yēr), Charles. Amer. inventor, b. 1800, d. 1860.
- Gordon** (gārdun), Charles George. (*Chinese Gordon*.) British general, b. 1833, d. 1885.
- Gorman** (gar'man), Arthur Pue. Am. statesman, b. 1839.
- Gottschalk** (got'shalk), Louis M. Amer. pianist and composer, b. 1829, d. 1869. [lecturer, b. 1817, d. 1886.]
- Gough** (gof), John B. Am. temperance
- Gould** (göld), Jay. Amer. stock-broker and speculator, b. 1836, d. 1892.
- Gower** (gower), John. English poet, d. 1402.
- Gracchus** (grak'us), Caius Sempronius. Rom. statesman, b. B.C. 158, d. 121.
- Gracchus**, Tiberius. (*Brother of C. S.*) Rom. statesman, b. B.C. 168, d. 133.
- Grant**, Ulysses Simpson. General and 18th Pres. of U. S., b. 1822, d. 1885.
- Gray** (grā), Asa. Amer. botanist and writer, b. 1810, d. 1888.
- Gray**, Elisha. Amer. inventor and electrician, b. 1835, d. 1901.
- Gray**, Thomas. Eng. poet and prose writer, b. 1716, d. 1771.
- Greeley** (grē'li), Horace. Amer. journalist and politician, b. 1811, d. 1872.
- Greeley**, Adolphus Washington. Am. arctic explorer, b. 1844.
- Green** (grēn), Nathaniel. Am. major-general, b. 1742, d. 1786.
- Greenleaf** (grēn'lēf), Simon. Am. jurist and law-writer, b. 1783, d. 1853.
- Gregory** (greg'o-ri) I. Saint. (*The Great*). Pope, b. 540, d. 604.
- Grey** (grā) Jane, Lady. Executed with her husband, Lord Dudley, 1554, b. 1537. [b. 1794, d. 1871.]
- Grote** (grōt), George. Eng. historian,
- Guizot** (gē-zō'), François Pierre Guillaume. French historian and statesman, b. 1787, d. 1874.
- Gustavus Adolphus**, or **Gustavus II**. King of Sweden, b. 1594, d. 1632.
- Gutenberg** (gō'ten-bärg), Johann. Ger. inventor of printing, b. 1400, d. 1468.
- Hadrian** (hæ'dri-än), Roman emperor, b. 76, d. 138.
- Haeckel** (hek'el), Ernst Heinrich. Ger. biologist, b. 1834, d. 1894.
- Haggard** (hag'ard), Henry Rider. Eng. novelist, b. 1856.
- Hale** (häl), Edward Everett. Am. clergyman and author, b. 1822, d. 1909.
- Hale**, Captain Nathan. Am. patriot, and spy, b. 1755, d. 1776.
- Haliburton** (hal'i-bür-tun), Thomas Chandler (*Sam Slick*). Nova Scotian judge and writer, b. 1802, d. 1865.
- Hall** (häl), Asaph. Amer. astronomer. Discoverer of Mars moons, b. 1829, d. 1907. [explorer, b. 1821, d. 1871.]
- Hall**, Charles Francis. Amer. Arctic
- Hall**, Newman. Eng. dissenting minister and author, b. 1816, d. 1902.
- Halleck** (hal'ek), Fitz Green. Amer. poet, b. 1790, d. 1867.
- Halstead** (häl'sted), Murat. Amer. journalist, b. 1829, d. 1908.
- Hamilton** (ham'il-tun), Alexander. Amer. lawyer and statesman, b. 1757, d. 1804.
- Hamilton**, Sir Wm. Scotch logician and philosopher, b. 1788, d. 1856.
- Ham'lin**, Hannibal. Am. senator and vice-president, b. 1809, d. 1891.
- Hampden** (hamp'den), John. English statesman, b. 1594, d. 1643.
- Hampton** (hamp'tun), Wade. Amer. general, b. 1755, d. 1835.
- Hancock** (han'kok), John. American statesman, b. 1737, d. 1793.
- Handel** (han'del), George Friedrich. German composer, b. 1685, d. 1759.
- Hannibal** (han'i-bal). Carthaginian general, b. B.C. 247, d. 183.
- Hargreaves** (här'grēvz), James. Eng. inventor of the spinning-jenny, d. 1778. [journalist, b. 1848.]
- Harris** (har'is), Joel Chandler. Amer.
- Harrison** (har'i-sun), Benj. Signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1740, d. 1791.
- Harrison**, Benjamin (*Great grandson of preceding*). 23rd President of U. S., b. 1833, d. 1901.
- Harrison**, William Henry (*Son of B.*). American general and 9th President of the U. S., b. 1773, d. 1841.
- Harte** (härt), Francis Bret. American author, b. 1839, d. 1902.
- Hartman** (här'trant), John Frederick. Amer. soldier and politician, b. 1830, d. 1889.
- Harvard** (här'vard), John. First benefactor of Harvard college, b. 1607, d. 1638.
- Harvey** (här'vi), William. Eng. anatomist. Discoverer of the circulation of the blood, b. 1578, d. 1657.
- Hastings** (häst'ingz), Warren. 1st governor-general, India, b. 1732, d. 1818

fāte, fat, tāsak, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



- Hawthorne** (hă'tharn), Julian (*Son of Nathaniel*). Miscellaneous writer. b. 1846. [b. 1804, d. 1864.]
- Hawthorne**, Nathaniel. Am. author.
- Hay** (hă), John. Amer. diplomatist and statesman. Biographer of President Lincoln, b. 1839, d. 1905.
- Hayes** (hăz), Rutherford. 19th President of U. S., b. 1822, d. 1893.
- Healy** (hē'li), Timothy M. Irish member of British parliament, b. 1855.
- Hegel** (hā'gel), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. Ger. philosopher, b. 1770, d. 1831.
- Heine** (hī'ne), Heinrich. German poet and prose writer, b. 1800, d. 1856.
- Helmholtz** (helm'höltz), Hermann Ludwig. German physiologist and natural philosopher, b. 1821, d. 1894.
- Hendricks** (hen'driks), Thos. A. Vice-president U. S., b. 1819, d. 1885.
- Henry VIII.** King of England (1509-1547), b. 1491, d. 1547.
- Hen'ry**, Patrick. Amer. orator and patriot, b. 1726, d. 1799.
- Herkimer** (hēr'ki-mēr), Nicholas. American general, b. 1715, d. 1777.
- Herod** (her'ud) (*The Great*). King of the Jews, b. B. C. 60, d. A. D. 2.
- Herodotus** (he-rod'o-tus) (*Father of History*). Greek historian, b. B. C. 484, d. 420.
- Herschel** (hēr'shel), Caroline Lucretia (*Sister of Sir Wm.*). Astronomer, b. 1750, d. 1848.
- Herschel**, John Frederick Wm., Sir (*Son of Sir Wm.*). English astronomer and physicist, b. 1792, d. 1871.
- Herschel**, Wm., Sir. German astronomer in England, b. 1738, d. 1822.
- Heyse** (hī'ze), Paul Johann L. Ger. poet and novelist, b. 1830, d. 1914.
- Higginson** (hig'in-sun), Thos. Wentworth. Am. author, b. 1823, d. 1911.
- Hippocrates** (hip-pok'rā-tēz) (*Father of Medicine*). Greek physician, b. B. C. 460, d. 377.
- Hirsch** (hērsh), Baron Maurice de. Austrian financier and philanthropist, b. 1823, d. 1896.
- Hobbes** (hobz), Thomas. English philosopher, b. 1588, d. 1679.
- Hoe** (hō), Richard March. Amer. inventor of web-perfecting press, b. 1812, d. 1886.
- Hogarth** (hō'gärth), Wm. English satirical artist, b. 1697, d. 1764.
- Hogg** (hog), James (*The Ettrick Shepherd*). Scottish poet, b. 1772, d. 1835.
- Holmes** (hōmz), Oliver Wendell. Am. physician, poet, wit, b. 1809, d. 1894.
- Holst, von** (hōlst) Hermann Eduard. Rus.-Ger. historian, b. 1841, d. 1904.
- Homer** (hō'mēr). Epic poet of Greece, l. A. B. C. 1000.
- Hood** (hōd), John Bell. Confed. general, b. 1831, d. 1879.
- Hood**, Robin. Famous English outlaw, lived in 12th century.
- Hood**, Thomas. English poet and miscellaneous writer, b. 1798, d. 1845.
- Hooker** (hōk'ēr), Joseph. American general, b. 1814, d. 1879.
- Hopkinson** (hop'kin-sun), Joseph. Amer. jurist. Author of *Hail Columbia*, b. 1770, d. 1842.
- Horace** (hor'as), Quintus Horatius Flaccus. Latin poet, b. B. C. 65, d. 8.
- Hosmer** (hoz'mēr), Harriet Goodhue. Amer. sculptor, b. 1830, d. 1908.
- Houston** (hūs'tun or hows'tun), Sam. President of Texas and Amer. general, b. 1793, d. 1863.
- Howard** (how'ard), Bronson. Amer. dramatist and journalist, b. 1842, d. 1908. [er, b. 1726, d. 1790.]
- Howard**, John. Eng.-prison reformer.
- Howard**, Oliver Otis. Am. general, b. 1830, d. 1909.
- Howe** (how), Elias. Amer. inventor of the sewing machine, b. 1819, d. 1867.
- Howe**, Mrs. (*Julia Ward*). Amer. poetess, b. 1819, d. 1910. [b. 1725, d. 1799.]
- Howe**, Richard, Earl. British admiral.
- Howe**, Sir William, Viscount. English general in America, b. 1729, d. 1814.
- Howells** (how'elz), Wm. Dean. Amer. author, b. 1837.
- Hoyle** (hōil), Edmund. English writer on games, b. 1672, d. 1769.
- Hudson** (hud'sun), Henry. English navigator and explorer, d. 1611.
- Hugo** (hū'gō), Victor Marie, Vicomte. Fr. novelist and poet, b. 1802, d. 1885.
- Humbert** (hum'bert) I. (It. Umberto, om-ber'tō). King of Italy, b. 1844, d. 1900.
- Humboldt, von** (fon hōm'bōlt), Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron. German naturalist, b. 1769, d. 1859.
- Humboldt, von**, Karl Wilhelm, Baron (*Brother of F. H. A.*). Ger. philologist and statesman, b. 1767, d. 1835.
- Hume** (hūm), David. Scotch historian and philosopher, b. 1711, d. 1776.
- Hunt** (hunt), James Henry Leigh. Eng. poet and essayist, b. 1784, d. 1859.
- Hunter** (hun'tēr), David. American general, b. 1802, d. 1886.
- Huss** (hōs), John. Bohemian reformer. Burnt at stake, 1415, b. 1373.
- Huxley** (huks'li), Thomas Henry. Eng. naturalist, b. 1825, d. 1895.
- Ibsen** (ib'sen), Henrik. Norwegian poet and dramatist, b. 1828, d. 1906.
- Ignatius** (ig-nā'shi-us), Saint. Patriarch of Constantinople, b. 798, d. 878.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fäll, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf;  
müte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**Ingelow** (in'je-lō), Jean. English poet-ess, b. 1820, d. 1897.

**Ingersoll** (ing'gēr-sul), Robert Green. Am. lawyer and freethinker, b. 1833, d. 1899.

**Irving** (ēr'ving), Henry, Sir (*John H. Brodribb*). Eng. actor, b. 1838, d. 1905.

**Irving**, Washington. Am. author and humorist, b. 1783, d. 1859.

**Isabella** (iz-a-bel'a) I. (*The Catholic*). Queen of Castile and Leon, b. 1451, d. 1504.

**Isocrates** (i-sok'ra-tēz), Athenian orator, b. B. C. 436, d. 338.

**Ivan** (i'van) IV. (*The Terrible*), Czar of Russia, b. 1529, d. 1584.

**Jackson** (jak'sun), Andrew. General. 7th Pres. of U. S., b. 1767, d. 1845.

**Jackson**, Thomas Jonathan (*Stonewall*). Confed. general, b. 1826, d. 1863.

**Jacobi** (yā-kō'b), Heinrich Friedrich. Ger. philosopher, b. 1743, d. 1819.

**James I.** King of England (VI. of Scotland), b. 1566, d. 1625.

**James II.** King of England (VII. of Scotland), b. 1633, d. 1701.

**Jay** (jā), John. American jurist and statesman, b. 1745, d. 1829.

**Jefferson** (jef'ēr-sun), Joseph. Amer. comedian, b. 1829, d. 1905.

**Jefferson**, Thomas. 3rd President of United States, b. 1743, d. 1826.

**Jeffreys** (jef'riz), George. Infamous English judge, b. 1648, d. 1689.

**Jellicoe** (jel'i-kō), John Rushworth. British vice-admiral, b. 1859.

**Jenner** (jen'ēr), Edward, M. D. Eng. surgeon. Inventor of vaccination, b. 1749, d. 1823.

**Jerrold** (jer'uld), Douglas W. English author and humorist, b. 1803, d. 1857.

**Joachim** (yō-āk'him), Joseph. German violinist, b. 1831, d. 1907.

**Joan of Arc**, Fr. Jeanne d'Arc (zhān dārk') (*The Maid of Orleans*). French heroine, b. 1411, d. 1431.

**Joffre** (zhō-fr), Joseph. Fr. general, b. 1853.

**John**, King of England (*Sansterre* or *Lackland*), b. 1166, d. 1216.

**Johnson** (jon'sun), Andrew. 17th President of U. S., b. 1808, d. 1875.

**Johnson**, Eastman. Amer. painter, b. 1824, d. 1906.

**Johnson**, Samuel. English lexicographer and writer, b. 1709, d. 1784.

**Joliet** (zhō-lē-a'), Louis. Fr. explorer of the Mississippi, b. 1645, d. 1700.

**Jones**, John Paul. Amer. naval officer, born in Scotland, 1747, d. 1792.

**Jonson** (jon'sun), Ben. English dramatist, b. 1574, d. 1637.

**Josephine** (jō-zef-ēn). First wife of Napoleon I., b. 1763, d. 1814.

**Josephus** (jō-sē'fus), Flavius. Jewish historian, b. 38, d. 100.

**Juarez** (hō-ā'rez), Benito. Indian President of Mexico, b. 1806, d. 1872.

**Judas Maccabaeus** (jū'das mak-a-be-us). Jewish patriot. Fell in battle, B. C. 160.

**Jugurtha** (jū-gūr'tha). King of Numidia, d. B. C. 104.

**Julian** (jū-li'an). Emperor of Rome (361-63). (*The Apostate*). b. 331, d. 363.

**Julian**, St. Archbishop of Toledo. Antisemitic writer, d. 690.

**Junius** (jūn'yus). Pseudonym of Eng. author of letters printed 1768-72.

**Juvenal** (jū've-nal), Decimus Junius. Roman satirical poet, died about 140.

**Kane** (kān), Elisha Kent. Am. Arctic explorer, b. 1820, d. 1857.

**Kant**, Immanuel. Ger. philosopher, b. 1724, d. 1804. [1787, d. 1833.]

**Kean**, Edmund. Eng. tragedian, b. 1796, d. 1821.

**Keats** (kēts), John. Eng. poet, b. 1796, d. 1821.

**Keble** (kē'bl), John. Eng. divine and poet, b. 1792, d. 1866.

**Keene** (kēn), Laura. Amer. actress, b. 1820, d. 1873.

**Kemble** (kem'bl), Charles. Eng. actor, b. 1775, d. 1854.

**Kemble**, Frances Anne (*Fanny Kemble*). Eng. actress, b. 1811, d. 1893.

**Kempis**, a (k'em'p'is), Thomas. Ger. abbot, ascetic writer, b. 1380, d. 1471.

**Kent**, James. Amer. jurist and law commentator, b. 1763, d. 1847.

**Kepler** (kep'lēr), Johann. Ger. astronomer, b. 1571, d. 1630.

**Key** (kē), Francis Scott. Amer. lyric poet; author of *The Star Spangled Banner*, b. 1779, d. 1843.

**Kidd**, William (*Captain Kidd*). Scotch-Amer. pirate. Executed 1701, b. 1650.

**Kingsley** (kingz'li), Rev. Charles. English writer, b. 1819, d. 1875.

**Kipling**, Rudyard. Eng. poet and story writer. Born at Bombay, 1865.

**Kitchener** (kich'en-ēr), Horatio Herbert, first viscount, Lord. British general, b. 1850, d. 1916.

**Klopstock** (klop'stok), Frederick Gottlieb. Ger. poet, b. 1724, d. 1803.

**Kluck** (klūk), Alexander H. R. von. German general, b. 1846.

**Knox** (noks), Henry. Amer. revolutionary general, b. 1750, d. 1806.

**Knox**, John. Scotch religious reformer, b. 1505, d. 1572. [b. 1843, d. 1910.]

**Koch** (kokh), Robt. Ger. bacteriologist.

**König** (kē'n'ik), Friedrich. German inventor of steam printing press, b. 1774, d. 1833.

**Kosciusko** (kos-si-us'kō), Thaddeus. Polish patriot, b. 1746, d. 1817.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāil, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

- Kossuth** (kosh'üt), Louis. Hungarian orator, statesman, b. 1802, d. 1894.
- Krapotkin** (krä-pot'kin), Peter, Prince, Russian anarchist, b. 1842.
- Kreutzer** (kret'zär), Rodolphe. Fr. composer, violinist, b. 1766, d. 1831.
- Kruger** (krü'ger), Stephanus Johannes Paulus. Pres. S. African Republic, b. 1825, d. 1904.
- Krupp** (kröp), Alfred. Ger. manufacturer of steel, b. 1812, d. 1887.
- Labouchere** (lä-bö-shär'), Henry. Eng. journalist and M. P., b. 1831, d. 1912.
- Lafayette, de** (de lä-fä-yet'), Marquis. French general in Amer. revolution, b. 1757, d. 1834.
- Lafontaine, de** (de lä-fon-tän'), Jean. Fr. fabulist and poet, b. 1621, d. 1695.
- Lamartine, de** (de lä-mär-tän'), Alphonse Marie Louis. French author and orator, b. 1790, d. 1869.
- Lamb** (lam), Charles. English essayist and humorist, b. 1775, d. 1834.
- Lamb, Mary** (*Sister of Chas.*). English prose writer, poet, b. 1765, d. 1847.
- La Motte-Fouqué, de** (de lä-mot'fö-kä'), Baron. Ger. poet and romance writer, b. 1777, d. 1843.
- Landon** (lan'dür), Walter Savage. Eng. author, b. 1775, d. 1864.
- Landseer** (land'sër), Edwin H., Sir. Eng. animal painter, b. 1802, d. 1873.
- Lansing, Robert**. Amer. Secretary of State, b. 1864.
- Laplace, de** (de lä-pläs'), Pierre Simon, Marquis. French astronomer, b. 1749, d. 1827.
- La Rochefoucauld, de** (de lä-rosh-fö-kö'), François, Duc, Prince of Marsillac. Fr. moralist, b. 1613, d. 1680.
- La Salle, de** (de lä-säl'), René Robert Cavalier. French explorer, b. 1643, d. 1687.
- Lathrop** (lä'thrup), George Parsons. Amer. author, b. 1851, d. 1898.
- Lavater** (lä'vä-tër), Johann Kaspar. Swiss physiognomist, b. 1741, d. 1801.
- Lebrun** (le-brung'), Charles François, Duke of Placenza. French statesman and author, b. 1739, d. 1824.
- Le Conte** (le kont'), John. American scientist, b. 1818, d. 1891.
- Le Conte, John Lawrence**. Amer. entomologist, b. 1825, d. 1883.
- Le Conte, Joseph**. Amer. physician and geologist, b. 1823, d. 1901.
- Ledyard** (led'yärd), John. Amer. traveler, b. 1751, d. 1789.
- Lee** (lä), Ann (*Mother Ann*). Founder of American Shakers, b. 1736, d. 1784.
- Lee, Charles**. Amer. major-general, born in England, 1731, d. 1782.
- Lee, Francis Lightfoot**. Signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1784, d. 1797.
- Lee, Henry** (*Light-Horse Harry*). Amer. general and governor of Virginia, b. 1756, d. 1818.
- Lee, Richard Henry**. Amer. orator and statesman, b. 1732, d. 1794.
- Lee, Robert Edward** (*Son of Henry*). Confed. general, b. 1807, d. 1870.
- Liebniß, von** (fon lip'nits), Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron. German philosopher and mathematician, b. 1646, d. 1716.
- Leland** (lë'land), Charles Godfrey. Amer. author, b. 1824, d. 1903.
- Leo** (lë'ö), I. (*The Great*). Pope, 440-61, b. 390, d. 461.
- Leo XIII.** (*Vincenzo Giachimo Pecci*). Pope, 1878-1903, b. 1810, d. 1903.
- Leonidas** (lë-on'i-das). Heroic king of Sparta. l. a. B. C. 480.
- Le Sage** (le-säzh), Alain René. French novelist, b. 1668, d. 1747.
- Leslie** (les'li), Frank. Eng. publisher in America, b. 1821, d. 1880.
- Lewes** (lë'es), George Henry. English scientist and author, b. 1817, d. 1878.
- Liebig, von** (fon lë'bikh), Justus, Baron. German chemist, b. 1803, d. 1873.
- Lincoln** (ling'kun), Abraham. 16th President of the U. S., assassinated by Booth, b. 1809, d. 1865.
- Lind** (lind), Jenny. Swedish singer, b. 1821, d. 1887.
- Linnaeus, von** (fon lin-në'us) [*Swed. Linné*], Carl. Botanist, b. 1707, d. 1788.
- Liszt** (list), Franz (*Abbé*), Hungarian composer and pianist, b. 1811, d. 1886.
- Livingston** (liv'ing-stun), Philip. Am. statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1716, d. 1778.
- Livingstone** (liv'ing-stön), David. Scotch explorer, b. 1813, d. 1873.
- Livy** (liv'i) (*Titus Livius*), Roman historian, b. B. C. 59, d. A. D. 17.
- Locke** (lok), David Ross (*Petroleum V. Nasby*). Am. humorist, b. 1833, d. 1888.
- Locke, John**. English philosopher. (Essay concerning Human Understanding). b. 1632, d. 1704.
- Lockwood** (lok'wod), James Booth. Am. Arctic explorer, b. 1852, d. 1884.
- Lodge** (lodj), Henry Cabot. Am. statesman and author, b. 1850.
- Logan** (lö'gan), John Alexander. Am. general, statesman, b. 1826, d. 1886.
- Long** (lang), Armstead L. Amer. confederate general, d. 1891. [d. 1915.]
- Long, John D.** Am. statesman, b. 1838.
- Longfellow** (lang'fel-ö), Henry W. American poet, b. 1807, d. 1882.
- Longstreet** (lang'strët), James. Confed. lieut.-general, b. 1821, d. 1904.

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fall, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf;  
müte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



- Loubet** (lō-bā'), Emile. President of France, b. 1838.
- Louis** (lō'ē) **XIV.** (*The Great*). King of France, b. 1638, d. 1715.
- Louis Napoleon.** See BONAPARTE.
- Louis Philippe** (lō'ē-fē-lēp'), King of the French, b. 1773, d. 1850.
- Lovejoy** (luv'joi), Elijah Parish. Am. abolitionist, b. 1802, d. 1837.
- Lovelace** (luv'lās), Richard. English poet, b. 1618, d. 1658.
- Lowell** (lō'el), James Russell. Amer. poet and prose writer, b. 1819, d. 1891.
- Loyola, de** (dā loi-ō-la or lō-yō'la), St. Ignatius. Span. founder of Society of Jesus (the Jesuits), b. 1491, d. 1556.
- Lucian** (lū'shan). Greek satirical author, b. 120, d. 200.
- Lucretia** (lū-kre'shi-ā). Legendary Roman woman of virtue, l. a. B. C. 510.
- Lucretius** (lū-kre'shi-us) (Titus Lucretius Carus). Rom. poet, b. B. C. 95, d. 52.
- Lucullus** (lū-kul'us), Lucius Licinius. Roman general and epicure, b. B. C. 110, d. 57.
- Lundy** (lun'di), Benjamin. Amer. abolitionist, b. 1789, d. 1839.
- Luther** (lū-thēr or lō'ter), Martin. Leader of the German Reformation, b. 1483, d. 1546.
- Lycurgus** (li-kūr'gus), Spartan law-giver, lived in 9th century B. C.
- Macaulay** (ma-ka'li), Thomas Babington. Eng. historian, poet and statesman, b. 1800, d. 1859. (land, d. 1056.
- Macbeth** (mak-beth'). King of Scotland.
- McCarthy** (ma-kār'thi), Justin. Irish historian, b. 1830, d. 1912.
- Maclaren** (mā-klar'en), Ian (*John Watson*). Scotch divine, author, b. 1850.
- McClellan** (ma-klel'an), Geo. B. Am. general, b. 1826, d. 1888.
- McCormick** (ma-kar'mik), Cyrus Hall. Am. inventor, b. 1809, d. 1884.
- McDonald** (mak-don'ald) George. Scotch novelist, b. 1824, d. 1905.
- McDougall** (mak-dō'gal, Alexander. American general, b. 1731, d. 1786.
- Maceo** (mā'thā-ō), Antonio. Cuban general. Killed in battle, 1896.
- Machiavelli** (mak-ē-ā-vel'ē), Nicolo. Florentine statesman and writer, b. 1469, d. 1527.
- McKinley** (ma-kin'li), William. 25th President of U. S., b. 1843, d. 1901.
- Mackenzie** (mak-ken'zi), Henry. Scotch essayist and novelist, b. 1745, d. 1831.
- Mackintosh** (mak'in-tosh), Sir John. British historian and statesman, b. 1765, d. 1832.
- MacMahon** (mak-ma-gng'), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de, Duc de Magenta. Soldier and president of the French Republic, b. 1808, d. 1893.
- Macpherson** (mak-fer'sun), James. Scotch poet, b. 1738, d. 1796.
- Macpherson**, James Birdseye. Am. general, b. 1828, d. 1864.
- Madison** (mad'i-sun), James. 4th President of U. S., b. 1751, d. 1836.
- Magellan** (ma-jel'an), Fernando. Portuguese navigator, b. 1470, d. 1521.
- Mahomet** (ma-hom'et). See MOHAMMED.
- Maimonides** (mā-mon'i-dēz). Rabbeu Mosheh B. Maimon Haddayyan (Jewish Rambam). Span. Jewish rabbi, philosopher, writer, b. 1135, d. 1204.
- Malebranche** (māl-brong'sh'), Nicolas. Fr. philosopher, b. 1638, d. 1715.
- Malthus** (mal'thus), Thomas Robert. English political economist, b. 1766, d. 1834. [b. 1796, d. 1859.
- Mann** (man), Horace. Amer. educator, statesman, b. 1831, d. 1887.
- Mansfield** (manz'feld), Richard. German-American actor, b. 1857, d. 1907.
- Mansfield**, Wm. Murray, Earl of. Lord chief justice of Eng., b. 1705, d. 1793.
- Marconi** (mār-kō'nē), Guglielmo. Ital. electrician (*wireless telegraphy*), b. 1874.
- Maria Theresa** (ma-rē-a-te-rē-sa), Emp. of Austria and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, b. 1717, d. 1780.
- Marie Antoinette** (ma-rē-ong-twā-net'), wife of Louis XVI. of France. Executed 1793, b. 1755.
- Marius** (mā'ri-us), Caius. Roman general and consul, b. B. C. 157, d. 86.
- Marlowe** (mār'lō), Christopher or Kit. English dramatist, b. 1565, d. 1593.
- Marquette** (mār-ke't), Jacques. Fr. explorer of the Mississippi, b. 1637, d. 1675.
- Marryat** (mar'i-at), Captain F. Eng. naval officer, novelist, b. 1792, d. 1848.
- Marshall** (mār'shal), John. Am. jurist and statesman, b. 1755, d. 1835.
- Mary** (mā'ri) **I.** (Mary Tudor; *Bloody Mary*). Queen of England, b. 1516, d. 1558. [land, b. 1662, d. 1695.
- Mary II.** Wife of William III. of Eng.
- Mary Stuart** (stū'art). Queen of Scots. Beheaded 1577, b. 1542.
- Masaniello** (mā-sā-nē-el'ō) (*Tommaso Aniello*). Neapolitan insurgent leader, b. 1623, d. 1647.
- Mathew** (math'ēr), Cotton. Amer. theologian; prosecutor of witches, b. 1663, d. 1728.
- Maupassant, de** (de mā-pā-song'), Henri René Albert Guy. French novelist, b. 1850, d. 1893.
- Maximilian** (maks-i-mil'yan) **I.** Holy Roman Emperor, b. 1459, d. 1519.

fāte, fat, tāsak, fār, fāl, fāre, fbove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wqif;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**Maximilian**, Archduke of Austria and Emperor of Mexico; executed in Queretaro, 1867, b. 1832.

**Medici, de** (dā med'ē-chā), Cosmo (*The Great*), First Grand Duke of Tuscany, b. 1517, d. 1574.

**Medici de, Lorenzo I.** (*The Magnificent*), Prince of Florence, b. 1448, d. 1492.

**Medill** (me-dil'), Joseph. Amer. journalist, founder Chicago *Tribune*, b. 1823, d. 1899.

**Melanchthon, Melancthon** (melang'-ton), Philipp. German Lutheran reformer, b. 1497, d. 1560.

**Mendelssohn-Bartholdy** (men'-dels-sōn-bār-tōl'dā), Jacob Ludwig Felix. German composer, b. 1809, d. 1847. [jyssina, b. 1842.]

**Menelik** (men'e-lik) **II.** King of Abyssinia, b. 1868, d. 1913.

**Mesmer** (mes'mēr), Friedrich Anton. German originator of mesmerism, b. 1734, d. 1815.

**Michelangelo Buonarroti** (mīkel-an'je-lō bō-ō-nār-rot'ē), Ital. painter and sculptor, b. 1475, d. 1564.

**Michelet** (mēsh-lā'), Jules. French historian, b. 1798, d. 1874.

**Mill, John Stuart.** Eng. philosopher, political economist, b. 1806, d. 1873.

**Millais** (mil-lā'), John Everett, Sir. English painter, b. 1829, d. 1896.

**Miller** (mil'ēr), Joaquin (*Cincinnatus* Heine Miller). American poet, b. 1841, d. 1913. [naturalist, b. 1800, d. 1885.]

**Milne-Edwards** (miln-), Henri. Fr. naturalist, b. 1800, d. 1885.

**Miltiades** (mil-ti'ā-dēz), Athenian general and statesman, l. a. B. C. 500.

**Milton** (mil'tun), John. English poet, b. 1608, d. 1674.

**Mirabeau, de** (de mē-rā-bō'), Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count. Fr. orator and revolutionist, b. 1749, d. 1791.

**Mitchell** (mich'el), Donald Grant (*The Marvel*). Am. author, b. 1822, d. 1908.

**Mithridates** (mith-ri-dā'tēz) **VI.** (*The Great*). King of Pontus, b. B.C. 135, d. 63.

**Mohammed** (mō-ham'ed), Mahomet (ma-hom'et). Arabian prophet, founder of Islam, b. 571, d. 632.

**Molière** (mō-lyār). Stage name of Jean Baptiste Poquelin, French actor and dramatist, b. 1622, d. 1673.

**Moltke, von** (fon mōlt'ke), Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count. Prussian field-marshal, b. 1800, d. 1891.

**Monroe** (mun-rō'), James. 5th President of the U., s. b. 1758, d. 1831.

**Montaigne, de** (de mon-tān'), Michel Eyquem Seigneur. French philosopher and essayist, b. 1533, d. 1592.

**Montesquieu, de** (de mōng-tes-kyē'), Baron. Fr. jurist and philosopher, b. 1689, d. 1755.

**Montezuma** (mon-te-zō'mā) **II.** Last Aztec emperor of Mexico, b. 1480, d. 1520. [Scotch poet, b. 1771, d. 1854.]

**Montgomery** (munt-gum'ēr-i), James. **Montgomery, Richard.** Amer. general. Fell at Quebec, 1775, b. 1736.

**Moore** (mōr), Thomas. Irish poet, b. 1779, d. 1852. [b. 1745, d. 1833.]

**More, Hannah.** Eng. religious writer, **More, Sir Thomas.** Eng. chancellor and writer; executed, 1535, b. 1478.

**Morgan** (mā'gan), Daniel. Amer. revolutionary general, b. 1736, d. 1802.

**Morgan, John H.** Amer. confederate guerilla chief, b. 1826, d. 1864.

**Morgan, John Pierpont.** Amer. financier, b. 1837, d. 1913. [b. 1846.]

**Morris** (mor'is), Clara. Amer. actress, **Morris, William.** Eng. poet, artistic decorator, socialist, b. 1834, d. 1896.

**Morse** (mārs), Samuel Finley Breese. Amer. inventor of electric telegraph, b. 1791, d. 1872.

**Motley** (mot'li), John L. Amer. historian and diplomatist, b. 1814, d. 1877.

**Mozart** (mōzārt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Austrian musician, composer, b. 1756, d. 1791. [Turkish general, b. 1832.]

**Mukhtar** (mōk-tār'), Pasha Achmed. **Mueller** (mūl'ler), Friedrich Max. Ger. orientalist and philologist in England, b. 1823, d. 1900.

**Mueller, Johann.** Ger. physiologist and zoologist, b. 1801, d. 1858.

**Mulock** (mul'ok). See CRAIK.

**Munkacsy** (mōn'kā-chē). Real name, Michael Lieb. Hungarian painter, b. 1844, d. 1900.

**Musæus** (mō-zā'os), Johann K. A. German author, b. 1735, d. 1787.

**Mutsuhito** (mōt'sō-shōtō). Emperor of Japan, b. 1852, d. 1912.

**Napier** (nā'pi-ēr), Sir Charles. British admiral, b. 1786, d. 1860.

**Napier, Charles James, Sir.** British general, b. 1782, d. 1853. [PARTE.]

**Napoleon** (nā-pō'lē-un). See BONAPARTE.

**Nast** (nast), Thomas. Amer. artist, caricaturist, b. in Bavaria, 1840, d. 1902.

**Neander** (nē-an'dēr), Johann August Wilhelm. German ecclesiastical historian, b. 1789, d. 1850.

**Neilson** (nēl'sun), Lillian Adelaide. English actress, b. 1848, d. 1880.

**Nelson** (nel'sun), Horatio, Viscount. English admiral, b. 1758, d. 1805.

**Nelson, Thomas.** Amer. patriot, general and statesman, b. 1738, d. 1789.

**Nepos** (nē'pos), Cornelius. Roman historian and biographer, l. a. B. C. 40.

**Nero** (nē'rō), Lucius Domitius. Roman emperor, b. 37, d. 68.

läte, fat, täsk, fär, fäl, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

- Nerva** (nĕr'vā), Marcus Cocceius. Roman emperor, b. 32, d. 98.
- Newton** (nū'tun), Isaac, Sir. Eng. philosopher and mathematician, b. 1642, d. 1727. [b. 1769, d. 1815.]
- Ney** (nā), Michel. Marshal of France, b. 1796, d. 1855. [d. 867.]
- Nicholas I.** (*The Great*). Pope, b. 800.
- Nicholas II.** Czar of Russia, b. 1868.
- Nicholas**, Saint. Bishop of Myra. Patron of children (*Santa Claus*), d. 340.
- Nilsson** (nīl'sun), Christine. Swedish singer, b. 1843. [an writer, b. 1849.]
- Nordan** (nar'dow), Max Simon. Austrian.
- Nordica** (nar-tā'vi-a), Mme. Lillian. Am. opera singer, b. 1858, d. 1914.
- Nye** (nī), Edgar Wilson (*Bill Nye*). Am. humorist, b. 1850, d. 1896.
- O'Brien** (ō-brī'en), William. Irish politician and journalist, b. 1852.
- O'Brien**, William Smith. Irish revolutionist, b. 1803, d. 1864.
- O'Connell** (o-kon'el), Daniel. Irish orator and agitator, b. 1775, d. 1847.
- Octavia** (ok-tā'vi-a), Sister of Augustus and wife of Mark Antony, b. B. C. 70, d. 11.
- Offenbach** (of-en-bakh'), Jacques. Fr. composer of comic operas, b. 1819, d. 1880.
- Oglethorpe** (ō'gl-tharp), James E. English general; founder of Georgia, b. 1696, d. 1785.
- Ohm** (ōm), Georg Simon. Ger. electrician, b. 1787, d. 1854.
- Oliphant** (ol'i-fant), Mrs. (Margaret Oliphant Wilson). Scotch novelist, b. 1823, d. 1897.
- Olney** (ol'ni), Richard. Amer. lawyer and statesman. U. S. Attorney General and Secretary of State, b. 1835.
- Orange** (or'anj), William, Prince of (*The Silent*). Founder of the Dutch republic. Assassinated 1584, b. 1533.
- O'Reilly** (ō-rī'lī), John Boyle. Irish-Am. journalist, poet, b. 1844, d. 1890.
- O'Rell** (ō-rel'), Max (*Paul Blouet*). Fr. journalist, b. 1848, d. 1903.
- Origen** (or'i-jen), Christian writer of Alexandria, b. 185, d. 254.
- Osman** (os'man), Pasha. Turk. general and minister of war, b. 1832, d. 1900.
- Othman** (oth'mān) or **Osman** (*The Conqueror*). Founder of Ottoman empire, b. 1259, d. 1326.
- Otto** or **Otho** (ō'tō) **I.** (*The Great*). Emperor of Germany, b. 912, d. 973.
- Ovid** (ō'vid). Roman poet, b. B. C. 43, d. A. D. 17.
- Owen** (ō'en), Richard. English zoologist and anatomist, b. 1804, d. 1892.
- Owen**, Robert. English socialist and philanthropist, b. 1771, d. 1858.
- Owen**, Robert Dale (*Son of Robert*). Amer. author, b. 1801, d. 1877.
- Oxenstierna** (oks'en-shār-nā), Axel, Count. Swedish statesman, b. 1583, d. 1654.
- Paderewski** (pā-de-ref'skō), Ignace Jan. Polish pianist, b. 1860.
- Paganini** (pā-gā-nē'nē), Nicholas. Ital. violinist, b. 1782, d. 1840.
- Paine** (pān), Robert Treat. Amer. lawyer and patriot, b. 1731, d. 1814.
- Paine**, Robt. Treat (*Son of preceding*). Amer. song writer, b. 1773, d. 1811.
- Paine**, Thomas. Anglo-Am. free-thinker (*Age of Reason*), b. 1737, d. 1809.
- Palma** (pāl'ma), Tomas Estrada. Cuban diplomat and first president of Cuban republic, b. 1835, d. 1908.
- Palmerston** (pām'ēr-stun), Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount. Prime minister of England, b. 1784, d. 1865.
- Parker** (pār'kēr), Theodore. Amer. theologian, b. 1810, d. 1860.
- Parnell** (pār'nēl), Charles Stewart. Irish statesman, b. 1846, d. 1891.
- Parsons** (pār'sunz), Theophilus. Am. jurist and writer, b. 1797, d. 1882.
- Pascal** (pas'kal), Blaise. Fr. philosopher, mathematician, b. 1623, d. 1662.
- Pasteur** (pās-tēr), Louis. Fr. chemist and biologist, b. 1822, d. 1895.
- Patrick** (pat'rik), Saint. Apostle and patron saint of Ireland, b. 396, d. 466.
- Patti** (pat'ē), Adelina Clorinda. Operatic singer, born in Madrid, 1843.
- Pau** (pō), Paul. Fr. general, b. 1846.
- Pausanias** (pa-sā'nī-as), Greek traveler and writer on art, l. a. 180.
- Payne** (pān), John Howard. American actor. Author of *Home, Sweet Home*. b. 1792, d. 1852.
- Peary** (pē'ri), Robert Edwin. Amer. arctic explorer and civil engineer U. S. N., b. 1854.
- Peel** (pēl), Robert, Sir. English statesman, b. 1788, d. 1850.
- Penn** (pen), Wm. Eng. Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania, b. 1644, d. 1718.
- Pepys** (pēps or pep'is), Samuel. Author of *Pepys Diary*, b. 1633, d. 1703.
- Pericles** (per'i-klēz), Athenian statesman, b. B. C. 495, d. 429.
- Perier** (pā-rē-ā'), Paul Pierre Jean. President of the French republic, b. 1847, d. 1907.
- Perry** (per'i), Matthew Calbraith. Am. commodore (*Treaty with Japan*), b. 1794, d. 1858.
- Perry**, Oliver Hazard. Amer. commodore (*Lake Erie*), b. 1785, d. 1819.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wqłk; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



- Peter** (pē'tēr) **I.** (*The Great*). Czar of Russia, b. 1672, d. 1725.
- Petrarch** (pē'trärk'). *Ital.* Petrarca (pā-trär'-ka), Francesco. Italian poet, b. 1304, d. 1374.
- Phelps** (felps), Elizabeth Stuart. Am. authoress, b. 1844.
- Phidias** (fid'i-as). Famous Greek sculptor, b. B. C. 490, d. 432.
- Philip** (fil'ip) **II.** King of Macedon (*Father of Alexander*), b. B. C. 382, d. 336. [1598.]
- Philip II.** King of Spain, b. 1527, d. 1580.
- Phillips** (fil'ips), Wendell. Amer. orator, abolitionist, b. 1811, d. 1884.
- Pickett** (pik'et), George Edw. Confederate general, b. 1825, d. 1875.
- Pierce** (pers), Franklin. 14th President of the U. S., b. 1804, d. 1869.
- Pindar** (pin'dar). Greatest of Greek lyric poets, b. B. C. 522, d. 443.
- Pitman** (pit'man), Isaac. Eng. inventor of phonography (short-hand), b. 1813, d. 1897.
- Pitt** (pit), William (*The Great Commoner*). Eng. statesman, b. 1708, d. 1778.
- Pitt**, William (*Son*). English statesman, b. 1759 d. 1806.
- Pizarro** (pē-zär'ō, *Span.* pē-thär'rō), Francisco. Conqueror of Peru, b. 1471, d. 1541.
- Plato** (plā'tō). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 429, d. 347.
- Plautus** (plā'tus), Titus Maccius. Roman dramatist, b. B. C. 254, d. 184.
- Pliny** (plin'i) or **Caius Plinius Secundus** (*The Elder*). Roman naturalist. Perished in eruption of Vesuvius, 79, b. 23.
- Pliny or Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus** (*The Younger. Nephew of preceding*). Rom. author, b. 62, d. 113.
- Plotinus** (plō-ti'nus). Grecian Egyptian philosopher, b. 204, d. 270.
- Plutarch** (plūt'ärk'). Greek biographer and moralist, b. 49, d. 120.
- Pocahontas** (pō-ka-hon'tas). Daughter of Powhatan, Indian chief, b. 1595, d. 1617.
- Poe** (pō), Edgar Allan. Amer. poet and romance writer, b. 1809, d. 1849.
- Poincaré** (pwān-kä-rä'), Jules Henri. Fr. mathematician, b. 1854, d. 1912.
- Poincaré**, Raymond. President of France, 1913-, b. 1860.
- Polk** (pōk), James Knox. 11th President of the U. S., b. 1795, d. 1849.
- Polo** (pō'lō), Marco. Venetian traveler, b. 1254, d. 1324.
- Polybius** (pō-lib'i-us). Greek historian, b. B. C. 204, d. 125.
- Pompadour, de** (de pong-pä-dör'), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise. Mistress of Louis XV., b. 1721, d. 1764.
- Pompey** (pom'pi) the Great (*Cneius Pompeius Magnus*). Roman general, b. B. C. 106, murdered 48.
- Ponce** (pon'thā), Pedro. Span. Benedictine. First to teach the dumb how to converse, b. 1520, d. 1584.
- Ponce de Leon** (pōns de lē'un. *Span.* pōn'thā dā lē-on'), Juan. Spanish discoverer of Florida, b. 1460, d. 1521.
- Pope** (pōp), Alexander. English poet and critic, b. 1688, d. 1744.
- Pope**, John. Major-general U.S. army, b. 1822, d. 1892.
- Porter** (pōr'tēr), David. Amer. commodore, b. 1780, d. 1843.
- Porter**, David Dixon. Amer. admiral, b. 1813, d. 1891.
- Porter**, Fitz John. Amer. general, b. 1822, d. 1901.
- Porter**, Horace. American general, author and diplomatist, b. 1837.
- Porter**, Jane. Eng. novelist. (*Thaddeus of Warsaw*.) b. 1776, d. 1850.
- Porter**, Noah. American educator. President of Yale University, b. 1811, d. 1892.
- Praxiteles** (praks-it'e-lēz). Greek sculptor, l. a. B. C. 360.
- Prescott** (pres'cut), William. Amer. revolutionary officer, b. 1726, d. 1795.
- Procter** (prok'tēr), Adelaide Anne. English poetess, b. 1825, d. 1864.
- Proctor** (prok'tūr), Richard. English astronomer, b. 1834, d. 1888.
- Protagoras** (prō-tag'ō-ras). Greek philosopher. Author of the dictum *Man is the measure of all things*, b. B. C. 480, d. 411.
- Ptolemy** (tol'e-mi) **I.** (*Soter*). Founder of the dynasty of Greek kings of Egypt, b. B. C. 367, d. 283.
- Ptolemy**, Claudius. Greek-Egyptian astronomer and geographer, l. a. 150.
- Pulaski** (pū-las'kē), Casimir. Count. Polish patriot and Amer. general, b. 1748, d. 1779.
- Pulitzer** (pū'lit-sēr), Joseph. Hungarian journalist in America (*New York World*), b. 1847, d. 1911.
- Putnam** (put'nām), Israel. Amer. general, Indian fighter, b. 1718, d. 1790.
- Pyrrhus** (pir'us). King of Epirus, b. B. C. 318, d. 272.
- Pythagoras** (pi-thag'ō-ras). Greek philosopher and mathematician, born in Samos, B. C. 582, d. 500.
- Quarles** (kwor'iz), Francis. English poet, b. 1592, d. 1644.
- Quincy** (kwīn'si), Josiah. American lawyer and patriot, b. 1744, d. 1775.
- Quincy**, Josiah (*Son*). Amer. statesman and historian, b. 1772, d. 1864.

fāte, fat, tāsċ, fār, fāl, fāre, ābove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**Quintilian** (kwin-til'i-an), Marcus Fabius Quintilianus. Roman rhetorician, b. about 85, d. about 95.

**Rabelais** (râ-be-lâ'), François. French physician, philosopher, satirist, b. 1495, d. 1553.

**Racine** (râ-sên'), Jean Baptiste. Fr. dramatic poet, b. 1639, d. 1699.

**Racine**, Louis (*Son*). French poet and critic, b. 1692, d. 1763.

**Raleigh** (râ/li), Sir Walter. English courtier, navigator and statesman, b. 1552, d. 1618.

**Ramsay** (ram'zi), Allan. Scotch poet, b. 1686, d. 1758.

**Randolph** (ran'dolf), John, "of Roanoke." Amer. orator and statesman, b. 1773, d. 1833.

**Raphael** (râ-fâ-el). *Italian*: Raffaello (râ-fâ-el'e). Sanzio. Italian painter, b. 1483, d. 1520.

**Read** (rêd), Opie. Amer. journalist and novelist, b. 1852.

**Read**, Thomas Buchanan. Amer. poet and painter, b. 1822, d. 1872.

**Reade** (rêd), Charles. English novelist, b. 1814, d. 1884.

**Réaumur**, de (de râ-ô-mür'), René Antoine Ferchault. French physicist (*Thermometer*), b. 1683, d. 1757.

**Récamiér** (râ-kâ-mê-â'), Mme. Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard. Accomplished and beautiful French lady, b. 1777, d. 1849.

**Redpath** (red'path), James. Am. journalist and author, b. 1833, d. 1891.

**Reed** (rêd), Thomas Brackett. Speaker U. S. House of Representatives, b. 1839, d. 1902.

**Rembrandt Hermanzoon van Ryn** (rem'brânt vâ'n rin), Dutch painter and etcher, b. 1607, d. 1669.

**Remington** (rem'ing-tun), Frederic. Amer. animal painter, b. 1861, d. 1909.

**Remington**, Philo. Amer. inventor, b. 1816, d. 1889.

**Renan** (re-nong'), Joseph Ernest. Fr. orientalist and critic, b. 1823, d. 1892.

**Reuter** (rô'ter), Fritz. Low Ger. novelist and poet, b. 1810, d. 1874.

**Revere** (re-ve'r), Paul. Amer. patriot, b. 1735, d. 1818.

**Reynolds** (ren'ulz), Sir Joshua. Eng. portrait painter, b. 1723, d. 1792.

**Rhodes** (rôdz), Cecil John. S. African statesman; born in England, 1853, d. 1902. [England, b. 1157, d. 1199.]

**Richard I.** (*Cœur de Lion*). King of

**Richard III.** (*Duke of Gloucester*). b. 1452, d. 1485

**Richardson** (rich'ard-sun). Samuel. English novelist, b. 1689, d. 1761.

**Richelieu**, de (rêsh'e-lô; *Fr.* rêsh-lyê'), Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal. Fr. statesman, b. 1585, d. 1642.

**Richter** (rik'h'ter) Jean Paul Friedrich. Ger. humorist, b. 1763, d. 1825.

**Rienzi** (rê-en-zê'), Cola di. Roman tribune, b. 1313, d. 1354.

**Riley** (ri'li), James Whitcomb (*Hoosier Poet*). Am. poet and lecturer, b. 1852, d. 1916.

**Ristori** (rê-s-tô-rê'), Adelaïde. *Italian* actress, b. 1822, d. 1906.

**Rives** (rêvz), Amélie (Mrs. Chanler), American authoress, b. 1863.

**Robert I.** (*Bruce*). King of Scotland, b. 1274, d. 1329.

**Roberts**, Frederick Sleigh, Lord. English general, b. 1832, d. 1914.

**Robespierre**, de (rô'bes-pêr; *French*, rô-bes-pê-âr'), Maximilien Marie Isidore. French revolutionist; guillotined, 1794, b. 1758.

**Rob Roy** (*Robert McGregor*). Scottish freebooter, b. 1671, d. 1734.

**Rochambeau**, de (de rô-shong-bô'), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeure, Count. French marshal and general in America, b. 1725, d. 1807.

**Rockefeller** (rok'e-fel-êr), John Davidson. Amer. capitalist, b. 1839.

**Rodney** (rôd'ni), Caesar Augustus. Signer of the Declaration of Amer. Independence, b. 1728, d. 1784.

**Roentgen** (rênt'gen), Wm. Conrad. (*X rays*). German scientist, b. 1845.

**Rogers** (rôj'êrz), Randolph. American sculptor, b. 1825, d. 1892. [1855.]

**Rogers**, Samuel. Eng. poet, b. 1763, d. 1855.

**Roget** (rô-zhâ'), Peter Mark. English physician and lexicographer, b. 1779, d. 1869.

**Roosevelt** (rôs'velt), Theodore. 25th President of U. S., b. 1858.

**Roscins** (ros'shi-us), Quintus. Roman actor, d. B. C. 60.

**Rosebery** (rôz-ber-i), Archibald Primrose, Earl of. Brit. statesman, b. 1847.

**Rosecrans** (rôzê-krans), Wm. Starke. American general, b. 1819, d. 1898.

**Rothschild** (rots'schild'), Mayer Anselm. Jewish banker, Frankfort-on-Main, b. 1743, d. 1812.

**Rouget de Lisle** (rô-shâ'de-lê'r'), Claude Joseph. Fr. poet (*Marseillaise*), b. 1760, d. 1836.

**Rousseau** (rô-sô'), Jean Jacques. Fr. philosopher and writer, b. 1712, d. 1778. [painter, b. 1577, d. 1640.]

**Rubens** (rô'benz), Peter Paul. Flemish painter, b. 1577, d. 1640.

**Rupert** (rô'pert), Prince of the Palatinate; cavalry leader in English civil war, b. 1619, d. 1682.

**Ruskin** (rus'kin) John. Eng. art critic and author, b. 1819, d. 1900.

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fall, mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, môve, wôlf; mûte, but, bûrn; oll, owl, then.

**Saint Gaudens** (sānt gō'dēnz), Augustus. Amer. sculptor, b. 1848, d. 1907.

**Saint-Saëns** (sān-sāns'), Charles Camille. Noted Fr. composer, b. 1835.

**Salisbury** (səlz'ber-i), Marquis of. English statesman, b. 1830, d. 1903.

**Sampson** (səmp'sun), Wm. T. Amer. rear-admiral, b. 1840, d. 1902.

**Sand** (songd), George, Baroness Dudevant. Fr. novelist, b. 1804, d. 1876.

**Santa Anna** (sān'tā ā'nā). Mexican president, general, b. 1795, d. 1876.

**Sappho** (saf'ō). Greek lyric poetess. l. a. B. C. 600.

**Sardou** (sār-dō'), Victorien. French dramatist, b. 1831, d. 1908.

**Schiaparelli** (skē-ā-pā-rel'ē), Giovanni Virginio. Italian astronomer, b. 1835, d. 1910.

**Schiller, von** (fon shil'ēr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. German poet and dramatist, b. 1759, d. 1805.

**Schley** (slī, Ger. shīl), Winfield Scott. Amer. rear-admiral, b. 1839, d. 1912.

**Schopenhauer** (shō'pen-how-er), Arthur. Ger. philosopher, b. 1788, d. 1860.

**Schreiner** (shri'nēr), Olive. South African story writer, b. 1862.

**Schurz** (shōrts), Carl. German-Amer. general, politician, b. 1829, d. 1906.

**Scipio** (sip'i-ō), Africanus Major. Roman general, b. B. C. 235, d. 184.

**Scipio**, Africanus Minor. Roman general, b. B. C. 185, d. 129.

**Scott** (skot), Sir Walter. Scotch novelist and poet, b. 1771, d. 1832.

**Scott**, Winfield. American lieutenant-general, b. 1786, d. 1866.

**Selkirk** (sel'kērk), Alexander. Scotch sailor (*Robinson Crusoe*). b. 1676, d. 1723. [Assyria, l. a. B. C. 1250.]

**Semiramis** (se-mir'a-mis). Queen of Seneca (sen'e-ka), Lucius Annaeus. Roman stoic philosopher, b. B. C. 5, d. A. D. 65. [Assyria, l. a. B. C. 681.]

**Sennacherib** (se-nak'ē-rib). King of Sévigné, de (de-sā-vēn-yā'), Marquise. French beauty and letter writer, b. 1626, d. 1696.

**Shakespeare** (shāks'pēr), William. Eng. dramatist, poet, b. 1564, d. 1616.

**Shaw** (shā), Henry W. (*Josh Billings*). Amer. humorist, b. 1818, d. 1885.

**Shelley** (shel'i), Percy Bysshe. Eng. poet, b. 1792, d. 1822.

**Sheridan** (sher'i-dan), Philip Henry. Amer. general, b. 1831, d. 1888.

**Sheridan**, Richard Brinsley Butler. Irish dramatist, b. 1751, d. 1816.

**Sherman** (shēr'man), John. Amer. statesman, b. 1823, d. 1900.

**Sherman**, Roger. Amer. statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1721, d. 1793.

**Sherman**, William Tecumseh. Amer. general, b. 1820, d. 1891.

**Sienkiewicz** (syen-kye'vich), Henryk. Polish novelist, b. 1845.

**Skeat**, Walter Wm. English philologist, b. 1835, d. 1912.

**Smith**, Adam. Scotch philosopher, political economist, b. 1723, d. 1790.

**Smith**, Charles Emory. Journalist; U. S. Postmaster General, foreign minister, b. 1842, d. 1908.

**Smith**, Goldwin. English historian and educator, b. 1823, d. 1910.

**Smith**, Capt. John. Founder of Virginia; born in England, 1579, d. 1631.

**Smith**, Samuel F. American divine, author of *America*, b. 1808, d. 1895.

**Smithson** (smith'sun), James Lewis Macie. Eng. physicist. Founder of Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., b. in France about 1765, d. 1829.

**Smollett** (smol'et), Tobias George. Scotch historian, novelist, b. 1721, d. 1771.

**Socrates** (sok'ra-tēz). Athenian philosopher, b. B. C. 468, d. 399.

**Soliman or Solyman** (sōl'i-man) I. (*The Magnificent*). Ottoman sultan, b. 1490, d. 1566.

**Solomon** (sol'o-mun). King of Israel. b. B. C. 1033, d. 975.

**Solon** (sol'on). Athenian law giver, b. B. C. 638, d. 558.

**Sousa** (sō'za), John Philip. American bandmaster and composer, b. 1854.

**Southey** (sow'thi), Robert. Eng. poet laureate, b. 1774, d. 1843.

**Spartacus** spār'ta-kus). Rom. gladiator and insurgent, d. B. C. 71.

**Spencer** (spen'sēr), Herbert. English scientist, b. 1820, d. 1903.

**Stael-Holstein, de** (de stā'el hol'stin), Baronne Necker, Anne Louise Germaine (*Madame de Staël*). French authoress, b. 1766, d. 1817.

**Standish** (stand'ish), Captain Miles. Military leader at Plymouth, Mass., b. 1584, d. 1656.

**Stanford** (stan'furd), Leland. Amer. senator; founder of Leland Stanford Junior University, b. 1824, d. 1893.

**Stanley** (stan'li), Henry M. (*John Rowlands*). British explorer of Africa, b. 1841, d. 1904.

**Stanton** (stan'tun), Elizabeth Cady. Amer. woman's rights advocate, b. 1815, d. 1892.

**Stead** (sted), William T. Noted Eng. editor and author, b. 1849, d. in *Titanic* wreck, 1912.

**Stedman** (sted'man), Edmund C. Am. poet, banker, b. 1838, d. 1908.

**Steele** (stēl), Sir Richard. Eng. essayist and dramatist, b. 1672, d. 1729.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wēlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.



- Stephenson** (stēv'en-sun), George. English perfecter of the locomotive, b. 1781, d. 1848.
- Stephenson**, Robert (*Son of George*). Eng. railway engineer, b. 1803, d. 1859.
- Sterne** (stēr'n), Laurence. Eng. humorous writer, b. 1718, d. 1768.
- Steuben** (stū'bēn), Friedrich Wilhelm von, Baron. Prussian-American general, b. 1730, d. 1794.
- Stevens** (stē'venz), Thaddeus. Amer. statesman and abolitionist, b. 1793, d. 1868.
- Stevenson**, Robert Louis Balfour. Scotch author, b. 1850, d. 1894.
- Stockton** (stok'tun), Frank Richard. Amer. novelist, b. 1834, d. 1902.
- Stoddard** (stod'ard), Richard Henry. Am. poet and critic, b. 1825, d. 1903.
- Story** (stō'ri), Joseph. Amer. jurist, b. 1779, d. 1845.
- Stowe** (stō), Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth, b. 1811, d. 1896. Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." (*Sister of H. W. Beecher.*)
- Strauss** (straws), Johann. Ger. composer (dance music), b. 1804, d. 1849.
- Strauss**, Johann (*Son*). Composer of waltzes and operas, b. 1825, d. 1899.
- Stuyvesant** (stū've-sant), Petrus. Last Dutch governor of New Netherlands (New York), b. 1602, d. 1682.
- Sue** (sū), Eugène. French novelist, b. 1804, d. 1857.
- Suetonius** (swe-tō'nī-us), Caius Suetonius Tranquillus. Roman biographer, b. 72, d. 140.
- Suffolk** (suf'ōk), Duke of. (*Henry Grey*). English admiral. Beheaded, 1454.
- Sulla** (sul'ā), Lucius Cornelius. Roman dictator, b. B. C. 138, d. 78.
- Sullivan** (sul'i-van), Sir Arthur S. Noted Eng. composer, b. 1842, d. 1900.
- Sumner** (sum'nēr), Charles. Amer. lawyer, statesman, b. 1811, d. 1874.
- Sun Yat-Sen** (son yāt-sen'). First President Chinese republic, b. 1867.
- Swedenborg** (swē'den-borg), Emanuel. Swedish theosophist. Founded the "New Church," b. 1668, d. 1745.
- Swift**, Jonathan. Dean of St. Patrick's. British humorist, b. 1667, d. 1745.
- Swinburne** (swin'būrn), Algernon Charles. Eng. poet, b. 1837, d. 1909.
- Swinton** (swin'tun), William. Amer. author, b. 1833, d. 1892.
- Switkin or Swithun**, Saint. Bishop of Winchester, b. about 800, d. about 862. (*July 15th, St. Switkin's Day.*)
- Sylvia** (sil'vā), Carmen (Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania). Poet, b. 1843, d. 1915.
- Tacitus** (tas'i-tus), Caius Cornelius. Roman historian, b. 55, d. 117.
- Taft**, William Howard. Amer. jurist. 27th President of U. S., b. 1857.
- Talleyrand-Périgord, de** (de tal-lā-rong' pā-rē-gar'), Prince of. French statesman, b. 1754, d. 1838.
- Talma** (tāl-mā'), François Joseph. Fr. tragedian, b. 1763, d. 1826.
- Talmage** (tāl'maj), Thomas Dewitt. American clergyman and author, b. 1832, d. 1902.
- Tamerlane** (tam'ēr-lān) (*Amir Taimur*). Asiatic conqueror, b. 1336, d. 1406.
- Tarquin** (tār'kwīn), the Proud. (*Lucius Tarquinius Superbus*). Last king of Rome, d. B. C. 496.
- Tasso** (tas'ō), Torquato. Italian epic poet, b. 1544, d. 1595.
- Taylor** (tā'ūr), Bayard. Amer. traveler, writer and poet, b. 1825, d. 1878.
- Taylor**, Zachary. General. 12th President of U. S., b. 1784, d. 1850.
- Tell**, Wilhelm. Legendary Swiss hero, l. a. 1307.
- Tennyson** (ten'i-sun), Alfred, Lord. Eng. poet laureate, b. 1809, d. 1892.
- Terence** (ter'ens) (*Publius Terentius Afer*). Roman dramatic poet, b. B. C. 193, d. 155.
- Tertullian** (tēr-tul'i-an) (*Quintus Septimius Florens*), b. 150, d. 230.
- Thackeray** (thak'e-ri), William Makepeace. Eng. novelist, b. 1811, d. 1863.
- Thales** (thā'lez). Ionian philosopher, b. B. C. 640, d. 550.
- Themistocles** (them-is'tō-klēz). Athenian general, b. B. C. 514, d. 449.
- Theocritus** (thē-ok'ri-tus). Greek pastoral poet, b. B. C. 283, d. 263.
- Theodosius** (thē-ō-dō'shi-us) I. (*The Great*). Rom. emperor, b. 346, d. 395.
- Thiers** (t'yar), Louis Adolphe. French historian. President of France, b. 1797, d. 1877.
- Thomson** (tom'sun), James. British poet, b. 1700, d. 1748.
- Thoreau** (thō-rō'), Henry David. Am. essayist, b. 1817, d. 1862.
- Thucydides** (thū-sid'i-dēz). Greek historian, b. B. C. 471, d. 400.
- Tiberius** (tī-bērī-us) (*Claudius Nero*). Rom. emperor, b. B. C. 42, d. A. D. 37.
- Tibullus** (ti-bul'us), Albius. Roman poet, b. B. C. 54, d. 18.
- Tirpitz** (tēr'pitz), Alfred P. Frederick von. German admiral, b. 1849.
- Titian** (tish'i-ān) (*Tiziano Vecelli*). Venetian painter, b. 1477, d. 1576.
- Toistol** (tol'stol), Lyeff, Count. Russian author, b. 1828, d. 1910.
- Torquemada, de** (dā tār-kā-mā'thā), Tomas. Spanish inquisitor general, b. 1420, d. 1498. [d. 117.]
- Trajan** (trā'jan). Rom. emperor, b. 52,

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, welf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, then.

**Trollope** (trol'up), Anthony. English novelist, b. 1815, d. 1882.

**Tup'per**, Sir Charles, Canadian statesman, b. 1821.

**Turgeneff** (tör-gän'yef), Ivan Sergeyevich. Russian novelist, b. 1818, d. 1883.

**Turner** (tūr'nēr), Joseph Mallord W. Eng. landscape painter, b. 1775, d. 1851. [U. S., b. 1790, d. 1862.]

**Tyler** (tīlēr), John. 10th President of Tyndall (tin'dal), John. British physicist, b. 1820, d. 1893.

**Uhland** (ö'länt), Ludwig. Ger. lyric poet, b. 1787, d. 1862.

**Uncas** (ung'kas). Mohegan Indian chief (a Pequot by birth), d. about 1682.

**Urquhart or Urchard** (erch'ärd), Sir Thomas. Scotch royalist and author, b. 1605, d. 1660.

**Van Buren** (van bū'ren), Martin. 8th President of U. S., b. 1782, d. 1862.

**Vancouver** (van-kō'ver), George. Eng. navigator, b. 1758, d. 1798.

**Vanderbilt** (van'dēr-bilt), Cornelius. American capitalist (*Commodore*), b. 1794, d. 1877.

**Vandyke** (van-dik'), Sir Anthony. Flemish painter, b. 1599, d. 1641.

**Varro** (vär'ō), Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar, b. B. C. 116, d. 28.

**Vassar** (vas'ēr), Matthew. Founder of Vassar College, b. 1792, d. 1868.

**Verdi** (vär'dē), Giuseppe. Italian composer, b. 1814, d. 1901.

**Vergil** (vēr'jil) (*Publius Virgilius Maro*). Latin poet, b. B. C. 70, d. 19.

**Verne** (vern), Jules. French novelist, b. 1828, d. 1905.

**Vespucci** (ves-pō'chē), Amerigo. Ital. navigator, b. 1451, d. 1512.

**Victor Emmanuel I.** King of Sardinia, b. 1759, d. 1824.

**Victor Emmanuel** (vik'tūr e-man'ü-el) **II.** King of Sardinia, and, as first King of Italy, V. E. I., b. 1820, d. 1878.

**Victor Emmanuel III.** King of Italy, b. 1869.

**Victoria** (vik-tō'ri-a). Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India, b. 1819, d. 1901.

**Vilas** (vil'as), Wm. Freeman. Amer. politician; U. S. Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General and Senator, b. 1840, d. 1908.

**Villon** (vél-lōn'), François. Early Fr. poet, b. 1431, d. 1484.

**Vimeure** (vē-mēr'). See ROCHAMBEAU.

**Vinci, da** (dā vin'chē), Leonardo. Ital. painter, sculptor, b. 1452, d. 1519.

**Vitus** (vīt'us), Saint. Saint of Roman church, a martyr under Diocletian. His festival is celebrated June 15.

**Viviani** (vē-vē-ä-nē'), René Raphael. French statesman, b. 1863.

**Viviani** (vē-vē-ä-nē'), Vincenzo. Italian mathematician, b. 1622, d. 1703.

**Voiture** (vwä-tür'), Vincent. Fr. poet and man of letters, b. 1598, d. 1648.

**Vokes** (vōks), Rosina. English actress, b. 1858, d. 1894.

**Volney** (vol'ni), Comte Constantin François de Chassebœuf, de. French scholar and author, b. 1757, d. 1820.

**Volta** (volt'ä), Alexander. Italian electrician, b. 1745, d. 1826.

**Voltaire** ('vol-tär'), François Marie Arouet (ä-rō-ä'). French writer, b. 1694, d. 1778.

**Wagner** (väg'nēr), Richard. German composer, b. 1813, d. 1883.

**Waldemar** (väl'de-mär) **I.** (*The Great*). King of Denmark, b. 1131, d. 1181.

**Walker** (wä'kēr), Amasa. Amer. political economist, b. 1799, d. 1875.

**Walker**, William. American filibuster. President Nicaragua; shot 1860, b. 1824.

**Wallace** (wol'as), Alfred Russel. English naturalist, b. 1822, d. 1913.

**Wallace**, Sir William. Scotch hero and patriot, b. 1270, d. 1305.

**Walpole** (wal'pōl), Horace. English author and wit, b. 1717, d. 1797.

**Walton** (wal'tun), Izaak. Eng. author. "Father of Angling," b. 1593, d. 1683.

**Ward** (ward), Artemus. Pseudonym. See BROWNE.

**Ward** (ward), Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs. Herbert D. Ward). Amer. writer, b. 1844, d. 1911.

**Ward**, Mrs. Humphrey (Mary Augusta Arnold). English novelist, b. 1851.

**Warwick** (wär'wik), Richard Neville. (*King-maker*). English warrior, b. 1428, d. 1471.

**Washburn** (wäsh'bürn), Elihu Benj. Amer. statesman, b. 1816, d. 1887.

**Washington** (wäsh'ing-tun), George. Amer. general and first President of U. S., b. 1732, d. 1799.

**Washington**, Martha. (*Wife of Geo. W.*) Daughter of Col. John Dandridge, planter, b. 1732, d. 1802.

**Watson** (wot'sun), James Craig. Am. astronomer, b. 1838, d. 1880.

**Watt** (wät), James. Scotch inventor, b. 1736, d. 1819.

**Watterson** (wat'ēr-sun), Henry. Am. journalist and politician, b. 1840.

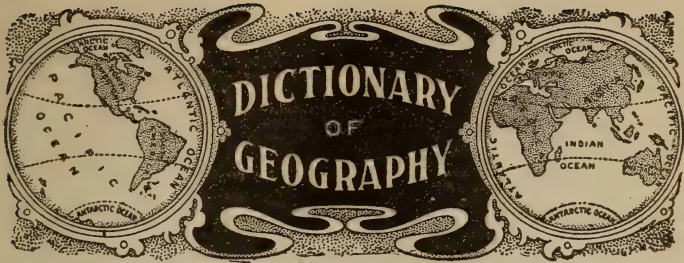
**Watts** (wäts), Isaac. Eng. divine and hymnologist, b. 1674, d. 1748.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fäll, färe, äbove; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

- Wayne** (wān), Anthony (*Mad Anthony Wayne*). Am. general, b. 1745, d. 1796.
- Weber**, von (fon vä'ber), Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst. Ger. composer, b. 1786, d. 1826.
- Webster** (web'stēr), Daniel. Am. orator and statesman, b. 1782, d. 1852.
- Webster**, Noah. American lexicographer, b. 1758, d. 1843.
- Weed**, Thurlow. Amer. journalist and politician, b. 1797, d. 1882.
- Wellington** (wel'ing-tun), Arthur W. First Duke of Brit. general, b. 1769, d. 1852.
- Wesley** (wes'li), Charles. Eng. Methodist divine, b. 1708, d. 1788.
- Wesley**, John (*Brother of C.*). Founder of Methodism, b. 1703, d. 1791.
- West**, Benjamin. American painter. President of the Royal Academy, England, b. 1738, d. 1820.
- White**, Edward Douglass. Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, b. 1845.
- White**, Richard Grant. Amer. author, b. 1822, d. 1885.
- Whitman** (hwit'man), Walt. Amer. poet, b. 1819, d. 1892.
- Whitney** (whit'ni), Eli. Am. inventor of the cotton gin, b. 1765, d. 1825.
- Whitney**, William Collins. American financier, Secretary of U. S. Navy, b. 1841, d. 1904.
- Whitney**, Wm. Dwight. Amer. philologist, b. 1827, d. 1894.
- Whittier** (hwit'i-ēr), John Greenleaf. Amer. poet, b. 1807, d. 1892.
- Wilberforce** (wil'bēr-fors), William. Eng. philanthropist and statesman, b. 1759, d. 1833.
- Wilhelmina** (vil-hel-mē'na), I., Queen of the Netherlands, b. 1880.
- Willard** (wil'ard), Frances E. Amer. temperance advocate, b. 1839, d. 1898.
- William** (wil'yam) I. (*The Conqueror*). King of England, b. 1027, d. 1087.
- William III.** *William Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange*. King of England, b. 1650, d. 1702.
- William I.** King of Prussia, German emperor, b. 1797, d. 1888.
- William II.** King of Prussia, German emperor, b. 1859.
- Williams** (wil'yamz), Roger. Puritan reformer; founder of Rhode Island, b. 1599, d. 1683.
- Wilson** (wil'sun), Augusta J. (*née Evans*). Am. author, b. 1835, d. 1909.
- Wilson**, Woodrow. Amer. educator. 28th President of the U. S., b. 1856.
- Winthrop** (win'thrup), John. Eng. governor of Massachusetts colony, b. 1588, d. 1640.
- Wolfe** (wolf), James. Eng. general; fell at Quebec, 1759, b. 1726.
- Wolsey** (wol'zi), Thomas. Eng. cardinal and statesman, b. 1471, d. 1530.
- Wordsworth** (wördz'würth), William. Eng. poet, b. 1770, d. 1850.
- Worth** (würth), Wm. Jenkins. Amer. general, b. 1794, d. 1849.
- Wycherley** (wich'ēr-li), William. Eng. dramatist, b. 1640, d. 1715.
- Wyclif or Wicliffe** (wik'lif), John. English ecclesiastical reformer, b. 1324, d. 1384.
- Wyss** (vis), Johann Rudolph. Swiss writer. (*Swiss Family Robinson*), b. 1781, d. 1830.
- Xenocrates** (ze-nok'ra-tēz). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 396, d. 314.
- Xenophon** (zen'ō-fon). Athenian general, historian, b. B. C. 430, d. 358.
- Xerxes** (zērks'ēz) (*The Great*). King of Persia, d. B. C. 465.
- Yale** (yāl), Elihu. English official in India. Benefactor of Yale College, b. 1649, d. 1721.
- Youmans** (yō'manz), Edward L. Am. scientist, b. 1821, d. 1887.
- Young**, Brigham. Leader and high priest of Mormons, b. 1801, d. 1877.
- Young**, Charles A. Amer. astronomer and author, b. 1834, d. 1908.
- Young**, Edward. English poet. (*Night Thoughts*), b. 1684, d. 1765.
- Yuan Shi-Kai** (yān shē-ki'). Chinese statesman, b. 1865, d. 1916.
- Zalinski** (za-lin'ski), Edmund Louis Gray. American military officer and inventor, b. 1849, d. 1909.
- Zangwill** (sang'wil), Israel. English Jewish poet and author, b. 1864.
- Zeno** (zē'nō). Greek philosopher. Stoic school, b. B. C. 358, d. 260.
- Zenobia** (zē-nō'bi-a), Septimia. Queen of Palmyra, l. a. 280.
- Zeppelin** (tsep'a-lin), Ferdinand A. H., Count von. German general, b. 1861.
- Zeuxis** (züks'is). Greek painter of the human form, b. B. C. 464, d. 396.
- Zola** (zō'lā), Emile. French novelist, b. 1840 d. 1902.
- Zollicoffer** (zō'l'i-kof-ēr), Felix Kirk. Amer. journalist, politician, soldier, b. 1812, killed in battle, 1862.
- Zoroaster** (zō-rō-ās'tēr) (*Zarathustra*). Founder of Parsee religion, l. a. B. C. 600.
- Zwingli** (tswing'lē), Ulrich. Swiss religious reformer. Killed in battle, 1531, b. 1484.

fäte, fat, tāsik, fär, fäll, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.





N. B. — The special pronunciation marks in this department are the same as in the dictionary of biography. Abbreviations: A. = Area; prov. = province; tn. = town; sq. m. = square miles.

### Aachen — Antietam

**Aachen** (ä'khen), Aix-la-Chapelle. City and district in Germany.

**Aar** (är), river in Switzerland.

**Abyssinia** (ab-i-sin'i-a), monarchy in eastern Africa. Area, 150,000 sq. m.

**Adirondacks** (a-di-ron'daks), group of mountains in N. W. New York.

**Adriatic** (ä-dri-at'ik), Sea, part of Mediterranean sea, E. of Italy. 450 m. long, 100 m. wide.

**Aegean** (ä-jē'an), Sea, part of Mediterranean sea between Greece and Asia Minor.

**Afghanistan** (af-gän-is-tän'), country N. W. of India. Area, 250,000 sq. m.

**Agincourt** (äzh-an-kör'), village in France, near Boulogne. [AACHEN.]

**Aix-la-Chapelle** (äks-lä-shä-pel'), See Ajaccio.

**Ajaccio** (ä-yä'chö), seaport and capital of Corsica.

**Alabama** (al-a-bä'ma), one the of U. S. Area, 52,250 sq. m. Cap. Montgomery.

**Alaska** (a-las'ka), territory of U. S. N. W. of Canada. Purchased of Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. Area, 531,409 sq. m. [coast of European Turkey.]

**Albania** (al-bä'n-i-a), district on west

**Albany** (al-bä-ni), capital of New York State.

**Albert Nyanza** (al'bürt nyan'za), lake in Central Africa, source of Nile. About 100 m. long.

**Albuquerque** (äl-bö-ker'ke), town in New Mexico, founded in 17th century. [Turkey.]

**Aleppo** (ä-lep'ö), town in Asiatic

**Alcutian** (ä-lü'shi-an) Islands, group S. E., and part, of Alaska.

**Alexandria** (al-eg-zan'dri-a), city in Egypt, founded 332 B. C. by Alexander the Great.

**Algeria** (al-jē'ri-a), French colony in N. Africa. Area, 184,474 sq. m. Capital, Algiers.

**Alleghany** (al'ē-gā-ni), range of mountains in Pennsylvania, Maryland, W. Virginia and Virginia.

**Allegheny** (al'ē-gen-i), city in Pennsylvania.

**Alps** (alps), mountain range running through central Europe.

**Alsace-Lorraine** (äl-säs' lor-rän'), division of German Empire, ceded by France in 1871. Area, 5,600 sq. m.

**Amazon** (am'a-zon), river in South America; over 3,500 m. long and 50 m. wide at mouth.

**America** (a-mer'i-ka), the western continent, North and South America.

**Amiens** (ä-mē-ang'), capital of Somme, France.

**Amsterdam** (am'stēr-dam), seaport and chief city of the Netherlands.

**Ancona** (än-kō'nä), province and city in eastern Italy. [southern Spain.]

**Andalusia** (än-da-lö'zi-a), district in

**Andermatt** (än'der-mät), village in Switzerland. Center for tourists.

**Andersonville** (an'dēr-sün-vil), tn. in Georgia; seat of Confederate prison during Civil War.

**Andes** (än'dēz), chain of mountains in S. America, extending from Isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn, 4,500 m.

**Annam** (än'am), monarchy in Indo-Chinese peninsula. A. 52,100 sq. m.

**Annapolis** (a-nap'ö-lis), capital of Maryland; seat of U. S. Naval Acad.

**Antarctic** (ant-ärk'tik) Ocean, around the South Pole.

**Antietam** (an-tē'tam), small river in Pennsylvania and Maryland; scene of battle Sept. 17, 1862.

fäte, fat, täsik, fär, fäll, färe, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mūt; nōte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**Antilles** (än-til'léz), West Indies, except Bahamas. [Asiatic Turkey.]  
**Antioch** (anti-ök), city in Syria.  
**Antwerp** (ant-wèrp), seaport of Belgium. [Islands. (German).]  
**Apia** (ä-pi-a), Port of Upolu, Samoan  
**Appalachian** (ap-a-lach-i-an) **Mountains**, eastern N. America, from Newfoundland to Alabama.  
**Appomattox** (ap-ö-mat'oks), village and river in Virginia. Scene of Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865.  
**Arabia** (a-rä-bi-a), large peninsula in S. E. Asia. Area 173,700 sq. m.  
**Ararat** (ar-a-rat), mountain at junction of Russia, Persia and Asiatic Turkey.  
**Arctic** (är'tik) **Ocean**, around the North Pole.  
**Argentine** (är-jen-tén), republic in S. America, E. of Andes and S. of Bolivia. Area 1,117,184 sq. m.  
**Arizona** (ar-i-zö-na), a State of U. S., bet. California and New Mexico. Area 113,000 sq. m.  
**Arkansas** (är-kan-sa), one of the U. S. A. 53,850 sq. m. Cap. Little Rock.  
**Armenia** (är-mé-ni-a), region around Mt. Ararat, in Russia, Persia and Asiatic Turkey. [ency in W. Africa.]  
**Ashantee** (ä-shän'té), British dependency.  
**Asia** (ä-shi-a), largest continent in world, in eastern hemisphere. Area 17,000,000 sq. m.  
**Assiniboia** (as-in-i-boi-a), division of N. W. Ter., Canada, N. of Montana and N. Dakota. U. S. A. 90,000 sq. m.  
**Athabaska** (ath-a-bas'ka), division of N. W. Ter., Canada. A. 25,300 sq. m.  
**Athens** (ath'énz), capital of Greece.  
**Atlanta** (at-lan'ta), cap. of Georgia.  
**Atlantic** (at-lan'tik) **Ocean**, between America and Europe and Africa. 10,000 m. long; 3,000 m. wide; average depth about 13,000 ft.  
**Austerlitz** (owster-lits), town in Austria-Hungary, scene of a Napoleonic victory in 1805.  
**Australia** (as-trä-li-a), largest island in world; S. E. of Asia. A. 2,972,573 sq. m.  
**Austria-Hungary** (as'tri-a hun-gari), European empire. A. 240,942 sq. m.  
**Azores** (ä-zörz') **Islands**, 800 m. W. of, and belonging to, Portugal. A. 1,000 sq. m.

**Babylon** (bab'i-lon), ancient city of Mesopotamia, Asiatic Turkey, now in ruins.  
**Baden** (bä'den), 1. State in German Empire. 2. Town in that state (Baden-Baden.)

**Bagdad** (bag'dad), 1. Division of Turkey in Asia. 2. Town in that division.  
**Bahamas** (ba-hä-mas), group of islands in British West Indies.  
**Balaklava** (bä-lä-klä'vä), vil. in the Crimea, 8 m. S. E. of Sebastopol. Charge of the 600, Oct. 25, 1854.  
**Balearic** (bal-ä-är'ik) **Islands**, group of Spanish islands in the Mediterranean.  
**Balkan** (bäl-kän' or bal'kan), mountain system in Europe, S. of the lower Danube.  
**Baltic** (bal'tik) **Sea**, bet. Germany, Sweden and Russia. Area 184,000 sq. m. [of Maryland, U. S.]  
**Baltimore** (bal'ti-mör), chief seaport  
**Baluchistan** (bal-ü-chis-tän), country in Asia, bet. India and Arabian sea, under Brit. control. A. 134,000 sq. m. [chief port of Siam.]  
**Bangkok** (bang'kok'), capital and  
**Barbadoes** (bär-bä'döz), island of the British W. Indies.  
**Barcelona** (bär-se-lö'na), 1. Province of Spain. 2. Capital and seaport of such province. 3. Tn. in Venezuela.  
**Basutoland** (ba-sö'tö-land), British colony in S. Africa. A. 10,293 sq. m.  
**Batavia** (ba-tä-vi-a), capital and seaport Dutch East Indies, on island of Java.  
**Bavaria** (ba-vä-ri-a), state of German Empire. Area 29,282 sq. m.  
**Bayreuth** (bi'roit), 1. Section of Bavaria. 2. City of Bavaria, site of the celebrated Wagner theater.  
**Bechuanaland** (bech-ö-ä-na-land), Brit. protectorate in S. Africa. Area 213,000 sq. m.  
**Belgium** (bel'ji-um), small European kingdom N. E. of France, S. of Netherlands. Area 11,373 sq. m.  
**Bengal** (ben-gal'), 1. Prov. of India. 2. Bay or Gulf of, part of Indian Ocean, E. of Hindostan, W. of Burma.  
**Bering** (bè'ring), **Behring** (bä'ring) **Sea, Strait**, waterway connecting Pacific and Arctic Oceans, separating Siberia from Alaska.  
**Berlin** (bèr-lin', Ger. ber-lén'), cap. and largest city in German Empire.  
**Bermudas** (bèr-mü'daz), Brit. islands in Atlantic Ocean, 600 m. E. of N. Carolina.  
**Bern** (bèrn), capital of Switzerland.  
**Bessarabia** (bes-a-rä-bi-a), district of Russia, E. and N. E. of Roumania.  
**Bethlehem** (beth'lè-em), town in Palestine, accepted birthplace of Christ.  
**Birmingham** (bèr'ming-am), 1. 4th city in England. 2. City in Alabama. 3. Suburb of Pittsburg.

fäto, fat, täsik, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, büra; oil, owl, then.

**Biscay** (bis'kā), **Bay of**, portion of Atlantic Ocean N. of Spain and W. of France.

**Bismarck** (biz'märk) **Archipelago**, group of islands (German Protectorate), N. of Australia. A. 20,000 sq. m.

**Black Sea**, inland body of water S. of Russia, E. of Turkey, 700 m. long, 390 m. wide. [nr. Cork, Ireland.]

**Blarney** (blär'nī), village and castle, of Orange River Colony, Africa.

**Bohemia** (bō'hē-mi-a), province of Austria-Hungary. Area 20,060 sq. m.

**Boise** (boi'ze), capital of Idaho.

**Bokhara** (bō-kā'rā), 1. Russian dependency in Asia, N. of Afghanistan. A. 92,000 sq. m. 2. Cap. of above.

**Bolivia** (bō-liv'i-a), S. Am. Republic, S. W. of Brazil. Area 734,390 sq. m.

**Bombay** (bom-bā'), 1. Province of British India. 2. Cap. of said prov.

**Bordeaux** (bor-dō'), city in southern France.

**Borneo** (bār'nē-ō), largest of E. Indian Islands, seven-eighths Dutch, one-eighth English. A. 243,843 sq. m.

**Bosnia** (boz'ni-a), Turkish territory administered by Austria-Hungary. Area 23,262 sq. m.

**Bosphorus** (bos'pō-rus), straight connecting Sea of Marmora and Black Sea. [setts. 2. Seaport in England.]

**Boston** (bos'tun), 1. Cap. of Massachusetts. 2. Inlet on E. coast of Australia. [in France.]

**Boulogne** (bō-lōn'), important seaport in France.

**Bourges** (bōrzh), ancient town in France. [and town in Prussia.]

**Brandenburg** (brōn'den-bōrk), prov. of Prussia.

**Brazil** (bra-zil'), United States of, republic in S. America. Area 3,210,000.

**Bremen** (brem'en), free city in Germany; seaport. Area 99 sq. m.

**Breslau** (bres'low), city in Prussia.

**Brest** (brest), seaport in France.

**Brighton** (brī'ton), principal watering-place in England, on the Channel.

**Brisbane** (briz'bān), cap. of Queensland, Australia.

**Bristol** (bris'tul), seaport in England.

**British Columbia** (cō-lum'bi-a), province in Canada. A. 382,300 sq. m.

**British Honduras** (hōn-dō'rās), English colony in Central America. Area 7,562 sq. m.

**Brooklyn** (brōk'līn), borough of New York city, on Long Island.

**Brunswick** (brunz'wik), 1. State of German Empire. 2. Capital of state.

**Brussels** (brus'elz), cap. of Belgium.

**Bucharest** (bō-kā-rest'), cap. Rumania.

**Buckingham** (buk'ing-am), city of England, in shire of same name.

**Budapest** (bō'dā-pest), cap. Hungary.

**Budweis** (bōd'vis), city in Bohemia.

**Buenos Ayres** (bwā'nōs īrez), cap. of Argentine Republic.

**Buffalo** (buf'a-lō), city in New York State, on Lake Erie and Niagara.

**Bulgaria** (bul-gā'rī-a), principality in the Balkan Peninsula, tributary to Turkey. Area 37,800 sq. m.

**Bull Run** (bōl run), River in Eastern Virginia.

**Bunker Hill** (bung'kēr hīl), hill in Charlestown, near Boston, Mass.

**Burma** (bēr'ma), prov. of Brit. India. Area 168,550 sq. m.

**Burton-on-Trent** (bēr'tun-on-trent), town in Eng., on the Trent River.

**Butte** (būt), city in Rocky Mountain region of S. W. Montana.

**Buzzard's** (buz'ardz) **Bay**, S. E. coast of Massachusetts.

**Byzantium** (bi-zan'shi-um), Greek colonial city, founded 7th century B. C. Now Constantinople.

**Cabes** (kā'bes), or **Gabez** (gā'bes), gulf and town on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, S. of Tunis.

**Cabul**. See **KABUL**.

**Cadiz** (kā'diz), Atlantic seaport in S. W. Spain; capital of the province of the same name.

**Caen** (kong), capital of the Department of Calvados, France, on Orne River.

**Cairo** (kī'rō), capital of Egypt. Founded about 970 A. D. Great pyramids in its vicinity.

**Cairo** (kārō), city of Illinois, at confluence of Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

**Calabria** (kā-lā'bri-a), south western part of Italy. [posite of Dover.]

**Calais** (kal'is; Fr. kā-lā'), France, op.

**Calcutta** (kal-kut'a), capital of British India and Bengal, on Hugli mouth of Ganges River. Commercial center.

**Calicut** (kal'i-kut), seaport on Malabar Coast, Madras, British India.

**California** (kal-i-far'ni-a), state of the U. S. Area 153,980 sq. m. Cap. Sacramento.

**California, Lower**, peninsula projecting southward into Pacific Ocean. Part of Mexico.

**Callao** (kāl-lā'ō or kāl-yā'ō), chief seaport of Peru, on bay of same name.

**Cambodia** (kam-bō'di-a), part of French Indo-China. A. 37,400 sq. m.

**Cambrai**, or **Cambray** (kam-brā'), fortified tn. France, on Schelde River.

**Cambridge** (kām'brīj), 1. City in Eng. on Cam River, seat of famous university. 2. City near Boston, Mass., seat of Harvard University.



**Campagna di Roma** (kām-pān'yā dē rō'mā), large malarial plain in Italy, surrounding Rome.

**Campania** (kam-pā-ni-a), in ancient geography, region in S. E. Italy.

**Campeche** (kām-pē'chā), or **Campechy** (kām-pē'chē), state in Mexico, S. W. part of the peninsula of Yucatan. A. 21,797 sq. m. Capital, Campeche, seaport on gulf of the same name. [tine.]

**Cana** (kā'nā), village of Galilee, Pales-Cana (kā'nā-da), **Dominion of**, Confederation of Brit. N. American prov. and territories. N. of the U. S. Area, 3,653,946 sq. m., cap. Ottawa.

**Canary Islands** (ka-nā'ri i'landz), group in N. Atlantic Ocean. Area 2,808 sq. m.

**Cannes** (kān), seaport and health resort, France, 20 m. S. W. of Nice.

**Canterbury** (kan'tēr-ber-i), city in England, on Stour river.

**Canton** (kan-ton'), city and seaport, China. [place of McKinley.]

**Canton** (kan'tun), city, Ohio. Burial **Cape Cod** (kāp kod'), peninsula on S. side of Massachusetts Bay.

**Cape Colony** (kāp'kol'o-ni), British colony, S. part of S. Africa.

**Cape Hatteras** (kāp ha'te-ras), a dangerous cape on coast of N. C.

**Cape Horn** (kāp hārn'), S. point of S. America. Also called *The Horn*.

**Cape of Good Hope**, S. Africa, 30 m. S. of Cape Town. Alt. 1,000 feet.

**Cape Town** (kāp'town), seaport and capital of Cape Colony, on Table Bay.

**Cape Verde** (kāp vērd'), most westerly headland of Africa.

**Cape Verde Islands**, group in Atlantic, 320 m. W. of Cape Verde.

**Capri** (kā'prē), island and town, Italy, at the entrance to the Bay of Naples.

**Capua** (kap'ū-ā), city in Italy, on the Volturno, 27 m. N. of Naples.

**Caracas** (kā-rā'kās), cap. of Venezuela.

**Cardiff** (kārd'if'), seaport, Glamorganshire, Wales, on Severn river.

**Caribbean** (kar-ib-bē'an) **Sea**, between W. Indies and S. and C. Am.

**Carinthia** (kā-rin'thi-a), duchy, Austria. Area 3987 sq. m.

**Carlsbad** (kārlz'bad), city, Bohemia, 68 m. W. by N. of Prague.

**Carlsruhe or Karlsruhe** (kārls-rō'e), city, capital of Baden.

**Carmel** (kār'mel), range of hills in Palestine, between Esdraelon and sea.

**Carniola** (kār-ni-ō'la), duchy, Austria, (Ger. *Krain*). Area 3847 sq. m.

**Caroline** (kar-'o-lin) **Islands**, N. Pacific, sold to Germany by Spain in 1899.

**Carpathian** (kar-pā'thi-an) **Mountains**, enclose Hungary.

**Carrara** (kār-rā'rā), town in Italy. White marble quarries.

**Carson City** (kār'sun sit'i), capital of the State of Nevada.

**Cartagena** (kār-tā'hā'nā), seaport city, chief naval arsenal, Spain.

**Carthage** (kār'thāj), famous ancient city on N. coast of Africa.

**Cascade** (kas-kād') **Mountains**, U. S. and Brit. Columbia.

**Caspian Sea** (kas'pi-an sē), between Europe and Asia. Area 180,000 sq. m.

**Cassel or Kassel** (kas'el), town, Prussian province of Hesse Nassau.

**Castile** (kas-tēl'), central district of Spain, divided into Old and New C.

**Catania** (kā-tā'nī-ā), capital of C. province, Sicily.

**Catskill Mountains**, New York, belong to the Appalachian system.

**Caucasus** (k'ā'ka-sus), mountains, Russia, bet. Black and Caspian seas.

**Cawnpur** (kān-pōr'), chief tn. of district of same name, N. W. Provinces, India. [Ipelago. A. 77,771 sq. m.]

**Celebes** (sel'e-bez), island, Malay Archipelago. A. 77,771 sq. m.

**Cenis** (se-nē), **Mont** (mong), tunneled mountain bet. Savoy and Italy.

**Cerro Gordo** (cher-ō-gard'ō), mountain pass in Mexico. Scene of American victory April 18th 1847.

**Centa** (sā-ū'tā, Sp. thā'ō-tā), Sp. seaport, Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

**Cevennes** (sev-en'), chief mountain range of S. France.

**Ceylon** (sē-lon'), British island, S. of India. Area 24,702 sq. m.

**Chad or Tchad** (chād), lake, Soudan, N. Africa. Area 10,000 sq. m.

**Chagres** (chā'gres), town, on Chagres river, Colombia, on N. coast of isthmus of Panama.

**Châlons-sur-Marne** (shā-long-sūr-mār'n'), France, capital dept. Marne. (Ancient Catalaunum).

**Chamberg** (shong-bā-rē'), France, cap. of dept. of Savoy.

**Chamouni** (shā-mō-nē'), village in Savoy, below Mont Blanc.

**Chantilly** (shong-tē-yē'), town in dept. of Oise, France.

**Channel Islands**, in English Channel, off Fr. coast; belong to England.

**Charleston** (chārlz'tun), city, port of entry, metropolis of S. Carolina.

**Charleston**, cap. of W. Virginia, on Kanawha and Elk rivers.

**Charlottenburg** (shār-lot'en-bork'h), town, Prussia, on the Spree. 3 m. W. of Berlin. Burial place of William I.

**Chartres** (shār'tr), city in France, cap. of department Eure-et-Loire.

**Chatham** (chat'am), town, naval arsenal, seaport, England.

**Chattanooga** (chat-a-nō'ga), city, Tennessee, on the Tennessee river.

**Chautauqua** (sha-tā'kwa), lake and village in New York State, 726 feet above Lake Erie.

**Chee-foo** (chē-fō'), treaty port on N. side of Shangtung Peninsula, China.

**Chelsea** (chē'si), suburb of London, England, on N. bank of the Thames.

**Chemnitz** (kem'nits), manufacturing town in Saxony, Germany.

**Cherbourg** (shūr-būrg'; Fr. shār-bōr'), seaport and naval station, on the channel, France.

**Chesapeake** (ches-a-pēk') Bay, Maryland and Virginia, inlet of Atlantic.

**Cheviot Hills** (chev'i-ut hīlz), bet. England and Scotland.

**Cheyenne** (shē-en'), cap. of Wyoming.

**Chicago** (shi-ka'gō), city, Illinois, S. W. shore of Lake Michigan.

**Chickahominy** (chik-a-hōm'i-ni), affluent of James river in Virginia.

**Chickamauga** (chik-a-ma'ga), river in Tennessee, scene of battle September 19-20, 1863.

**Chihuahua** (chē-wā'wā), largest State of Mexico. Area 87,802 sq. m.

**Chile** (chē'lā), republic, W. coast of S. America. Area 299,614 sq. m.

**China** (chī'na), empire, E. Asia. Area 4,468,863 sq. m.

**Christiania** (kris-ti-an'i-ā), capital of Norway, on C. Fjord.

**Cincinnati** (sin-sin-nāt'i), chief city of Ohio, on N. bank of Ohio river.

**Civita Vecchia** (chē-vē-tā vek'ki-ā), seaport, Italy, 38 m. N. W. of Rome.

**Cleveland** (klēv'land), second city of Ohio, on S. shore of Lake Erie.

**Coblentz** (kō'blents), cap. of Rhenish Prussia, on Rhine and Moselle.

**Cochin China** (kō'chin chī'na), central prov., Annam. A. 23,088 sq. m.

**Cognac** (kōn-yāk'), tn. in dept. Charente, France. [sia, on the Rhine.

**Cologne** (kō-lōn'), city, Rhenish Prussia.

**Colombia** (kō-lōm'bi-ā), republic, S. America, on Caribbean sea. [Ceylon.

**Coleombo** (kō-lōm'bō), seaport, cap. of Colorado (kol-ō-rādō), state of U. S., capital Denver.

**Colorado River**, rises in Wyoming, falls into Gulf of California.

**Columbia** (kō-lūm'bi-ā), city, cap. of S. Carolina.

**Columbia**, District of, territory of U. S. containing the federal capital.

**Columbus** (kō-lūm'bus), city, cap. of the State of Ohio.

**Como** (kō'mō), city, Lombardy, N. Italy, on S. W. extremity of Lake of Como.

**Concord** (kon'kard), city, capital of State of New Hampshire, on the Merrimac.

**Concord**, tn. in Massachusetts, 23 m. N. W. of Boston. Battle Apl. 19, 1775.

**Congo Independent State**, Central Africa. A. 1,056,200 sq. m. Cap. Boma.

**Congo River**, great equatorial river of Central Africa, length 3,000 m.

**Connecticut** (ko-net'i-kut), one of the U. S. A. 4,845 sq. m. Cap. Hartford.

**Constantinople** (kon-stan-ti-nō'pl), cap. of Ottoman Empire, Turkey.

**Copenhagen** (kō-pen-hā'gen), city, cap. of Denmark, on island of Zealand.

**Cordova** (kar'do-va), city, Spain, on the Guadalquivir.

**Corea**. See KOREA.

**Corinth** (kor'inth), ancient city of Greece, on isthmus of C.

**Corinth**, town, Mississippi, scene of battle Oct. 3-4, 1862.

**Cork** (kark), city, Ireland.

**Cornwall** (karn'wal), maritime co., forming S. W. extremity of England.

**Corsica** (kor'si-ka), island in the Mediterranean, department of France.

**Costa Rica** (kō'sta rē'ka), most S. republic of Central America.

**Cowes** (kowz), seaport, N. corner of the Isle of Wight. [Austria.

**Cracow** (krākō), city, in Galicia, Crete (krēt), Turkish island in Mediterranean. Area 3,326 sq. m.

**Crimea** (kri-mē'a), peninsula, S. Russia, on Black Sea.

**Cronstadt** (krōn'stāt), seaport, Russia, on Kotlin Island, Gulf of Finland.

**Cuba** (kū'ba), largest of W. Indian Islands. Area 45,881 sq. m.

**Cumberland** (kum'bēr-land) River, in Kentucky and Tennessee, tributary of the Ohio.

**Curaçoa** (kū-ra-sō'), island, Dutch W. Indies, 75 m. from Venezuela.

**Cyprus** (si-prus), island in E. Mediterranean, belonging to England.

**Dahomey** (dā-hō'mā), French protectorate in W. Africa.

**Dalmatia** (dal-mā'shya), prov., Austria, on the Adriatic. A. 4,940 sq. m.

**Damaraland** (dam'a-ra-land), country of S. W. Africa, on the coast.

**Damascus** (dā-mas'kus), city, Asiatic Turkey, capital of Syria.

**Danzig** (dānt'sikh), seaport. W. Prussia, on the Vistula.

**Danube** (dan'ūb), river, rises in Black Forest, Baden, enters Black Sea.

**Dardanelles** (dār-dā-nelz'), strait bet. Europe and Asia. [U. S.

**Darien** (dā'ri-en), seaport in Georgia,



**Darien** (dā-ri-en or Sp. dā-ri-en'), Isthmus of, narrow portion of Isthmus of Panama, bet. the Gulf of Darien and the Gulf of San Miguel.

**Darmstadt** (därm'stāt), capital of Grand-duchy of Hesse, Germany.

**Dead Sea** (ded'sē), salt lake, Palestine, 1,312 feet below sea level.

**Delagoa Bay** (del-a-gō'a bā), inlet of Indian Ocean, S. E. Africa.

**Delaware** (del'a-wär), one of the U. S. A. 2,050 sq. m. Cap. Dover.

**Delaware River**, rises in Catskill Mts., and enters Delaware Bay.

**Delhi** (del'ē), city, Punjab, India, on the Jumna.

**Denmark** (den'märk), kingdom of Europe, on Baltic Sea.

**Denver** (den'vēr), city, capital of Colorado, on S. Platte river.

**Des Moines** (de-moin'), cap. of Iowa, on Des Moines and Raccoon rivers.

**Dessau** (des-sow'), town, cap. of the duchy of Anhalt, Germany.

**Detroit** (de-troit'), chief city of State of Michigan, on Detroit river.

**Detroit River**, bet. Michigan and Canada, from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie. [English Channel.]

**Dieppe** (dē-ep'), seaport, France, on English Channel.

**Dominican Republic, or Santo Domingo**, negro republic, Haiti, West Indies. [E. Kent, England.]

**Dover** (dō-vēr), seaport and borough, Dover, cap. of State of Delaware.

**Dresden** (drez'den), cap. of Saxony, on the Elbe.

**Dublin** (dub'lin), city, cap. of Ireland, on Dublin bay and Liffey river.

**Dundee** (dun-dē), city, Forfarshire, Scotland, on Tay river.

**Dunkirk** (dunk'kēr), seaport, in France, on strait of Dover.

**Duesseldorf** (dis'sel-dort), town in Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine.

**East Indies** (ēst'in'diz), India, Indo-China, and Malay Archipelago.

**East River**, strait joining Long Island Sound to New York Bay.

**Ecuador** (ek'wä-dör, or Span. ä-kwä-dör'), republic, S. America, on Equator. Area 118,825.

**Edinburgh** (ed'in-bür-ro), capital of Scotland, S. of Firth of Forth.

**Egypt** (ē'jīpt), N. E. Africa and Sinai Peninsula, Asia. Area 394,345 sq. m.

**Elba** (el'ba), island near Italy.

**Elbe** (el'be), river, Germany, flows 780 m. to North Sea.

**England** (ing'gland'), forms, with Wales, the S. and larger part of Island of Great Britain.

**English Channel**, between France and England.

**Erie** (ē'ri), Lake, between Canada and U. S. Area 9000 sq. m.

**Erzerum** (erz-röm'), city, Turkish Armenia, on branch of Euphrates.

**Esquimalt** (es'ki-mält), seaport, S. E. coast of Vancouver.

**Essen** (es'sen), town, Rhenish Prussia, seat of Krupp's iron works.

**Etna** (et'na), Mount, volcano, Sicily.

**Euphrates** (u-frä'téz), river, Asiatic Turkey, joins the Tigris.

**Europe** (ū'rōp), continent, W. of Asia. Area 3,900,000 sq. m.

**Everest** (ev'ēr-est), Mount, Himalayas, in Nepal. Alt. 29,002 feet.

**Falmouth** (fal'muth), seaport, Cornwall, England. [White Nile.]

**Fashoda** (fä-shō'da), town, Africa, on Foz (fēz), second capital of Morocco.

**Fiji** (fē'jē) Islands, British group in S. Pacific. Area 8048 sq. m.

**Finland** (fin'land), Grand Duchy of country, N. W. Russia. Area 144,250 sq. m. [provs. Belgium.]

**Flanders** (fan'dērz), East and West.

**Florence** (flor'ens), Italian: Firenze (fē-rent'se), city in Italy.

**Florida** (flor'i-da), one of the U. S. Area 58,680 sq. m. Cap. Tallahassee.

**Foochow** (fō-chow'), capital of Chinese province of Fuchien.

**Formosa** (far-mō'sa), Japanese island, 170 m. N. of Luzon.

**Forth** (fōrth), river, Scotland.

**France** (frans), republic, W. Europe. Area 207,107 sq. m.

**Frankfort** (frangk'fūrt), cap. Kentucky, on Kentucky river.

**Frankfort-on-the-Main**, city, in the Prussian prov. of Hesse-Nassau.

**Frankfort-on-the-Oder**, town, in province of Brandenburg, Prussia.

**Franz-Josef Land**, archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, N. of Nova Zembla.

**Fredericksburg** (fred'ēr-iks-bürg), city, Virginia, on Rappahannock river. [Scotia and New Brunswick.]

**Fundy** (fun'di) Bay of, inlet bet. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

**Galicia** (ga-lish'i-a), crownland, Austria-Hungary. Area 30,321 sq. m.

**Galveston** (gal'ves-tun), seaport, Texas, G. Bay, Gulf of Mexico.

**Galway** (gal'wä), seaport, Ireland, on Galway Bay, 130 m. W. of Dublin.

**Ganges** (gan'jēz), great river, India, flowing 1509 m. to Bay of Bengal.

**Garonne** (gä-rōn'), river, S. France.

**Geneva** (je-nē'va), largest city of Switzerland.



**Geneva**, Lake of, *or* Lake Lemman, bet. Switzerland and France. A. 82 sq. m.

**Genoa** (jen'ô-â), seaport city, N. Italy. on Gulf of same name.

**George** (jor'i) **Lake**, in the Adirondacks, New York.

**Georgia** (jor'ji-a), one of the U. S. Area 59,475 sq. m. Cap. Atlanta.

**Germany** (jër-man-i), empire in central Europe. Area 208,830 sq. m.

**Ghent** (gent), cap. of E. Flanders, Belgium.

**Gibraltar** (ji-bral'tar), town and fortified rock, S. Spain. [river Clyde.

**Glasgow** (glas'gô), city, Scotland, on

**Gloucester** (glos'tër), city and port, England, on the Severn.

**Gloucester**, seaport, Massachusetts.

**Goettingen** (gët-ting-en), city, Prussia, province of Hanover.

**Granada** (grä-nä'da), city, capital of province of same name, Spain.

**Great Britain** (grät brit'an), largest island of Europe. Area 88,226 sq. m.

**Great Salt Lake**, Utah, in N. E. part of Great Basin, 70 m. long.

**Greece** (grës), kingdom, S. E. Europe. Area 25,014 sq. m.

**Greenland** (grën'land), large Danish island, N. E. of N. America.

**Green Mountains**, range in Vermont, U. S. Highest peak, 4,240 ft.

**Greenwich** (grin'ij), borough, Kent, England, on the Thames.

**Gretna Green** (grët'na grën'), village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

**Guam** (gwäm), island, Pacific Ocean, largest of the Ladrões. U. S. possession.

**Guatemala** (gwä-tä-mä'la), republic and city, C. America. A. 48,300 sq. m.

**Guayaquil** (gwi-ä-käl'), chief commercial city of Ecuador.

**Guernsey** (gërn'zi), island, Channel Islands. Area 28 sq. m.

**Guiana** (gë-ä'nä), region, S. America, comprises British, Dutch, and French Guiana. [of Africa.

**Guinea** (gin'ë) **Gulf of**, on W. coast

**Haarlem** (här'lem), town, Holland, 10 m. W. of Amsterdam.

**Hague** (häg) **The**, capital of the Netherlands.

**Haiti**, *or* **Hayti** (hä'ti), island and republic, W. Indies. Area of island, 28,523 sq. m. [Scotland, seaport.

**Halifax** (hal'i-faks), capital of Nova

**Halle** (hal'le), city, Prussian Saxony, on the Saale river.

**Hamburg** (häm'börkh), free city and chief commercial port of Germany, Area 158 sq. m.

**Hanover** (han'o-ver), capital of Hanover, Prussian prov., on Leine river.

**Harrisburg** (har'is-bürg), city, cap. of State of Pennsylvania.

**Hartford** (här'türd), cap. of State of Connecticut.

**Harz** (härts), mountains, Germany, between the rivers Weser and Elbe.

**Hastings** (häs'tingz), famous watering-place, E. Sussex, England.

**Havana** (ha-van'a), city, cap. of Cuba.

**Havre** (hä'vr), seaport, dep. of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the Seine.

**Hawaii** (hä-wi'ë), islands, Pacific Ocean. Territory of U. S. Area 6,449 sq. m.

**Hebrides** (heb'ri-dëz), *or* **Western Islands**, W. of Scotland. Area 3,000 sq. m.

**Hekla**, *or* **Hekla** (hek'la), volcano, S. W. Iceland. Altitude 510 feet.

**Heidelberg** (hë'dl-berkh), city, Baden, Germany, on the Neckar.

**Helena** (hel'e-nä), city, capital of State of Montana.

**Heligoland** (hel'i-gö-land), island, North Sea, belonging to Germany.

**Helsingfors** (hel'sing-farz), Seaport, naval station of Russia, cap. of Finland.

**Hesse** (hes), *or* **Hessen** (hes'sen), grand duchy, Germany. Area 2,966.

**Hesse-Nassau** (hes'nas'sow), prov. Prussia. Area 6,058 sq. m.

**Himalaya** (him-ä-la-yä), mountains, between India and Tibet.

**Hindu Kush** (hin'dö kösh), a mountain system of Central Asia.

**Hindustan** (hin-dö-stan'), India; properly, only the Punjab and the valley of the Ganges.

**Hoang-ho** (hwang'hö), *or* **Yellow River**, China, falls into Gulf of Pechili.

**Hohenzollern** (hö-en-tsol'ern), territory in Black Forest, belonging to Prussia. Area 441 sq. m.

**Holland** (hol'and), Netherlands.

**Honduras** (hon-dö'ras), republic, Central America. Area 46,262 sq. m.

**Hong Kong** (hang kang), British island, China, in Bay of Canton. A. 32 sq. m. [of Hawaii, on Oahu Island.

**Honolulu** (hö-nö-lö'lö), seaport, cap.

**Hudson Bay**, inland sea, in the N. E. of N. America. Area 510,000 sq. m.

**Hudson River**, New York, rises in the Adirondacks, falls into New York Bay. [Europe.

**Hungary** (hung'ga-ri), kingdom, S. E.

**Huron** (hü'run) **Lake**, bet. Canada and the U. S. Area 23,610 sq. m.

**Iceland** (is'land), Danish island, N. Atlantic, S. of Polar Circle.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fällt, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**Ida** (i'da) 1. Mountain in Crete. 2. Mountain range in Asia Minor.

**Idaho** (i'da-hō), one of the United States. A. 84,800 sq. m. Cap. Boise.

**Illinois** (il-i-noi'), one of the U. S. Cap. Springfield. Area 56,650 sq. m.

**India** (in-di-a), British empire, peninsula of S. Asia. A. 1,587,104 sq. m.

**Indiana** (in-di-an'a), one of the U. S. Area 36,350 sq. m. Cap. Indianapolis.

**Indian Ocean**, bet. Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.

**Indian Territory**, a ter. of U. S., reserved for Indians. A. 31,000 sq. m.

**Indo-China**, the eastern of the two great Asiatic peninsulas, Indian Oc.

**Indus** (in'dus), river, India, rises in Tibet and falls into Indian Ocean.

**Innsbruck** (ins'brök), cap. of Tyrol.

**Ionian** (i-on'i-an) Islands, chain of islands along W. coast of Greece.

**Iowa** (i'o-wa), one of the U. S. Area 56,025 sq. m. Cap. Des Moines.

**Irawadi**, or **Irrawaddi** (ir-a-wäd'i), principal river of Burma, 1,200 m.

**Ireland** (ir-land), smaller of the two principal Brit. Isles. A. 32,393 sq. m.

**Irkutsk** (ir-kötsk'), cap. of government of same name, Siberia.

**Isar**, or **Iser** (i'zer or 'ezer), river, Bavaria.

**Italy** (i'tal-i), peninsular kingdom, S. Europe, on Mediterranean.

**Jackson** (jak'son), cap. of State of Mississippi. [seacoast of Syria.

**Jaffa** (ja'fa) or **Joppa** (jop'a), town on W. Indies. Area 4,193 sq. m.

**Japan** (ja-pan'), insular empire, E. Asia. Area 147,661 sq. m.

**Java** (jä'va), island of the Dutch E. Indies. Area 49,000 sq. m.

**Jefferson City**, capital of State of Missouri, on Missouri river.

**Jena** (jä'na), town, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the Saale river.

**Jersey City**, city, New Jersey, on Hudson river, opp. New York City.

**Jerusalem** (je-rō'sa-lem), city, Palestine, 33 m. S. E. of Jaffa, its port.

**Johannesburg** (jō-hän'nes-bürg), tn. Transvaal Colony, South Africa.

**Jordan** (jar'dan), principal river of Palestine, falls into Dead Sea.

**Jungfrau** (yōng'frow), mtn., Bernese Alps, Switzerland. Altitude 13,671 ft.

**Jura** (jō'ra), mnts, France and Switzerland [mark. A. 9,754 sq. m.

**Jutland** (jut'land), peninsula, Denmark.

**Kabul** (kä-böl'), city, capital of Afghanistan.

**Kamerun** (kä-me-rōn'), German possession, W. Africa. A. 180,000 sq. m.

**Kamchatka** (käm-chat'kä), peninsula E. Siberia. Area 465,637 sq. m.

**Kandahar** (kän-dä-här'), city, capital of southern Afghanistan.

**Kansas** (kan'sas), one of the U. S. Area 82,080 sq. m. Cap. Topeka.

**Kansas City**, 1. City, Missouri, on S. bank of the Missouri river. 2. Largest city of Kansas, on Missouri river, opp. Kansas city, Mo.

**Kattegat** (kat'e-gat), sea passage bet. Sweden and Jutland. Width 85 m.

**Kennebec** (ken-e-bek'), river, Maine, rises in Moosehead Lake, falls into Atlantic.

**Kentucky** (ken-tuk'i), one of the U. S. Area 40,400 sq. m. Cap. Frankfort.

**Key West**, seaport and island, Florida, on Gulf of Mexico.

**Kharkov** (kär'kov), capital of Kharkov government, Russia.

**Khartoum** or **Khartum** (kär-töm'), town, E. Soudan, on the Blue Nile.

**Khorassan** (kō-räs-än'), largest prov. of Persia. Area 140,000 sq. m.

**Kiau-Chau** (kē-ow-chow'), seaport and district, Shantung prov., China, leased to Germany, 1898. Area 200 sq. m.

[on the Dnieper river.

**Kieff** or **Kiev** (kē-yer'), town, Russia.

**Kiel** (kēl), naval station, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Baltic Sea.

**Kilkenny** (kil-ken'i), cap. of county of same name, Ireland.

**Killarney** (kil-lär'ni), Lakes of, in county Kerry, Ireland.

**Kimberley** (kim'bēr-li), capital of Griqualand West, South Africa.

**Kissingen** (kis'sing-en), watering place, Bavaria, on the Saale.

**Koenigsberg** (kē'nīk's-berg), city, E. Prussia, Germany, on the Pregel.

**Korea** (kō-rē'a), peninsular empire, bet. Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan. Annexed to Japan, 1910. Area 90,000 sq. m.

**Labrador** (lab'ra-dör), peninsula bet. Hudson Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence. A. 420,000 sq. m.

**Ladrones** (lä-drōnz') or **Marianne Islands**, in N. Pacific, (German, except Guam.) A. 500 sq. m.

**Ladysmith**, tn. Natal, S. Africa.

**Lahore** (lä-hör'), capital of the Punjab, India.

**Land's End**, S. W. point of England.

**Lansing** (lan'sing), cap. of State of Michigan.

**Lapland** (lap'land), region in N. Europe. Area 130,000 sq. m.

fäte, fat, tåsk, fär, fäl, färe, above; mä, met, här; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wöl; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**La Plata** (lä plä'tä), principal port of Argentine Republic. [Syria.

**Lebanon** (leb'a-non), mountain chain, Leeds (lêdz), town in Yorkshire, England. [Italian: Livorno.

**Leghorn** (leg'harn), seaport, Italy.

**Leipsic** (lip'sik), Ger. Leipzig (lip'tsikh), city in Saxony, Germany.

**Levant** (le-vânt'), the countries on E. shores of Mediterranean.

**Lexington** (leks'ing-tun), town in Massachusetts. [the Rhine.

**Leyden** (lîden), city S. Holland, on **Liberia** (li-bê'ri-a), negro republic, W. coast of Africa. Area 14,000 sq. m.

**Liège** (lê-âzh'), city in Belgium.

**Lille** (lêl), fortified town in N. France.

**Lima** (lêma), cap. of Peru, 6 m. E. of Callao, its port. [Netherlands.

**Limburg** (lim'burg), prov. and town.

**Limerick** (lim'êr-ik), town, Ireland.

**Lincoln** (ling'kun), cap. of State of Nebraska. [the Tagus river.

**Lisbon** (liz'bun), cap. of Portugal, on

**Little Rock**, city, capital of State of Arkansas.

**Liverpool** (liv'êr-pöl), city and seaport in England, on the Mersey.

**London** (lun'dun), cap. England, on the Thames river.

**Long Island**, near New York, 115 m. long, 12 m. wide.

**Louisiana** (lô-ê-zi-an'a), one of the U. S. Cap. Baton Rouge. A. 48,720 sq. m.

**Lourdes** (lörd), town in S. France.

**Luebeck** (lû'bek), free city of Germany on the Trave. Area 115 sq. m.

**Lucerne** (lû-êrn'), city, in Switzerland, on the Reuss river.

**Lucerne, Lake of**, Switzerland. Area 44 sq. m.

**Luxemburg** (luk'sem-bürg), cap. of grand duchy of L., S. E. of Belgium.

**Lyons** (lî'unz), city in France, on Rhone and Saone rivers.

**Macedonia** (mas-e-dô'nia), part of European Turkey, N. W. of Aegean.

**Mackenzie** (ma-ken'zi) **River**, N. W. Territories Canada, flows 2500 m. to Arctic Ocean.

**Mackinac or Mackinaw** (mak'i-na) **Strait**, connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron.

**Madagascar** (mad-a-gas'kar), French island near Africa, in Indian Ocean. A. 230,000 sq. m.

**Madeira** (ma-dê'ra), Portuguese island in N. Atlantic. Area 505 sq. m.

**Madison** (mad'i-sun), capital of State of Wisconsin.

**Madras** (ma-dras'), capital of Madras Presidency, India.

**Madrid** (mad'rid), capital of Spain.

**Magdeburg** (mag'de-börg), capital of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe.

**Magellan** (ma-jel'an), **Strait of**, bet. S. America and Tierra del Fuego.

**Maine** (mân), one of the U. S. Capital Augusta. Area 33,040 sq. m.

**Mainz** (mints), city on the Rhine, Germany.

**Majorca** (ma-jar'ka), largest of the Balearic Isles. Area 1310 sq. m.

**Malacca, or Malay Peninsula**, southern extremity of Asia.

**Malaga** (mal'a-ga), seaport city, Spain, on the Mediterranean.

**Malay** (mā-lf'), **Archipelago**, great group of isl: nds S. E. of Asia.

**Malta** (mal't), English island in Mediterranean. Area 95 sq. m. [m.

**Man, Isle of**, in Irish Sea. A. 227 sq.

**Manchester** (man'ches-têr), city in England.

**Manchuria** (man-chô'ri-a), Asia, N. E. division of Chinese Empire.

**Mandalay** (man'da-lä), capital of upper Burma, India.

**Manhattan** (man-hat'an) **Island**, central part of Greater New York.

**Manila** (mä-nê'lä or ma-nil'a), seaport, capital of Philippine Islands, on Luzon Island.

**Manitoba** (man-i-tô'ba), a N. W. prov. Canada. Area 60,520 sq. m.

**Mannheim** (man'him), tn. in Baden, at confluence of Neckar and Rhine.

**Mantua** (man'tü-a), fortified city of N. Italy. [Venezuela.

**Maracaybo** (mä-rä-kî'bô), seaport in

**Mare Island**, California, San Pablo Bay, Solano co.

**Marseilles** (mär-sälz'), chief seaport of France on Mediterranean.

**Martinique** (mär-ti-nêk'), island, W. Indies. French. Area 380 sq. m.

**Maryland** (mer'i-land), one of the U. S. Area 12,510 sq. m. Cap. Annapolis.

**Massachusetts** (mas-a-chû'sets), one of U. S. A. 8315 sq. m. Cap. Boston.

**Matterhorn** (mä'têr-harn'), peak of the Alps. Alt. 14,771 feet.

**Mauritius** (mä-rish'i-us), or **Isle of France**, British island, Indian Ocean. [See MAINZ.

**Mayence** (mä-ons'), tn. in Germany.

**Mecca** (mek'a), city, in Arabia.

**Mecklenburg-Schwerin** (mek'-len-börkh-shwä-rên'), grand-duchy, Germany. [grand-duchy, Germany.

**Mecklenburg-Strelitz** (-strä'lits),

**Medina** (me-dê'na), city in Arabia.

**Mediterranean** (med-i-têr-rä-ne-an), great inland sea, between Europe and Africa. [Victoria, Australia.

**Melbourne** (mel'bûrn), capital of

fäto, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; më, met, hêr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, möve, wôlf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



**Memphis** (mem'fīs), city, Tennessee, on Mississippi river.

**Messina** (mes-sē'nā), seaport, Sicily.

**Metz** (mets), fortified city in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany.

**Mexico** (meks'ī-kō), republic, N. Am., bet. U.S. and Guatemala, cap. Mexico. Area 731,300 sq. m.

**Michigan** (mish'igan), one of the U. S. Cap. Lansing. Area 58,915 sq. m.

**Michigan, Lake**, one of the great American lakes. Area 22,450 sq. m.

**Milan** (mil'an' or mil'an), city in the plain of Lombardy, Italy.

**Milwaukee** (mil-wa'kē), city, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan.

**Minneapolis** (min-e-ap'ō-lis), city in Minnesota, on Mississippi River.

**Minnesota** (min-e-sō'tē), one of the U. S. A. 83,365 sq. m. Cap. St. Paul.

**Mississippi** (mis-is-sip'ē), one of the U. S. Area 46,810 sq. m. Cap. Jackson.

**Mississippi River**, river of U.S., falls into Gulf of Mexico. 2,400 m. long.

**Missolonghi** (mis-ō-long'gē), seaport, Greece, on N. shore of Gulf of Patras.

**Missouri** (mi-zō'ri), one of the U. S. Area 69,415 sq. m. Cap. Jefferson.

**Missouri River**, U.S., principal tributary of the Mississippi, 3,047 m. l.

**Mobile** (mō-bē'l), city in Alabama.

**Modena** (mō-de-nā), city in Italy.

**Moluccas** (mō-luk'az), or **Spice Islands**, E. Indian Archipelago, Dut.

**Monaco** (mon-ā-kō), principality and town N. Italy, on the Mediterranean.

**Mongolia** (mon-gō'li-a) Region of Chinese Empire, W. of Manchuria. Area 1,304,000 sq. m.

**Montana** (mon-tānā), one of the U. S. Area 146,080 sq. m. Cap. Helena.

**Mont Blanc** (mang blong'), mountain in the Alps, France, near Italian frontier. Alt. 15,782 feet.

**Monte Carlo** (mon'tē kār'lō), town in the principality of Monaco, Italy.

**Montenegro** (mon-te-nē'grō), principality, Balkan Peninsula. A. 3,486.

**Monterey** (mon-te-rā'), health resort in California.

**Montevideo** (mon-te-vid'ē-ō), seaport, cap. of Uruguay. [Alabama.]

**Montgomery** (mont-gum'e-ri), cap. of Vermont. [France.]

**Montpellier** (mang-pel-lyā'), town in Montreal (mon-tre-āl'), city in Canada, on Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers.

**Moravia** (mō-rā'vi-a), province of Austrian Empire, (Mähren).

**Morocco** (mō-rok'ō), sultanate, N. W. Africa. Area 313,630 sq. m.

**Moscow** (mos'kow), second capital of Russian Empire.

**Moselle** (mō-zel'), river in France and Rhenish Prussia.

**Mosquito Coast**, part of Nicaragua.

**Mozambique** (mō-zām-bēk'), Portuguese E. African possession. Area 382,680 sq. m. [Bavaria.]

**Munich** (mū'nik), city, capital of

**Munster** (mun'stēr), prov. in S. W. of Ireland. [lia, Prussia.]

**Munster** (mūn'stēr), cap. of Westphalia.

**Nagasaki** (nā-gā-sā'ki), seaport, Japan, on W. coast of island Kiusin.

**Nancy** (nong-sē'), city in France.

**Nanking** (nān-king'), cap. of the prov. of Kian-Su, China.

**Nantes** (nauts; Fr. nongt), city in France, on the Loire.

**Nantucket** (nan-tuk'et), island and tn., off S. E. coast of Massachusetts.

**Naples** (nā-peiz), Italian: Napoli (nā-pō-li), city in Italy. [nessee.]

**Nashville** (nash'vil), cap. of Tennessee.

**Nassau** (nas'a), capital of Bahama Islands, on New Providence Island.

**Natal** (nā-tāl'), Brit. colony, S. E. coast of Africa. Area 18,050 sq. m.

**Naxos** (naks'us), largest of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean. [tine.]

**Nazareth** (naz-a-reth), town in Palestine.

**Nebraska** (ne-bras'ka), one of the U. S. Cap. Lincoln. Area 77,510 sq. m.

**Nepal** (ne-pāl'), kingdom, N. India, bet. Tibet and Bengal. A. 54,000 sq. m.

**Netherlands** (neth'ēr-lands), The, kingdom, Europe, on North Sea. Area 12,648 sq. m.

**Neuchâtel** (nē-shā-tel'), town, Switzerland, on Lake of Neuchâtel.

**Nevada** (ne-vā'da), one of the U. S. Cap. Carson City. Area 110,700 sq. m.

**Newark** (nō'ark), city, New Jersey, on Passaic river.

**New Brunswick**, province, Canada, Area 27,174 sq. m.

**New Caledonia**, French island, S. Pacific Ocean. Area 6,450 sq. m.

**Newcastle-upon-Tyne**, city in Eng.

**New England**, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

**Newfoundland** (nūfund-land), Brit. island, N. America. Cap. St. John's. Area 40,200 sq. m.

**New Guinea** (nū gin'ē), large island N. of Australia. Divided between the Dutch (W), English (S) and Germans (N. E.) Area 303,421 sq. m.

**New Hampshire** (nū hamp'shēr), one of the U. S. Cap. Concord. Area 9,305 sq. m.

**New Jersey** (nū-jēr'zi), one of the U. S. Cap. Trenton. Area 7815 sq. m.

**New Mexico** (nū-meks'i-kō), a State of the U. S. Area 122,580 sq. m.

**New Orleans** (nū-ār'le-anz), chief city of Louisiana. [land.]

**Newport** (nū'pōrt), city in Rhode Is.

**New South Wales**, British colony Australia. Area 310,700 sq. m.

**New York** (nū'yark'), one of the U. S. Cap. Albany. Area 49,170 sq. m.

**New York**, chief commercial city of the U. S., on mouth of Hudson river.

**New Zealand** (nū zē'land), British colony, S. Pacific.

**Niagara** (ni-ag'a-ra) **Falls**, waterfall, Niagara river, bet. U. S. and Canada.

**Nicaragua** (nik-a-rā'gwa; Span. nekā-rā'gwā), republic in Cent. America. Area, 51,660 sq. m.

**Nice** (nēs), French seaport and health resort on the Mediterranean.

**Niger** (ni'jēr), river, W. Equatorial Africa, falls into Gulf of Guinea.

**Nijni-Novgorod** (nij'nē-nov'gō-rod), city, Russia, on the Volga river.

**Nile** (nīl), river, Africa, 3000 m. long.

**Nineveh** (nin'e-ve), ruins of the ancient capital of Assyria, on the Tigris.

**Norfolk** (nār'fōk), seaport in Virginia.

**North Cape**, N. point of Europe, on Magerøe Island, Norway.

**North Carolina** (kar-ō-lī'na), one of the U. S. Cap. Raleigh. A. 52,250 sq. m.

**North Dakota** (dā-kō'tā), one of the U. S. Cap. Bismarck. A. 70,795 sq. m.

**North Sea**, bet. Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia.

**North-West Province**, part of British India. A. 107,503 sq. m. Cap. Allahabad.

**Norway** (nār'wā), northernmost country of Europe. Area 125,000 sq. m.

**Norwich** (nor'ij), city, England, on the Wensum river. [in Connecticut.]

**Norwich** (nār'wich), city and seaport

**Nova Scotia** (nō'va skō'shi-a), prov. of Canada. Area 21,000 sq. m.

**Nova Zembla** (nō'va zem'blā), uninhabited Russian island, in Arctic Ocean. [of Egypt.]

**Nubia** (nō'bi-a), country in Africa, S.

**Nuremberg** (nū'rem-bērg), city in Bavaria, Germany.

**Oder** (ō'der), river, Germany, falls into Baltic Sea. [Black Sea.]

**Odessa** (ō-des'a), city, Russia, on the

**Ohio** (ō-hīō), one of the U. S. Area 40,760 sq. m. Cap. Columbus.

**Oklahoma** (ō-kla-hō'mā), Territory. U. S. Area 38,830 sq. m.

**Oldenburg** (ol'den-bōrk'h), grand-duchy, N. Germany. A. 2,479 sq. m.

**Olympia** (ō-lim'pi-a), cap. of State of Washington. [Missouri River.]

**Omaha** (ō'mā-hā), city, Nebraska, on

**Ontario** (on-tā'ri-ō), province, Canada. A. 101,733 sq. m. [A. 5,400 sq. m.]

**Ontario, Lake**, bet. Canada and U. S.

**Oporto** (ō-pōrtō), city, Portugal, on Douro river. [Oran province.]

**Oran** (ō-rān'), seaport, Algeria. Cap. of

**Orange River Colony**, British colony in S. Africa, formerly Orange Free State. [the Atlantic.]

**Orange River**, S. Africa, falls into

**Oregon** (or'e-gun), one of the U. S. Area 94,560 sq. m. Cap. Salem.

**Orinoco** (ō-ri-nō'kō), river, Venezuela, falls into the Atlantic.

**Orleans** (ar'le-anz), city in France, on the Loire.

**Ottawa** (ot'a-wa), capital of Dominion of Canada, on Ottawa river.

**Oxford** (oks'fūrd), city, England, seat of Oxford University.

**Ozark** (ō'zārk) **Mountains**, Miss., and Arkansas. Alt. 1,400 feet.

**Padua** (pad'ū-a), city in N. Italy.

**Palermo** (pāl'er'mō), seaport, N. W. extremity of Sicily.

**Palestine** (pal'es-tin), Southern part of Syria between Mediterranean and the desert.

**Palmyra** (pal-mī'ra), ancient city of N. Syria, on edge of Arabian desert.

**Pamir** (pā'mēr'), extensive table-land in central Asia.

**Panama** (pan-a-mā'), seaport, Colombia, on Pacific Ocean.

**Paraguay** (pā-rā-gwā, or -gwī'), inland republic, S. America. A. 92,000 sq. m.

**Paris** (par'is; Fr. pā-rē'), capital of France, on the Seine.

**Parma** (pār'ma), city in Italy.

**Parnassus** (pār-nas'us), Mountain, in Greece. Alt. 8068 feet.

**Pe-chi-li** (pe-chē-lē'), most N. prov. of China proper. A. 58,949 sq. m.

**Pekin** (pē-kin'), cap. of Chinese Empire. [Caroline Islands.]

**Pelew** (pe-lō') **Islands**, group of the

**Pennsylvania** (pen-sil-vā'ni-a), one of the U. S. Cap. Harrisburg. Area 45,215 sq. m.

**Penobscot** (pe-nob'skot) **Bay**, Maine, an inlet of the Atlantic.

**Pernambuco** (per-nām-bō'kō), seaport, N. Brazil.

**Persia** (pēr'shi-a), kingdom in Central Asia. Area 636,330 sq. m.

**Perth** (pērth), capital of W. Australia.

**Perth**, city, Perthshire, Scotland.

**Peru** (pe-rō'), republic, S. America. Area 438,996 sq. m.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mō, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**Philadelphia** (fil-a-del'fi-a), chief city of Pennsylvania, on Delaware river.

**Philippine** (fil'-pin) **Islands**, in the Pacific, bet. Formosa and Borneo. Am. possession. Area 104,700 sq. m.

**Philippopolis** (fil-ip-op'ô-lis), cap. of E. Roumelia, Bulgaria.

**Piacenza** (pê-â-chen'tsâ), city, Italy, on the Po river.

**Pietermaritzburg** (pê-ter-mâr'its-bûrg), capital of Natal.

**Pike's Peak**, peak of the Rocky Mountains, Colorado. Alt. 14,147 feet.

**Piræus** (pi-rê-us), seaport of Athens, Greece.

**Pisa** (pê-zâ), city, Italy, on the Arno.

**Pittsburg** (pits'bûrg), city in Pennsylvania, at head of Ohio river.

**Platte** (plat), river, Nebraska, falls into Missouri river.

**Plymouth** (plim'uth), seaport in England, on channel.

**Plymouth**, town in Massachusetts, landing place of the "Pilgrims."

**Po** (pô), river, Italy, falls into the Adriatic.

**Poitiers** (pwâ-ti-â'), town in France.

**Pompeii** (pom-pâ'yê), ancient city at foot of Mt. Vesuvius, Italy. Buried under ashes in 79.

**Popocateptl** (pô-pô-kat-â-pet'l), active volcano, Mexico. Alt. 17,784 ft.

**Port Arthur**, naval station in China. Ceded to Russia in 1898.

**Port-au-Prince** (pôrt-ô-prangs'), cap. of Haiti, on W. coast of H. island.

**Portland** (pôrt'land), city and seaport in Maine.

**Portland**, city and seaport in Oregon.

**Porto Rico** (pôr-tô-rê-kô), island, W. Indies, ceded to U. S. by Spain 1898.

**Port Said** (pôrt-sâ-êd'), town in Egypt, at N. entrance to Suez canal.

**Portsmouth** (pôrts'muth), seaport in England, on channel.

**Portugal** (pôrt'û-gal), republic in Europe, W. of Spain.

**Posen** (pô-zen), city in Prussia. Cap. of Posen province.

**Potomac** (pô-tô-mak), river, between Maryland, Virginia and W. Virginia.

**Potosi** (pô-tô-si), city in Bolivia, cap. of Potosi province.

**Potsdam** (pôts'dâm), city in Prussia, near Berlin.

**Pretoria** (prê-tô-ri-â), capital of the former South African Republic.

**Prince Edward Island**, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, a province of Canada.

**Providence**, capital of Rhode Island.

**Prussia** (prush'â), chief state of German Empire. Area 136,076 sq. m.

**Puebla** (pwe'b'lâ), cap. of state of same name in Mexico.

**Puget** (pû'jet) **Sound**, bay in N. W. of state of Washington. A. 2,000 sq. m.

**Punjab** (pun-jâb'), province, N. W. India. Area 106,632 sq. m.

**Pyrenees** (pir-i-nêz'), mountain chain dividing France from Spain, 270 m. long.

**Quatre Bras** (kâ'tr-brâ'), battlefield, in Belgium, 10 m. S. E. of Waterloo.

**Quebec**, (kwê-bek'), cap. of Quebec province, Canada, on St. Lawrence river.

**Queensland** (kwênz'land), British colony, Australia. A. 668,496 sq. m.

**Queenstown**, seaport, Ireland, on S. side of Great Island, in Cork Harbor.

**Quito** (kê'tô), capital of Ecuador. 9,350 feet above the sea.

**Raleigh** (râ'll), cap. of N. Carolina.

**Rangoon** (râng-gôn'), cap. of Lower Burma, chief seaport of Burma.

**Ratisbon** (rat'is-bon), city, Bavaria, on the Danube.

**Ravenna** (râ-ven'a), city, Italy, 5 m. from the Adriatic. [France.]

**Reims** (rêmz; Fr. rangz'), city in [France.]

**Reval** (rev'al), seaport, Russia, Gulf of Finland. [A. 10,421 sq. m.]

**Rhenish Prussia**, prov. W. Prussia.

**Rhine** (rin), river, Switzerland, Germany, and Netherlands to North Sea.

**Rhode Island**, one of the U. S. Cap. Providence. Area 1,250 sq. m.

**Rhodes** (rôdz), island, off S. W. Asia Minor. Area 563 sq. m.

**Rhodesia** (rô-dê'shâ), region in British S. Africa. Area 750,000 sq. m.

**Rhône** (rôn), river, Switzerland and France, falls into Gulf of Lion.

**Richmond**, capital of Virginia, on James river.

**Riga** (rê'ga), seaport, Russia, capital of Livonia, on the Dwina.

**Rio de Janeiro** (rê'ô dâ zhâ-nâ-ê-rô'), capital of Brazil.

**Rocky Mountains**, N. America, from Alaska to Mexico. [Tiber.]

**Rome** (rôm), capital of Italy, on the Tiber.

**Rotterdam** (rôt-êr-dam), seaport, Netherlands, on the Maas.

**Rouen** (rê-ong'), city in N. France.

**Rubicon** (rûb'ikon), river, in Central Italy, falling into the Adriatic.

**Rugby** (rug'bi), town, England, on the Avon. Seat of noted public school.

**Rumania** (rô-mâ-ni-â), kingdom on the lower Danube, Europe. Capital Bukharest. [ern portion of Bulgaria.]

**Rumelia** (rô-mê-li-â) **Eastern**, South-Russia (rush'â), empire, in Europe and Asia. Area 8,660,395 sq. m.

fâte, fat, tâsk, fâr, fâll, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nôte, not, môve, wolf; mûte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



- Saale** (să'le), river, Germany, rises in Bavaria, flows N. 226 m. to the Elbe.
- Sacramento** (sak-ra-men'tō), cap. of California, on Sacramento river.
- Sahara** (sa-hă'ra), great desert region of N. Africa. [French Cochin China.]
- Saigon** (sī'gon; Fr. sâ-gong'), cap. of St. Augustine (sânt-ă-gus-tên), tn., E. coast of Florida, oldest tn. in U. S.
- St. Bernard** (sânt ber-nărd'), pass in Alps, between Piedmont and Valais.
- St. Clair River**, bet. Canada and Michigan, outlet of Lake Huron.
- St. Elias** (sânt e-lî'as), mountain, Alaska. Altitude, 18,010 feet.
- St. Gotthard** (sânt goth'ard), mtn. in Switzerland. Tunnel  $9\frac{1}{4}$  m. long.
- St. Helena** (sânt hel-ê'nâ), island, S. Atlantic. Area 47 sq. m.
- St. Johns** (sânt jonz), capital of Newfoundland.
- St. Lawrence River**, bet. U. S. and Canada. Outlet of great Am. lakes.
- St. Louis** (sânt lô'is), city in Missouri, on the Mississippi river.
- St. Michael** (sânt mî'kă-el), seaport, Alaska, on Bering Sea, at mouth of Yukon. [on Mississippi river.]
- St. Paul** (sânt pal) cap. of Minnesota.
- St. Petersburg** (sânt pē'tērs-bürg), cap. of Russia, nr. mouth of the Neva.
- St. Thomas** (sânt tom'as), island, Danish W. Indies. A. 33 sq. m.
- St. Vincent** (sânt vin'sent), island, British W. Indies. A. 132 sq. m.
- Salamanca** (sal-a-man'ka), city in Spain. [Massachusetts.]
- Salem** (să'lem), city and seaport.
- Salem**, cap. of Oregon, on the Willamette river.
- Saloniki** (să-lō-nē'kō), seaport, Turkey, on gulf of same name.
- Salt Lake City**, capital of Utah, on Great Salt Lake.
- Salvador** (sal-vă-dôr'), republic, Central America. Area 7,225 sq. m.
- Salzburg** (sălts'börkh), city in Austria.
- Samoan** (să-mō'an), or **Navigators' Islands**, S. Pacific Ocean. Part German, part American. A. 1,100 sq. m.
- Samos** (să'mos), island in the Ægean sea. Area 180 sq. m.
- Sandy Hook**, low peninsula in New York Bay, 8 miles long.
- San Francisco** (san fran-sis'kō), seaport in California. [Rica.]
- San José** (sân hō-ză'), capital of Costa Rica.
- San José**, city in California.
- San Juan** (sân hō-ăn') de **Porto Rico**, seaport, capital of Porto Rico.
- San Marino** (sân mă-rē'nō), republic, Italy. Area 22 sq. m.
- San Salvador** (sân sal-vă-dôr'), cap. of republic of Salvador, C. America.
- Santa Cruz** (săn'tă krōs'), island (Danish), W. Indies. A. 84 sq. m.
- Santa Fé** (fă), capital of New Mexico.
- Santander** (sân-tăn-dâr'), seaport, Spain, on inlet of Bay of Biscay.
- Santiago** (sân-tē-ă'gō), cap. of Chile.
- Santiago de Cuba** (-dă kō'bă), seaport, Cuba, on S. E. coast.
- Sao Paulo** (säng pow'lō), cap. of state of same name, Brazil.
- Saragossa** (sar-a-gos'a), Span. Zaragoza (thă-ră-gō'thă), city, Spain, on the Ebro.
- Saratoga** (sar-a-tō'ga) **Springs**, noted health resort, New York state.
- Sarawak** (săr-ă-wăk), city and state, Borneo. Area of state 41,000 sq. m.
- Sardinia** (săr-din'ia), island, Mediterranean, belonging to Italy.
- Savannah** (sa-van'a), city and port, Georgia, on Savannah river.
- Saxony** (saks'un-i), kingdom in Germany. Area 5,787 sq. m.
- Saxony**, province of Prussia. Area 9,749 sq. m.
- Scandinavia** (skan-di-nă-vi-a), peninsula, N. Europe, comprising Sweden and Norway.
- Schiedam** (skē-dam'), tn. in Holland.
- Schleswig** (shlăz-vig), seaport, Prussia, on an inlet of the Baltic Sea.
- Schleswig-Holstein** (hōl'stîn), prov. of Prussia. Area 7,273 sq. m.
- Schwerin** (shwă-rên'), capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.
- Scilly** (sil'i), **Islands**, in English Channel. Area 3,560 acres.
- Scotland** (scot'land), N. part of Great Britain. Area 30,463 sq. m.
- Seattle** (sē-at'l), city, State of Washington, on E. shore of Puget Sound.
- Sebastopol** (sē-bas'tō-pōl; Russian sev'as-tō'pōly), seaport, Crimea, Russia.
- Sedan** (să-dong'), town, in France, on the Meuse. Battle Sep. 1, 1870.
- Segovia** (se-gō'via-), province and town, Old Castile, Spain.
- Seine** (sân), river, France, falls into the English Channel.
- Senegambia** (sen-e-gam'bi-a), region in West Africa. Area 290,000 sq. m.
- Seoul or Soul** (să-ōl'), capital of Korea, on Ham river.
- Servia** (sēr'vi-a), kingdom, S. of Hungary. Cap. Belgrad. A. 19,050 sq. m.
- Seville** (sev'il or se-vil'), city, Spain, on Guadalquivir river.
- Shanghai** (shang-hî'), city and seaport, China, in Kiangsu province.
- Sheffield** (sheff'eld), borough, England, on the Sheaf and Don rivers.
- Shenandoah** (shen-an-dō'a), river, Virginia, flows 170 m. to Potomac.

fâte, fat, tâte, fâr, fâl, fâre, above; mē, met, hēr; mîte, mit; nôte, not, mōve, wôlf; mute, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

**Shetland Islands**, in N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland.

**Shiloh** (sh'lo), village in Hardin co., Tennessee.

**Siam** (si'am'), kingdom, Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Area 300,000 sq. m.

**Siberia** (si-bě'r'i-a), Russian dominion, in N. Asia. Area 4,883,496 sq. m.

**Sicily** (sis'i-li), Italian island, in the Mediterranean sea. A. 11,289 sq. m.

**Siena** (sē-ā'nā), or **Sienna** (sē-en'ā), city, Italy.

**Sierra Leone** (sē-er'rā lē-ō'nā), Brit. colony, W. coast of Africa. A. 15,000.

**Sierra Nevada** (sē-er'rā ne-vā'dā), mountains, Spain. Alt. 11,658 feet.

**Sierra Nevada**, mountains, California. Alt. 15,000 feet.

**Silesia** (si-lē'sha), territory of Central Europe, divided between Prussia and Austria. [head of Red Sea.

**Sinai** (si'nā or sē'nī), peninsula, at Singapore (sing'ga-pōr), British city and island S. of Malay Peninsula. Area 206 sq. m. [Baranof Island.

**Sitka** (sit'ka), capital of Alaska, on Skager-Rack (skag'ēr-rak'), sea passage bet. Norway and Jutland.

**Smyrna** (smēr'na), seaport of Asiatic Turkey, W. coast of Asia Minor.

**Snake River**, divides Idaho from Oregon and Washington.

**Sofia** (sō-fē'a), capital of Bulgaria.

**Solomon Islands**, group in Pacific, East of New Guinea, mostly German. Area 10,000 sq. m.

**Somaliand** (sō-mā'lē-land), territory in E. Africa, Italian.

**Sorrento** (sor-ren'tō), town, Italy, on Gulf of Naples.

**Soudan** (sō-dān'), vast region in central Africa.

**South Carolina** (kar-ō-lī'na), one of the U. S. Cap. Columbia. A. 80,570.

**South Dakota** (da-kō'ta), one of the U. S. Cap. Pierre. Area 76,850 sq. m.

**Spa** (spa) or **Spaa** (spā), town and watering place, Belgium.

**Spain** (spān), kingdom, S. W. Europe. Area 194,808 sq. m. [Greece.

**Sparta** (spār'ta), ancient city, in Spitzbergen (spits'berg-en), island, Arctic Ocean. [Illinois.

**Springfield** (spring'fēld), capital of Staten (stat'en) Island, island separating upper and lower New York Bays. A. 58 sq. m.

**Stettin** (stet-tēn'), seaport, Prussia, cap. of Pomerania, on the Oder.

**Stockholm** (stok'hōlm), capital of Sweden.

**Straits Settlements**, British colony on Strait of Malacca. East Indies. Area 1,472 sq. m.

**Strasburg** (strās'burg), city, Germany, capital of Alsace-Lorraine.

**Stratford-on-Avon** (strat'fōrd-on-ā-vun), tn., England.

**Stuttgart** (stōt'gart), cap. of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar.

**Styria** (stir'i-ā), duchy, Austria. Area 8,659 sq. m. [on Red Sea.

**Suakim** (swā'kim), seaport, Nubia, Suez (sō-ez'), seaport, Egypt, on Red Sea, at S. extremity of Suez canal.

**Suez Canal**, Egypt, joins Mediterranean and Red Seas; opened 1869.

**Sulu** (sō'lō) **Islands**, bet. Borneo and Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain to U. S. in 1898.

**Sumatra** (sō'mā-trā or sō-mā'trā), island, Malay Archipelago. Area 170,000 sq. m. Dutch.

**Superior** (sū-pē'ri-ur) **Lake**, one of the great American lakes; largest body of fresh water on the globe. A. 32,000 sq. m.

**Susquehanna** (sus-kwe-han'a), river, New York and Pennsylvania, enters Chesapeake Bay.

**Swansea** (swon'sē), seaport, Wales.

**Swaziland** (swā'zī-land), country, S. Africa, S. of Transvaal colony.

**Sweden** (swē'den), kingdom, N. Europe, E. of Norway. A. 173,966 sq. m.

**Switzerland** (swit'zēr-land), republic, Central Europe. Area 15,964 sq. m.

**Sydney** (sid'nī), cap. of New S. Wales.

**Syracuse** (sir-ā-kūs'), city, Sicily, on the E. coast. [Onondaga Lake.

**Syracuse**, city, New York state, on Syria (sir'i-a), country, W. Asia, part of Turkey in Asia.

**Tacoma** (ta-kō'ma), city, Washington, at S. extremity of Puget Sound.

**Tahiti** (tā-hē'tē), chief island of the Society Islands. Area 403 sq. m.

**Taku** (tā-kō'), town, China, on Pei-hi Gulf, at mouth of Peiho river.

**Tallahassee** (tal-ā-has'sē), capital of Florida.

**Tanganyika** (tāng-gān-yē'hā), lake E. Africa, length 420 m., breadth 15 to 80 m. [on Strait of Gibraltar.

**Tangier** (tān-jēr'), seaport, Morocco.

**Tasmania** (taz-mā'nī-a), island, S. of Victoria, Australia. A. 26,375 sq. m.

**Teheran** (te-hērān'), capital of Persia, 70 m. S. of the Caspian. [Islands.

**Teneriffe** (ten-ēr-iff'), largest of Canary

**Tennessee** (ten-e-sē'), one of the U. S. Cap. Nashville. Area 42,050 sq. m.

**Tennessee River**, in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, falls into Ohio.

**Texas** (teks'as), one of the U. S. Cap. Austin. Area 265,780 sq. m.

fāte, fat; tāsik, fār, fall; fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mitte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, but, būrn; oil, owl, chen.

**Thames** (temz), river in England, flows E. to North Sea.

**Thebes** (thēbz), ancient capital of Upper Egypt, on the Nile.

**Thebes**, city, Boeotia, ancient Greece.

**Thessaly** (thes'a-li), division of ancient Greece, S. of Macedonia and E. of Epirus.

**Tiber** (tī'bēr), river in Italy.

**Tibet or Thibet** (ti-bet'), country in Central Asia, bet. China and India.

**Tientsin** (tēn-tsen'), city, river port, China, on the Peiho. [on the Kur.

**Tiflis** (tif-lēs'), cap. Russian Caucasia.

**Tigris** (tī'gris), river, Asiatic Turkey, flows 1150 m. S. E. to the Euphrates.

**Timbuctoo** (tim-bok-tō'), tn., Soudan, on border of the Sahara.

**Togo** (tō'gō) **Land**, German possession, W. Africa, Slave Coast. Chief port, Lome. Area 83,000 sq. m.

**Tokay** (tō-kā'), tn., Hungary, on the Theiss river.

**Tokio** (tō-kē-ō), seaport, cap. of Japan, on S. E. coast of main island.

**Toledo** (tō-lā'thō), city in Spain, on the Tagus. [meer river

**Toledo** (tō-lē'dō), city, Ohio, on Maum.

**Tonquin, or Tonkin** (ton-k'ēn'), French possession in Indo-China. A. 34,700 sq. m. [on Kansas river.

**Topeka** (tō-pē'ka), cap. of Kansas.

**Toronto** (tō-rōn'tō), cap. of the prov. of Ontario, Canada.

**Toulon** (tō-lāng'), seaport and arsenal, France, on the Mediterranean.

**Toulouse** (tō-lōz'), city in S. France.

**Tours** (tōr'), city in France, on Loire.

**Trafalgar** (traf-al-gär') **Cape**, promontary, Spain, on Strait of Gibraltar.

**Transvaal** (trans-väl') **Colony**, formerly S. African Republic, S. Africa.

**Trebizond** (treb-i-zōnd'), seaport, Asia Minor, on Black Sea.

**Treves** (trēvz), city Rhenish Prussia, on the Moselle. Ger. Trier (trēr).

**Trieste** (trē-est'), seaport, Austria, at head of the Adriatic.

**Trinidad** (trin-i-dad'), Brit. W. Indian island. Area 1,755 sq. m.

**Tripoli** (trip'o-li), city and province of the Ottoman Empire, N. Africa.

**Troyes** (trwā), cap. of depart. of Aube, France, on the Seine.

**Tunis** (tō'nis), French city and protectorate in N. Africa. A. 51,000 sq. m.

**Turin** (tō'rin), city in N. Italy.

**Turkestan** (tör-ke-stān'), Russian Central Asia. [rope and W. Asia.

**Turkey** (tür'ki), empire in S. E. Europe.

**Tuscany** (tus'ka-ni), a department in Italy, formerly a grand-duchy.

**Tyrol** (tir'ol, Ger. ti-röl'), crown-land of Austria. Area 10,302 sq. m.

**Uganda** (ö-gän'dä), native kingdom in British E. Africa, on the Victoria Nyanza. [the Danube.

**Ulm** (ölm), town in Württemberg, on Ulster (ul'stēr), the North province of Ireland. Area 8,568 sq. m.

**United States of America**, federal republic, N. Am. A. 3,692,125 sq. m.

**Upsala** (öp-sä'lä), city, Sweden, 31 m. N. W. of Stockholm.

**Ural** (üräl) **Mountains**, separate Europe from Asia. Highest peak 5,540 feet.

**Uruguay** (ö-rö-gwī'), republic, S. America. Cap. Montevideo. A. 72,170 sq. m.

**Utah** (ū'ta), one of the U. S. Capital Salt Lake City. Area 84,928 sq. m.

**Utrecht** (üt'rekt, Dut. ö'trekht), city in Netherlands, seat of university

**Vaal** (väl), river, S. Africa, bet. Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

**Valencia** (va-len'shi-a), seaport, in Spain, on the Mediterranean.

**Valencia**, capital of Carabobo state, Venezuela.

**Valladolid** (väl-yä-dō-lēth'), fortified city, Spain, on the Pisuerga river.

**Valparaiso** (väl-pä-rī'sō), seaport, Chile.

**Vancouver** (van-kō'vēr) **Island**, Pacific Ocean, British Columbia.

**Venezuela** (ven-e-zwē'la) republic, S. America. Area 593,943 sq. m.

**Venice** (ven'is), city, Italy, on the Adriatic. [Mexico, on E. coast.

**Vera Cruz** (vā'rä krös'), seaport, Vera Cruz.

**Vermont** (vēr-mont'), one of the U. S. Cap. Montpelier. Area 9,565 sq. m.

**Verona** (ve-rō'nä), city, Italy, on the Adige river.

**Versailles** (vēr-sälz'), city, France.

**Vesuvius** (ve-sü'vi-us), volcano, Italy, on Bay of Naples. Alt. 4,206 feet.

**Vichy** (vê-shē'), town in France.

**Vicksburg** (viks'bürg), city, Mississippi, on the Mississippi river.

**Victoria** (vik-tō'ri-a), British Colony, Australia. Area 87,884 sq. m.

**Victoria**, capital of British Columbia, on Vancouver's Island.

**Victoria Nyanza** (n'yän'za), freshwater lake, Africa, on the Equator. Area 30,000 sq. m.

**Vienna** (vê-en'a), cap. of Austria-Hungary, on the Danube. [Rhône.

**Vienne** (vê-en'), tn. in France, on the Rhone.

**Virginia** (vēr-jin'i-a), one of the U. S. Cap. Richmond. Area 40,125 sq. m.

**Vladivostok** (vlä-di-vös-tök'), seaport, Asiatic Russia, on Sea of Japan

**Volga** (vol'gä), river, Russia, falls into the Caspian Sea.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fjäl, färe, above; mö, met, hēr; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wolf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.



**Vosges** (vōzh), Ger. Vogesen (vō-gā-zen), range of mountains in N. E. France and W. Germany, 120 m. long. Highest peak, 4,680 feet.

**Wabash** (wa'bash), river in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, tributary of the Ohio.

**Wadai** (wā-dī'), negro state in Central Sudan. Area 170,000 sq. m.

**Wales** (wālz), principality, in S. W. of Great Britain. Area 7,442 sq. m.

**Warsaw** (war'sa), city, Russia, former capital of Poland, on the Vistula.

**Washington** (wosh'ing-tun), one of the U. S. Cap. Olympia. A. 89,180.

**Washington**, city, District of Columbia, cap. of U. S., on Potomac river.

**Waterloo** (wā'tēr-lō), village, Belgium, scene of battle June 18, 1815.

**Wei-hei-wei** (wi-hi-wi), port of N. China, on the Shantung Promontory.

**Weimar** (vi'mär), cap. of grand-duchy Saxe-Weimar, Germany.

**Wellington** (wel'ing-tun), capital of New Zealand.

**Western Australia**, state in Australia. A. 975,920 sq. m. [S. America.]

**West Indies**, archipelago, bet. N. and Westphalia (west-fā'l-i-a), province of Prussia. Area 7,800 sq. m.

**West Point**, U. S. military post and school, New York, on Hudson river.

**West Virginia**, one of the U. S. Cap. Charleston. Area 24,780 sq. m.

**Wheeling** (hwē'ling), capital of West Virginia, on Ohio river.

**White Mountains**, New Hampshire, part of Appalachian system. Highest peak, Mount Washington, 6,288 feet.

**White Sea**, N. Russia. Frozen seven months of the year. A. 47,346 sq. m.

**Wiesbaden** (wēs'bā-den), town, prov. of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.

**Wight** (wit), **Isle of**, in the English Channel. Area 93,341 acres.

**Windsor** (win'zür), city, England, on the Thames.

**Winnebago** (win-e-bā-gō), lake, Wis., traversed by the Fox river.

**Winnipeg** (win'i-peg), cap. of Manitoba, Canada. [1,936 sq. m.]

**Winnipeg, Lake**, in Manitoba. Area Wisconsin (wis-kon'sin), one of the U. S. Cap. Madison. Area 56,040 sq. m.

**Woolwich** (wō'lich), town in England, on the Thames. Site of Royal Arsenal.

**Worcester** (wō's'tēr), town in England, on the Severn river.

**Worcester**, city in Massachusetts, on Blackstone river.

**Worms** (würmz), city in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

**Wurtemberg** (vür'tem-berkh), kingdom in S. Germany. Cap. Stuttgart. Area 7,529 sq. m.

**Wurzburg** (vürts'börkh), town, N. W. Bavaria, Germany, on the Main.

**Wyoming** (wi-ō'ming), one of the U. S. Cap. Cheyenne. Area 97,575 sq. m.

**Xeres** (bā'res), town in S. Spain.

**Xingu** (shēn-gō'), river, Brazil, tributary of the Amazon.

**Yakima** (yak'i-mä), river, Washington, tributary of the Columbia.

**Yang-tse-Kiang** (yäng-tsē-kē-äng'), river, China, 3000 m. long.

**Yarmouth** (yär'muth), seaport, Isle of Wight.

**Yarmouth, Great**, seaport, England, on Yare river.

**Yellow Sea**, arm of the Pacific Ocean on N. E. coast of China.

**Yellowstone National Park**, Wyoming. Area 5,500 sq. m.

**Yokohama** (yō-kō-hä-mä), seaport of Japan, on the main island.

**York** (yark), city in Yorkshire, England.

**Yorktown**, tn. in Virginia, on York river, 7 m. W. of Chesapeake Bay.

**Yosemite** (yō-sem'i-tē) **Valley**, California, 7 m. long, 2 m. wide.

**Yucatan** (yō-kä-tän'), state in Mexico. Area 28,185 sq. m.

**Yukon** (yū'kon), great river of Alaska, flows 2000 m. W. to Bering Sea.

**Yunnan** (yön-nän'), province, S. W. China. Area 122,000 sq. m.

**Zacatecas** (zä-kä-tä'kas), capital of state of same name, Mexico.

**Zambezi** (zäm-bä'zē), river, Africa, flows to Mozambique Channel.

**Zamora** (thä-mō'rä), capital of Zamora province, Spain, on the Douro.

**Zanzibar** (zän'zi-bär), town, E. Africa, on Zanzibar Island.

**Zara** (zä'rä), seaport, capital of Dalmatia, Austria.

**Zealand** (zē'land), island, Denmark, between Baltic Sea and Cattegat.

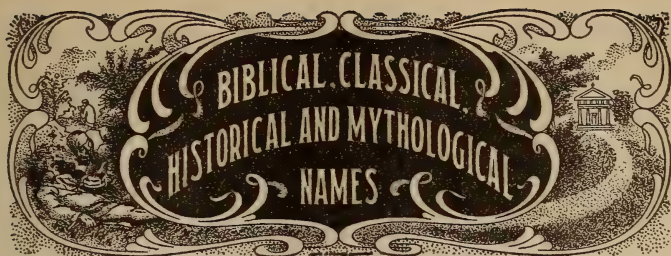
**Zuider Zee** (zoi'dēr zä), gulf of North Sea, in the Netherlands.

**Zululand** (zō'lō-land), British protectorate, N. of Natal. Area 8,220 sq. m.

**Zurich** (tsü'rikh), capital of canton of same name, Switzerland.

**Zurich, Lake of**, Switzerland 25 m. long, 2½ m. wide.

**Zwolle** (zwol'le), city in Netherlands, on the Zwart river.



N. B. — The pronunciation in this department is marked uniformly with the body of the book. ü = French u, German ü; kh = German ch.

### Aal — Asgard

Aal (äl)	Æsculapius (es-kü-lä'pi-us)	Andromache (an-drom'-a-kē) [da]
Aalar (ä'a-lär)	Æthiopia (ē-thi-ō'pi-a)	Andromeda (an-drom'-e)
Aaron (är'un)	Agamemnon (ag-a-mem'-non)	Andronicus (an-drō-ni'-kus)
Abaddon (ä-bad'dun)	Agathon (ag'a-thon)	Angouleme (on-gō-lām')
Abdias (ab-a-di'as)	Agesilaus (ä-jes-i-lä'us)	Anjou (ong-zhō')
Abana (ab'a-na) [dēr]	Aglala (ag-lä'i-a)	Antaeus (an-tē'us)
Abd-el-Kader (äbd-el-kä')	Agora (ag'ō-ra)	Antenor (an-tē'nor)
Abdera (ab-dē-ra)	Ahab (ä'hab)	Anthropophagi (an-thrō'-pof'ä-jī)
Abednego (ä-bed'ne-gō)	Ahasuerus (ä-has-ü-ēr'us)	Antigone (an-tig'ō-nē)
Abel (ä'bel)	Ahiezer (ä-hi-ē-zēr)	Antiochia (an-ti-o-kī'a)
Abiah (ä-bi'a)	Ahimelech (ä-him'e-lek)	Antipater (an-tip'a-tēr)
Abiathar (ä-bi'a-thär)	Ahitophel (ä-hith'ō-fel)	Anubis (ä-nü'bis)
Abiezer (ä-bi-ē-zēr)	Ahriman (ä-rē-män')	Apache (ä-pä'chä)
Abigail (ab-i-gäl)	Ajaeth (aj'a-leth)	Apelles (ä-pel'ēz)
Abimael (ä-bim'ä-el)	Aisne (än)	Aphrodite (af-rō-dī'tē)
Abimelech (ä-bim'e-lek)	Ajah (ä'jä)	Apis (ä'pis)
Abinadab (ä-bin'a-dab)	Ajalón (aj'a-lon)	Apollo (a-pol'ō)
Absalom (ab'sa-lom)	Ajax (ä'jaks)	Aprius (ap'pi-us)
Abu-Bekr (ä'bō-bek'r)	Aladdin (a-lad'din)	Apuleia (ap-ü-lē'ya)
Acarmania (ak-ar-nä-ni'a)	Alcuin (al'kwin)	Aranjuez (ä-rän-hweth')
Achaia (ä-kä'ya)	Alderney (äl'dēr-ni)	Arbaces (är'ba-sēz)
Achan (ä'kan)	Ali (ä'lē)	Arbela (är-bē'la)
Achates (ä-kä'tēz)	Allahabad (äl-lä-hä-bäd')	Archangel (ärk-än'jel)
Acheron (ä-k'e-ron)	Alphæus (al-fē'us)	Areopagus (ä-rē-op'a-gus)
Achilles (a-kil'lēz)	Alpheus (al-fē'us)	Argenteuil (är-zhōng-tēl')
Achish (ä'kish)	Amadeo (ä-mä-dä'ō)	Argivi (är-jī'vī)
Acra (ä'kra)	Amalek (am'a-lek)	Argonauts (är-gō-näts)
Actium (äk'shi-um)	Amalfi (ä-mäl'fē)	Ariadne (ä-ri-ad'nē)
Aden (ä'dn)	Amariyllis (am-a-ril'lis)	Ariel (ä'ri-el)
Adoraim (ad-ō-rä'im)	Amasa (am'a-sa)	Arimathea (är'i-mä-thē'a)
Adlai (äd'lä) [lek]	Amboise (ong'bwäz)	Ariobarzanes (ä-ri-ō-bär-zä'nēz)
Adrammelech (ä-dram'e)	Amerigo (ä-mä-rē-gō)	Arion (ä-rī'on)
Adullam (ä-dul'lām)	Amherst (am'ēr'st)	Aroostook (ä-rös'tok)
Ægeria (ē-jē'ri-a)	Ammon (am'mon)	Artabazanes (är-tä-ba-zä'nēz)
Ægina (ē-jī'na)	Amoor (ä-mör')	Artemis (är'tē-mis)
Ægis (ē'jis)	Amos (ä'mus)	Asclepius (as-klē'pi-us)
Ægyptus (ē-jip'tus)	Amphitrite (am-fi-tri'tē)	Asgard (äs'gärd)
Æmilus (ē-mil'i-us)	Anabasis (a-nab'a-sis)	
Æneas (ē-nē'as)	Ananiah (an'a-ni-a)	
Æneis (ē-nē'is)	Anchises (an-kī'zēs)	
Ænobarbus (ē-nō-bär'bus)		
Æolis (ē'ō-lus)		

fate, fat, tæk, fär, fäl, färe, above; mä, met, hēr; mlte, mit; nôte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

Ashtabula (ash-ta-bū'la)  
 Ashtaroth (ash'ta-roth)  
 Asmodeus (az-mō-dē'us)  
 Aspasia (as-pā-zhi-a)  
 Ashtaroth (as'ta-roth)  
 Astarte (as-tār'tē)  
 Astrakhan (ās-trā-kān')  
 Ashtanakh (as-tā-naks)  
 Ate (ā'tē)  
 Athene (a-thē'nē)  
 Athos (ā'thos)  
 Atticus (at'i-kus)  
 Auchinlech (at-fiek' or  
 akh-in-lek')  
 Auchmuty (ok'mū-ti)  
 Auerbach (ow'er-bāk'h)  
 Augias (a-jī'as)  
 Augustus (a-gus'tus)  
 Aurora (a-rō'ra)  
 Auvergne (ō-vern')  
 Auxerre (ō-sār)  
 Auxonne (ō-sōn')  
 Avernus (a-vern'us)  
 Avignon (ā-vēn-yōng')  
 Azof (ā-zov')  
 Azriel (az'ri-el)

Baal (bā'al)  
 Baalah (bā'a-lā)  
 Baasha (bā'a-sha)  
 Baba, Ali (ā'lē bā'bā)  
 Babel (bā'bel)  
 Bacchus (bak'us)  
 Bagehot (bā'ju)  
 Baiae (bā'yē)  
 Balaam (bā'am)  
 Baldr (bāl'dēr)  
 Basque (bāsk)  
 Bathsheba (bath-shē'ba)  
 Batoum (bā-tōm')  
 Bayou (bā'ō),  
 Beauchamp (bē'cham; Fr.  
 bō-shōng')  
 Beauclerc (bō'klārk)  
 Beaumarnais (bō'ār-nā)  
 Beaumarchais (bō-mār-  
 shā)  
 Beelzebub (bē-el'ze-bub)  
 Beer-sheba (bē'r-shē-ba)  
 Belfort (bel-fār') [fon]  
 Bellerophon (bel-ler'ō-  
 bel-shaz'zar)  
 Belvidere (bel-vē-dēr)  
 Berenice (ber-e-nī'sē)  
 Beresina (ber-e-zē'nā)  
 Berniz (bēr'li-ōz)  
 Bernadotte (bēr-nā-dot')  
 Berthier (ber-tē'ā)  
 Berwickshire (ber'rik-  
 shēr)  
 Besançon (b'zong-sōng')  
 Bethesda (beth-sā'i-da)  
 Beyroot (bā'rōt)

Blarritz (bē-ār-rēts')  
 Blenheim (blen'im)  
 Boadicea (bō-ad-i-sē'a)  
 Boomerger (bō-a-nēr'jēz)  
 Boeotia (bē-ō'shi-a)  
 Boethius (bō-ē'thi-us)  
 Boleyn (bol'in) [brōk]  
 Bolingbroke (bol'in-g-  
 Bologna (bō-lōn'yā)  
 Bootes (bō-ō'tēz)  
 Boreas (bō-rē-as)  
 Borghese (bār-gā'zā)  
 Borgia (bār'ja)  
 Böttiger (bēt'tē-gēr)  
 Boulanger (bō-long-zhā')  
 Bourbon (bōr'bun)  
 Boucicault (bō-sē-kō'  
 Bouvier (bō-vyā')  
 Bowdoin (bō'dn)  
 Brahma (brā'mā)  
 Brahmapootra (brā-mā-  
 pō'trā)  
 Brindisi (brin-dē'sē)  
 Broglio (brōly)  
 Bruyn (broin)  
 Brynhild (brin'hild)  
 Bucephalus (bū-sef-a-lus)  
 Bunsen (bōn'sen)  
 Bunzlau (bōnts'low)  
 Burg (bürg)  
 Burghley (bü'rli)  
 Busiris (bū-sī'ris)

Caaba (kā-ā'bā)  
 Cæsarea (ses-a-rē'a)  
 Caieta (kā-ē'ta)  
 Cagliostro (kāl-yos'trō)  
 Cain (kān)  
 Caldea (kal-dē'a)  
 Callao (kāl-yā'ō) [kus]  
 Callimachus (kal-lim'a-  
 Calliope (kal-li'ō-pē)  
 Callisthenes (kal-lis'thē-  
 nēs)  
 Calpurnius (kal-pūr'ni-us)  
 Calvary (kal'vā-ri)  
 Calypso (kāl'ip'sō)  
 Camborne (kōng-brōn')  
 Cambyse (kam-bī'sēz)  
 Camoens (kā-mō'enz)  
 Canaan (kā'nān)  
 Canajoharie (kan-a-jō-  
 hār'ri) [gwa]  
 Canandaigua (kan-an-dā-  
 Canute (ka-nūt')  
 Capet (kā'pet)  
 Cappadocia (kap-pā-dō-  
 shi-a)  
 Caria (kā'ri-a)  
 Castalia (kas-tā'li-a)  
 Catullus (ka-tul'us)  
 Cavaignac (kā-vān'yāk).  
 Cavour (kā-vōr')

Cayenne (kā-yen')  
 Cecrops (sē'krops)  
 Centauri (sen-tā'ri)  
 Cephalonia (sef-a-lō-ni-ā)  
 Cephas (sē'fas)  
 Cerberus (sēr-bē-rus)  
 Ceryra (sēr-sī'ra)  
 Ceres (sēr'ez)  
 Cervera (thēr-vā'ra)  
 Chaeronea (ker-ō-nē'a)  
 Chalcis (kal'i-bēz)  
 Chambord (shōng-bōr')  
 Chamisso (shā-mis'ō)  
 Chaos (kā'os)  
 Charon (kā'ron)  
 Charybdis (kā-rib'dis)  
 Cheops (kē'ops)  
 Cherokee (cher-ō-kē')  
 Chihwahua (chē-wā-wā)  
 Chillothe (chil-i-koth'ē)  
 Chisleu (kis'lū)  
 Chittim (kit'im)  
 Chloe (klō'ē)  
 Cholmondeley (chum'li)  
 Chorazin (kō-rā'zin)  
 Christophorus (kris-tof-  
 or-us)  
 Chronos (krō'nos)  
 Cilicia (si-lis'h'i-a)  
 Cimмери (sim-mē'ri)  
 Cinq Mars (sang-k-mārs)  
 Cinque Ports (singk pōrts)  
 Ciro (sēr'sē)  
 Cleanthes (klē-an'thēz)  
 Clearchus (klē-ār'kus)  
 Cleopas (klē'ō-pas)  
 Cleophas (klē'ō-fas)  
 Clio (klī'ō)  
 Cloe (klō'ē)  
 Cloelia (klē-li-a)  
 Clusium (klū'shi-um)  
 Clytemnestra (klit'e-m-  
 nes'tra)  
 Clysia (klis'h'i-a)  
 Clysie (klit'i)  
 Cnidus (nī'dus)  
 Cochitus (kō-chit'ū-āt)  
 Coeur de Lion (kēr-dē-li-  
 un; Fr. kēr-dē-lā-ōng')  
 Colbert (kōl-bār')  
 Coligny (kō-lēn'yē)  
 Colossae (kō-lō'ssē)  
 Colquhoun (kō-hōn')  
 Comines (kō-mēn')  
 Compiegne (kōng-pē-ān')  
 Condé (kon'dā; Fr. kōng  
 dā)  
 Conemaugh (kon'ē-mā)  
 Courtenay (kērt'nā)  
 Cowes (kowz)  
 Cremona (krē-mō'nā)  
 Creon (krē'on)  
 Creusa (krē-ū-sa)  
 Crichton (kri'tun)

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mé, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
 mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.



<b>Crito</b> (krī'tō)	Diomede (dī-ō-mē'dē)	Epernay (ā-per-nā')
Croatia (krō-ā'shi-a)	Dioscuri (dī-os-kū'ri)	Epirus (ē-pī'rus)
Ctenus (tē'nus)	Divitiacus (div-i-tī'a-kus)	Ephorus (ēf'ō-rus)
Ctesilaus (tes-i-lā'us)	Dnieper (nē'pēr)	Epiraim (ē'frā-im)
Ctesiphon (tes'i-fon)	Dniester (nēs'tēr) [nus]	Epictetus (ep-ik-tē'tus)
Cluloden (kul-lō'den)	Domitianus (dō-mish-i-ā'-natus)	Epicureans (ep-i-kū-rē-anz)
Culm (kōlm)	Dorcus (dār'kas)	Epiphanes (ē-pī'fā-nēz)
Cuyahoga (ki-a-hō'gā)	Dordogne (dār-dōn')	Epirus (ē-pī'rus)
Cybele (sib'ē-lē)	Doubs (dō)	Erato (er'a-tō)
Cyclades (sik'la-dēz)	Douro (dō'rō)	Erebus (er'ē-bus)
Cyclopes (si-klō'pēz)	Draco (drā'kō)	Eretria (ē-rē'tri-a)
Cyrene (si-rē'nē)	Drux (drē)	Eric (er'ik)
Cythera (si-thē'ra)	Druides (drū'i-dēz)	Erichtho (ē-rik'thō)
Czaslau (chās'low)	Druses (drō'sēz)	Erin (ē'rin)
Czernigow (chēr'nē-gof)	Dryades (drī'a-dēz)	Eros (ē'ros)
	Dubois (dō-bois')	Erycina (er-i-sī'na)
Dabareh (dab'a-re)	Dubuque (dō-bū'k)	Esasias (ē-zā'yās)
Daedalus (dēd'a-lus)	Duchesne (dū-shān')	Esau (ē'sā)
Daghestan (dā-ges-tān')	Duero (dō-ā'rō)	Escurial (es-kō-rē-āl')
Dalhousie (dal-hō'zi)	Dumfries (dum-frēs')	Esquilinus (es-kwi-lī'nus)
Dallah (dā-lī'ā)	Dunsinane (dun-sin-ān')	Esquimalt (es'kwī'mō)
Damocles (dam'ō-klēz)	Duplessis (dū-plā-sē')	Esseni (es-sē'ni)
Danae (dan'a-ē)	Duquesne (dū-kān')	Esterhazy (es'tēr-hā-zi)
Danadae (dā-nā'i-dē)	Durand (dū-rān'd; Fr. dū-rong')	Ethan (ē'than)
Danaus (dan'a-us)	Durango (dō-rān'gō)	Ethelbert (eth'el-bērt)
Daphne (daf'nē)	Dürer (dū'rēr)	Ethelred (eth'el-red)
Darius (dā-rī'us)	Durlach (dōr'lāk)	Ethelwolf (eth'el-wōlf)
Dartmouth (dārt'muth)		Etrusci (ē-trus'si)
Davoust (dā-vō')		Eu (ē)
Debreczin (dā-bret'sin)	Ebed (ē'bed)	Euagetus (ū-a-jē'tus)
Debora (deb'ō-rā or dē-bō'ra)	Ebenezer (eb-en-ē-zēr)	Euboea (ū-bē'a)
Decimus (des'i-mus)	Eblasaph (ē-bī'a-saf)	Eudamus (ū'da-mus)
Decius (dēs'shi-us)	Ebro (ē'brō)	Eudocia (ū-dō'shi'a)
Deianira (dē-i-a-nī'ra)	Echnae (ē-kī'nē)	Eudora (ū-dō'ra)
Deioneus (dē-i-ō'nē-us)	Eden (ē'den)	Euergetae (ū-ēr'je-tō)
Dejanira (dē-j-a-nī'ra)	Edom (ē'dom)	Eumenes (ū'me-nēz)
Delatour (d'la-tō'r)	Edrei (ed're-i)	Eunice (ū-nī'sē or ū'nīs)
Delaunay (d'lō-nā')	Egeria (ē-jē'ri-a)	Eupator (ū'pa-tar)
Delft (delft)	Eisenach (ī'sen-āk'h)	Euphorion (ū-fō'ri-on)
Delilah (dē-lī'la)	Elbrooz (el-brōz')	Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē)
Demeter (dē-mē'tēr)	Eleazar (ē-lē-ā-zēr)	Eurotas (ū-rō'tas)
Demetrius (dē-mē'tri-us)	Eleusa (el-ē-ū'sa)	Eurymede (ū-rim'ē-dō)
Denbigh (den'bi)	Eleusis (ē-lū'sis)	Eusebius (ū-sē'bi-us)
Denis, Saint (sang d'nē')	Eleutheria (el-ū-thē'ri-a)	Euterpe (ū-tēr'pē)
Deodatus (dē-od'a-tus)	Elgin, (Scot. el'gin; U. S. el'jin)	Euxine (ūks'in)
Depeyster (dē-pis'tēr)	Elī (ē'lī)	Evadne (ē-vad'nē)
Derby (dēr'bi or dār'bi)	Eli (ē'lī)	Evander (ē-van'dēr)
De Ruyter (dē-rī'tēr)	Elias (ē-lī'as)	Evangelus (ē-van'je-lus)
Deschamps (dā-shong')	Eliezer (ē-lī-ē'zēr)	Eve (ēv)
D'Estaing (des-tang')	Elihu (ē-lī'hū)	Ewart (ū'art)
Deucalion (dū-kā'lī-on)	Elijah (ē-lī'ja)	Ewing (ū'ing)
Devereux (dev'ēr-ō)	Elisha (ē-lī'sha)	Eyck (īk)
Devrient (dā-vrē-ong')	Elohim (ē-lō'hēm)	Eyre (ār)
Diana (di-an'a)	Elysium (ē-liz'hī-um)	Ezekiel (ē-zē'ki-el)
Dido (dī'dō)	Elzevir (ēl'ze-vēr)	Ezra (ēz'ra)
Didymus (dī'dī-mus)	Emmanuel (em-man'ū-el)	
Diebitsch (dē'bich)	Emmaus (em-mā'us)	Faberius (fā-ber'i-us)
Diego (dē-ā'gō)	Endor (en'dar)	Fabianus (fab-i-ā'nus)
Dietrich (dē'trik'h)	Endymion (en-dim'ion)	Fabii (fā'bi-i)
Dinah (dī'na)	Eneas (ē-nē-as)	Fabyan (fā'bi-an)
Dinant (dē-nong')	Enghien (ong-gē-ong')	Fafnir (fā'fēr) [stin]
Diodorus (dī-ō-dō'rus)	Enoch (ē'nok)	Falkenstein (fālk'ken-)

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn; oll, owl, shen.

Falerii (fā-lē'ri-i)  
 Falkland (fāk'lānd)  
 Faneuil (fan'u-il)  
 Faraday (far'a-dā)  
 Farnese (fār-nēz)  
 Fatima (fā-tē'mā)  
 Faunus (fā'nus)  
 Faust (fowst)  
 Faustina (fas-tī'nā)  
 Favre (fāv'r)  
 Fayal (fi'al)  
 Fecamp (fā-kong')  
 Fenris (fen'ris)  
 Ferrol (fer-rōl)  
 Feuerbach (foi'er-bāk'h)  
 Fieschi (fē-sē'kē)  
 Fiesole (fies'ō-lā)  
 Fingal (hng'gal)  
 Finistere (hn-is-tār')  
 Formiae (far'mi-ē)  
 Förster (fēr'ster)  
 Forsyth (for-sith') [tus]  
 Fortunatus (far-tū-nā-  
 Foscarl (fos-kār'ē)  
 Fongères (fō-zhār')  
 Franche Comte (frongsh  
 kōng-tā')  
 François (frong-swā)  
 Frellgrath (frilē-grāt)  
 Frelinghuysen (frēling-  
 hi-zen)  
 Fresnel (frā-nel')  
 Freytag (frē'tāg)  
 Friedland (frē'lānt)

Gaba (gā'ba)  
 Gabbai (gab'ā-i)  
 Gabli (gā-bi-i)  
 Gaea (gē'ā)  
 Gaetuli (gē-tū'li)  
 Gaius (gā'yus)  
 Galena (gā-lē'nā)  
 Galignani (gā-lēn-yā'nē)  
 Galilee (gal-i-lē)  
 Galileo (gal-i-lē'ō)  
 Galvani (gāl-vā'nē)  
 Gamaliel (gā-mā'li-el)  
 Ganymede (gan-i-mē'dē)  
 Gauthier (gō-tē-ā')  
 Gehenna (gē-hen'nā)  
 Gellert (gel'lert)  
 Genesareth (jē-nēs'a-reth)  
 Genesio (jēn-e-sē'ō)  
 Gengis Khan (jēngis-kān)  
 Genseric (jēn'sēr-ik)  
 Georgica (jē-ōr'ji-kā)  
 Germanicus (jēr-man'i-  
 kus)  
 Gerry (ger'rī)  
 Gessner (ges'nēr)  
 Gessler (ges'lēr)  
 Geyser (gī'sēr)  
 Giocondo (jō-kon'dō)

Giotta (jot'ō)  
 Giovanni (jō-vān'ni)  
 Gironde (zhē-rōng'd')  
 Gleim (glīm)  
 Gluck (glōk)  
 Goliath (gō-lī'ath)  
 Gorgias (gar'ji-as)  
 Goshen (gō'shen)  
 Grattan (grat'n)  
 Greenwich (grin'ij)  
 Grosvenor (grō'ven-ēr)  
 Grouchy (grō-shē')  
 Guayaquil (gwi-ā-kē'l')  
 Guelph (gwelf)  
 Guglielmo (gōl-yel'mō)

Habakkuk (hab'ak-kuk)  
 Hades (hādēz)  
 Hañiz (hā'ñiz)  
 Hagar (hā'gār)  
 Haggai (hag'gā-i)  
 Hainan (hi-nān)  
 Hainault (hā-nō')  
 Hakluyt (hak'lōt)  
 Halcyone (hal-si'ō-nē)  
 Hamilcar (hā-mil'kar)  
 Haroun al Raschid (hā-  
 rōn-āl-rash'id)  
 Harwich (har'ij)  
 Haydn (hā'dn)  
 Hazael (haz'ā-el)  
 Hazaiah (hā-zā'yā)  
 Hebe (hē'bē)  
 Hebron (hē-brun)  
 Hecate (hek'ā-tē)  
 Hecuba (hek'ū-ba)  
 Heimdal (him'dāl)  
 Hela (hē'lā)  
 Helicon (hel'i-kon)  
 Hellenes (hel-lē'nēz or  
 hel-lēnz')  
 Hengist (heng'gist)  
 Hephzibah (hef'zi-bā)  
 Hera (hē'rā)  
 Heraclea (her-a-klē'ā)  
 Heracles (her'a-klēz)  
 Heraclius (her-a-klī'us)  
 Herault (ā-rō')  
 Herculaeum (hēr-kū-lā-  
 ne-um)  
 Hercules (hēr'kū-lēz)  
 Hermione (hēr-mi'ō-nē)  
 Herodias (hē-rō-di-as)  
 Heron (hē'ron)  
 Hesiodus (hē-si'ō-dus)  
 Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz)  
 Hezekiah (hez-ē-kī'ā)  
 Hiero (hi'ērō)  
 Hippolyte (hip-pol'i-tē)  
 Hödr (hē'dr)  
 Holbein (hol'bīn)  
 Holofernes (hol-ō-fēr'nēz)  
 Honfleur (ong-fleur')

Horeb (hō'reb)  
 Hosea (hō-zē'a)  
 Housatonic (hō-sa-ton'ik)  
 Huesca (wes'kā)  
 Hydaspes (hi-das'pēz)  
 Hyder Ali (hi-dēr-ā'le)

Iacchus (i-ak'kus)  
 Iapetus (i-ap'ē-tus)  
 Iarbas (i-ār'bas)  
 Ibrahim (ib-brā'hēm)  
 Icarus (ik'a-rus)  
 Iccius (ik'shi-us)  
 Ichabod (ik'ā-bod)  
 Ida (ī'dā)  
 Idomeneus (i-dom-e-nūs)  
 Idumaea (id-ū-mē'a)  
 Ilias (il-i-as)  
 Ilion (il'i-on)  
 Immanuel (im-man'ū-el)  
 Indogenes (in-doj'e-nēz)  
 Io (ī'ō)  
 Iolchos (i-ol'kos)  
 Ion (ī'on)  
 Iona (i-ō'nā)  
 Iphigenia (if-i-je-nī'a)  
 Irene (i-rē'nē)  
 Iroquois (ir-ō-kwo'l)  
 Isaac (ī'zak)  
 Isalah (ī-zā'yā)  
 Isariot (is-kar'i-ut)  
 Isis (ī'sis)  
 Isocles (is'ō-klēz)  
 Isocrates (i-sok'rā-tēz)  
 Israel (iz'ra-el)  
 Ituri (ē-tō'rē)  
 Ivan (ē-vā'n')

Jabez (jā'bez)  
 Jacquard (zhā'kār)  
 Jairus (jā'irus)  
 Jalapa (hā-lā'pā)  
 Janiculum (ja-nik'ū-lum)  
 Janin (zhā-nāng')  
 Janus (jā'nus)  
 Japheth (jā'feth)  
 Jason (jā'sun)  
 Jebusi (jē-bū'si)  
 Jedidiah (jed-i-dī'ā)  
 Jeezer (jē-zēr)  
 Jehoshaphat (jē-hosh'z-  
 fat)  
 Jehovah (jē-hō'vā)  
 Jehu (jē'hū)  
 Jeremiah (jer-e-mī'ā)  
 Jerez (hā-reth')  
 Jericho (jer'i-kō)  
 Jeroboam (jer-ō'bō-am)  
 Jerubbaal (jē-rub'bā'al)  
 Jerusha (jē-rō'shā)  
 Jezebel (jez-e-bel)  
 Joab (jō'ab)

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, nōt, mōve, wōlf;  
 mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, shēn.

Joachim (jō'ā-kim)  
 Job (jōb)  
 Joel (jō'el)  
 Johanna (jō-han'a)  
 Johannes (jō-han'ez)  
 Jonah (jō'na)  
 Joshua (josh'ū-a)  
 Josiah (jō-si'a)  
 Jotunheim (jē'tōn-hīm)  
 Jubal (jū'bal)  
 Judas (jū'das)  
 Judea (jū-dē'a)  
 Jungfrau (yōng'frow)  
 Juno (jū'nō)  
 Jupiter (jū'pī-tēr)

Kanawha (ka-nā'wa)  
 Kavanagh (ka'vā-nā)  
 Kearney (kā'rni)  
 Kennebec (ken-e-bek')  
 Keokuk (kē'ō-kuk)  
 Kerguelen (kērg'e-len)  
 Kharkov (kār-kof')  
 Khartoom (kār-tōm')  
 Khorassan (kō-rās-sān')  
 Kickapoo (kik-a-pō')  
 Kidron (kid'ron)  
 Kioto (kē'ō-tō)  
 Kirkcudbright (kēr-kō-brē)  
 Kitchitchi (kit-kē'ki)  
 Kitron (kit'ron)  
 Knut (knūt)  
 Koango (kō-ān'gō)  
 Königgrätz (kē'nig-rets)  
 Korah (kō'ra)  
 Kotzebue (kōt'sē-bū)

Laadah (lā'a-da)  
 Laadan (lā'a-dan)  
 Labdacus (lāb'da-kus)  
 Lacedæmon (las-e-dē-mōn)  
 Lacedas (lā-sē'das)  
 Lachesis (lak'e-sis)  
 Laertes (lā-ēr'tēz)  
 La Mancha (lā-mān'chā)  
 Lamech (lā'mek)  
 Laocoon (lā-ok'o-on)  
 Laodicea (lā-od-i-sē'a)  
 Laomache (lā-om'a-kē)  
 Laphthæ (lap'i-thē)  
 Latini (lā-tī'nī)  
 Latium (lā'shi-um)  
 Latona (lā-tō'na)  
 Lazarus (lā'zā-rus)  
 Leah (lē'a)  
 Leander (lē-an'dēr)  
 Lebanon (lē'bā-non)  
 Lefebvre (lē-fāv'r')  
 Leicester (les'tēr)  
 Leigh (lē)

Leighton (lē'tun)  
 Leinster (līn'stēr)  
 Lemuel (lem'ū-el)  
 Lenclos (long-klō')  
 Lethe (lē'thē)  
 Leucippe (lū-sip'pē)  
 Levi (lē'vī)  
 Leviticus (lē-vit'i-kus)  
 Liburnia (lī-būr'ni-a)  
 Licinus (līs'i-nus)  
 Limoges (lē-mōzh')  
 Llandaff (lan-daf')  
 Llanelly (lā-neth'li)  
 Llangollen (lan-goth'len)  
 Llanrwst (lan'rōst)  
 Lochaber (lok-ā'bēr)  
 Lois (lō'is)  
 Loki (lō'ki) [nus]  
 Longimanus (lon-jim'a)  
 Longinus (lon-jī'nus)  
 Lucius (lū'shi-us)  
 Lucretia (lū-kre'shi-a)  
 Luke (lūk)  
 Luna (lū'na)  
 Lycaon (lī-kā'on)  
 Lyceas (līs'ē-as)  
 Lycia (lish'i-a)  
 Lydia (lid'i-a)  
 Lysimachus (lī-sim'a-kus)

Maadai (mā-ad'ā)  
 Macao (mā-kā'ō)  
 Maccabees (mak'a-bēz)  
 Macedo (mas'ē-dō)  
 Macedones (ma-sed'ō-nēz)  
 Machbanai (mak'ba-nā)  
 Madarus (mad'ā-rus)  
 Maecenas (mē-sē'nas)  
 Mæcianus (mē-si-ā'nus)  
 Maenades (men'a-dēz)  
 Magog (mā'gog)  
 Maia (mī'ya) [nōng']  
 Maintenon (māng-te-mōn)  
 Malachi (mal'a-kī)  
 Malchus (mal'kus)  
 Malesherbes (mal-zārb')  
 Malibran (māl-lē-brong')  
 Manasseh (ma-nas'se)  
 Manetho (man'ē-thō)  
 Mariamne (mā-ri-am'nē)  
 Marsala (mār-sā'lā)  
 Marsyas (mār'shi-as)  
 Martel (mār-tel')  
 Martius (mār'shi-us)  
 Massowah (mās'ō-wā)  
 Mathusala (ma-thū'sa-lā)  
 Matthew (math'ū)  
 Matthias (ma-thī'as)  
 Mauch Chunk (mak chunk)  
 Maumee (ma-mē')  
 Mauna Loa (mow'nā-lō'ā)  
 Mayo (mā'ō)

Mazzini (māt-sē'nē)  
 Medea (mē-dē'a)  
 Megale (meg'a-lē)  
 Mehetabel (mē-het'a-bei)  
 Melchizadek (mel-kiz'a-dek) [nē]  
 Melpomene (mel-pom'e)  
 Memphremagog (mem-frē-mā'gog)  
 Menelaus (men-ē-lā'us)  
 Menestheus (mē-nēs'thus)  
 Meroe (mer'ō-ē)  
 Merope (mer'ō-pē)  
 Merops (mēr'ops)  
 Messala (mes-sā'lā)  
 Metaurus (mē-tā'rus)  
 Methuselah (mē-thū'sē-lā)  
 Miami (mī-ām'i)  
 Micah (mī'ka)  
 Midas (mī'das)  
 Midgard (mid'gard)  
 Milcah (mil'ka)  
 Mimir (mēm'ēr)  
 Minerva (mi-nēr'va)  
 Minotaurus (min-ō-tā-rus)  
 Miriam (mir'i-ām)  
 Mnemon (nēm'on)  
 Mnemosyne (nē-mos'i-nē)  
 Mnesilaus (nes-i-lā'us)  
 Moab (mō'ab)  
 Moeris (mō'ris)  
 Moesia (mō'shi-a)  
 Moloch (mō'lok)  
 Montaigne (mon-tān'; Fr. mōng-tāng')  
 Montijo (mōn-tē'hō)  
 Mordecai (mar'de-kī)  
 Moriah (mō-rī'a)  
 Mornay (mōr'nē)  
 Morpheus (mār-phē-us)  
 Moscheles (mos'hē-les)  
 Moses (mō'zez)  
 Moultrie (mō'tri)  
 Mowatt (mō'at)  
 Muravief (mō-rā-vēf')  
 Murillo (mō-rēl'yō)  
 Muscovy (mus'ko-vi)  
 Muspelheim (mōs'pel-hīm)  
 Mycenæ (mī-sē'nē)  
 Myra (mī'ra)  
 Myrmidons (mēr'mi-donz)  
 Mysia (mizh'i-a)  
 Mytilene (mit-i-lē'nē)  
 Naam (nā'am)  
 Naaman (nā'a-man)  
 Naboth (nā'both)  
 Nahaliel (nā-hā'lī-el)  
 Narcaus (nār-sē'us)  
 Neanthes (nē-an'thēz)



Nebuchadnezzar (neb-ū-  
kad-nez'ar)  
Necho (nē'kō)  
Neemias (nē-ē-mī'as)  
Nehemiah (nē-hē-mī'a)  
Nephthali (nē'thā-li)  
Nereis (nēr-ē-is)  
Neully (nē-yē')  
Nevers (nē-vār')  
Nicaea (ni-sē'a)  
Nicomedus (nik-ō-dē-mus)  
Nicomedes (nik-ō-mē-dēz)  
Nifheim (nif'i-him)  
Niobe (nī'ō-bē)  
Nornen (nar'nen)  
Noma (nū'ma)  
Numitor (nū-mi-tar)  
Nyangwe (nē-ān'gwā)  
Nymwegen (nim'wā-gen)

Oarses (ō-ār'sēz)  
Oaxiz (ō-aks'us)  
Obadiab (ō-ba-dī'a)  
Obodas (ō-bō-das)  
Odin (ō'din)  
Odoacer (ō-dō'a-sēr)  
Odysseus (ō-dis'sē-us)  
Oedipus (ēd'i-pus)  
Ohad (ō'had)  
Olophernes (ol-ō-fēr'nēz)  
Omphale (om'fā-le)  
Omri (om'ri)  
Onesima (ō-nes'i-ma)  
Onias (ō-nī'as)  
Ophir (ō'fir)  
Orestes (ō-res'tēz)  
Orgetorix (ar-jet'ō-riks)  
Origenes (ō-rij'ē-nēz)  
Ormuzd (ar'mōzd)  
Orpheus (ar'fūs or ar-fē-  
us)  
Osiris (ō-sī'ris)  
Ossian (os'hān)  
Ostrogothi (os-trog'ō-thi)

Paarai (pā'a-rā)  
Paestum (pes'tum)  
Pagiel (pā'ji-el)  
Palæmon (pa-lē'mon)  
Palatium (pa-lā'shi-um)  
Palestina (pal-es-ti'na)  
Palladium (pal-lā-di-um)  
Pallius (pal'i-kus)  
Pandora (pan-dō'ra)  
Paris (pā'ris)  
Pasiphae (pā-sif'a-ē)  
Patroclus (pa-trō'klus)  
Paulus (pau'lus)  
Pei-Ho (pā-hō')  
Peleg (pē'leg)  
Peloponnesus (pel-ō-pon-  
nē'sus)

Pelops (pē'lops)  
Pelusium (pē-lū'shi-um)  
Penates (pē-nā'tēz)  
Penelope (pē-nel'ō-pē)  
Penzance (pen-zans')  
Périgord (pā-rē-gōr')  
Périgueux (pā-rē-gē')  
Persephone (pēr-sef'ō-nē)  
Perseus (pēr'sūs' or pēr-  
sē-us)  
Phaeton (fā-ē-ton)  
Pharao (far'a-ō)  
Pharaoh (fā'rō)  
Phatnaces (fār'nā-sēz)  
Pharos (fā'ros)  
Phidias (fid'i-as)  
Philaethes (fil-a-lē'thēz)  
Philemon (fi-lē'mon)  
Philomela (fil-ō-mē-lā)  
Phineas (fin'ē-as)  
Phlegethon (fleg'ē-thon)  
Phocion (fō'shi-on)  
Phocion (fō'sis)  
Phebus (fē'bus)  
Phormio (far'mi-ō)  
Phrygia (fri'ji-a)  
Phryne (fri'nē)  
Pichegru (pēsh'grū)  
Pilate (pi'lāt)  
Pisistratus (pi-sis'trā-tus)  
Plataeae (plā-tē-ē)  
Poeni (pē'ni)  
Polyhymnia (pol-i-him'-  
ni-a) [mus]  
Polyphemus (pol-i-fē'  
Pompeli (pom-pā'yē)  
Pontius Pilate (pon'shi-  
us pi'lāt)  
Porsenna (par-sen'nā)  
Potiphar (poi'ti-far)  
Præneste (prē-nēs'tē)  
Priamus (pri'a-mus)  
Procrustes (prō-krus'tēz)  
Prometheus (prō-mē'thē-  
us)  
Propylæa (prop-i-lē'a)  
Pseudolus (sū'dō-lus)  
Psyche (sī'kē)  
Ptolemais (tol-ē-mā'is)  
Puteoli (pū-tē-ō-li)  
Pylades (pil'a-dēz)  
Pyramus (pir'a-mus)  
Python (pi'thon)

Quadratus (kwad-rā'tus)  
Quartinus (kwār-ti'nus)  
Queretaro (kā-rā-tā-rō)  
Quesnel (kā-nel')  
Quirinalis (kwi-ri-nā'lis)  
Quirinus (kwi-rī'nus)  
Quirites (kwi-rī'tēz)

Raab (rāb)  
Rabboni (rab-bō'ni)  
Rabulus (rē-bī'lus)  
Rachel (rā'chel)  
Racius (rā'si-us)  
Rameses (rā-mē'sēz)  
Ramoth (rā'moth)  
Rebillus (rē-bī'lus)  
Rechab (rē'kab)  
Regina (rē-jī'nā)  
Rehoboam (rē-hō-bō'am)  
Rensselaer (ren'se'lēr)  
Reuben (rū'ben)  
Rhæti (rē'ti)  
Rhæta (rē'shi-a)  
Rhea (rē'a)  
Rienzi (rē-en'zē)  
Rizpah (riz'pā)  
Romani (rō-mā'ni)  
Runnymede (run'i-mēd)  
Ruyssdale (rois'dāl)  
Ryswick (riz'wik)

Sāba (sā'ba)  
Sabaath (sab'ā-oth)  
Sabina (sā-bī'nā)  
Sabura (sā-bū'ra)  
Sadducees (sad'ū-sēz)  
Saevius (sē'vi-us)  
Saga (sā'ga)  
Saint Cloud (saint kloud;  
Fr. sang klō)  
Saint Cyr (sang sēr)  
Saint Denis (sang dnē)  
Saint Leger (sil'n-jēr)  
Sais (sā-is)  
Salla (sal'lā)  
Salome (sā-lō-mē)  
Samaritan (sā-mar'i-tan)  
Samson (sam'sun)  
San Joaquin (sān hō-ā-  
Sāōna (sōn) [kēn']  
Saphir (saf'ir)  
Sapphira (saf-fi'ra)  
Sappho (saf'fō)  
Sardanapalus (sār-dan-a-  
pā'lus)  
Sardis (sār'dis)  
Sardones (sār'dō-nēz)  
Sarmatia (sār-mā'shi-a)  
Satanas (sat'a-nas)  
Saul (sāl) [lā]  
Savonarola (sā-vō-nā-rō'  
Scaevola (sev'ō-lā)  
Scaliger (skal'i-jēr)  
Schoharie (skō-har'i)  
Schumla (shōm'lā)  
Schuyler (ski'lēr)  
Schuykill (skō'kil)  
Schwytz (shwits)  
Scione (si-ō'nē)  
Scribe (skrēb)  
Scudéri (skū-dā-rē')

fate, fat, task, fār, fāll, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf;  
mūte, hut, būrn; oil, owl, then.

Selene (sē-lē'nē)  
 Seleucia (sē-lū'shi-a)  
 Seleucus (sē-lū'kus)  
 Semele (sem'ē-le)  
 Semiramis (se-mir'a-mis)  
 Serapis (sē-rā'pis)  
 Sergius (sēr'ji-us)  
 Sesostris (sē-sos'tris)  
 Seychelles (sā-shel')  
 Seymour (sē'mūr)  
 Sheba (shē'ba)  
 Sheboygan (shē-boi'gan)  
 Shilo (shī'lō)  
 Shoshone (shō-shō'nē)  
 Shuhite (shō'hīt)  
 Sichem (sī'kem)  
 Siculi (sik'ū-lī)  
 Sidon (sī'don)  
 Siegfried (sēg'frād)  
 Sigaeum (si-jē'um)  
 Sigmund (sig'mund)  
 Sigurd (sē'gord)  
 Silas (sī'las)  
 Siloah (sī-lō'a)  
 Simonides (si-mon'i-dēz)  
 Sirius (sir'ī-us)  
 Sisera (sis'ē-ra)  
 Sisyphus (sis'i-fus)  
 Sodom (sod'om)  
 Sophrosyne (sō-fros'i-nē)  
 Sosipater (sō-sip'a-tēr)  
 Sosius (sō'shi-us)  
 Sotheby (suth'ē-bī)  
 Southwark (suth'ēr-k)  
 Stephanas (stef'a-nā)  
 Stephen (stē'ven)  
 Stilicho (stī'lī-kō)  
 Strabo (strā'bō)  
 Styria (stī'rī-ā)  
 Suabia (swā'bi-ā)  
 Suevi (swē'vī)  
 Suffolk (suf'uk)  
 Suidas (sū'i-das)  
 Suleiman (sō-lā-mān')  
 Susa (sū-sa)  
 Susanna (sū-zan'nā)  
 Suwanee (sū-wā'nē)  
 Sybaris (sib'a-ris)  
 Syene (si-ē'nē)  
 Symplegades (sim-pleg'-ā-dēz)  
 Synope (si-nō'pē)  
 Syria (sir'ī-ā)

Tabaal (tā'bē-al)  
 Tabitha (tab'i-thā)  
 Tabor (tā'būr)  
 Tanager (tan'ā-jēr)  
 Tanagra (tan'ā-gra)  
 Tantalus (tan'tā-lus)  
 Tarpela (tār-pē'ya)  
 Tartarus (tār'ta-rus)  
 Tebaliah (teb-ā-lī'a)

Tegula (teg'ū-lā)  
 Teignmouth (tin'muth)  
 Telamon (tel'a-mon)  
 Telemachus (tē-lem'a-kus)  
 Telemus (tē'lē-mus)  
 Temesvar (tem-esh-vār')  
 Tenedos (ten'ē-dus)  
 Terpsichore (tērp-sik'ō-rē)  
 Teucer (tū'sēr)  
 Teutoni (tū'tō-nī)  
 Thaddeus (thad-dē'us)  
 Thais (thā'is)  
 Theiss (tīs)  
 Themis (thē'mis)  
 Theophilus (thē-of'i-lus)  
 Theseus (thē'sūs or thē-sē-us)  
 Thessalonica (thes-sā-lō-nī'ka)  
 Thetis (thē'tis)  
 Thracia (thrā'shi-ā)  
 Ticino (tē-chē'nō)  
 Tigranes (tī-grā'nēz)  
 Timoleon (ti-mō'lē-on),  
 Timon (tī'mun)  
 Tiresias (tī-rē'shi-as)  
 Titan (tī'tan)  
 Titania (tī-tā'nī-ā)  
 Titus (tī'tus)  
 Tobias (tō-bī'as)  
 Tophet (tō'fet)  
 Torquato (tār-kwā'tō)  
 Troas (trō'as)  
 Troilus (trō'i-lus)  
 Troja (trō'ja)  
 Trondhjem (trōnd'yem)  
 Tubal (tū'bāl)  
 Tyre (tīr)  
 Tyrtæus (tēr-tē'us)

Udine (ū'dē-nā)  
 Ujiji (ū-jī-jī)  
 Ulai (ū'lā-i)  
 Ulysses (ū-lis'sēz)  
 Undine (un'dēn)  
 Urania (ū-rā'nī-ā)  
 Uriah (ū-rī'a)  
 Urquhart (ūr'k'art or ūrch-art)  
 Ursanius (ūr-sā'nī-us)  
 Ursicinus (ūr-sī-sī'nus)  
 Uzziel (uzi-el)

Vacuna (vā-kū'nā)  
 Valois (vāl-wā')  
 Varanes (vā-rā'nēz)  
 Vacluse (vō-klūz')  
 Vaughan (vān)  
 Veda (vā'dā)  
 Vedius (vē'dī-us)  
 Veia (vē'yā)

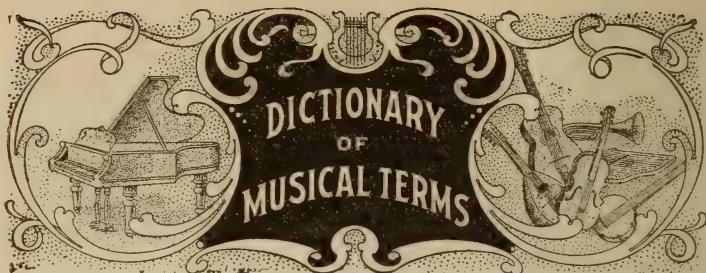
Veil (vē'yī)  
 Vendée, La (lā vōng-dā)  
 Vendôme (vōng-dōm')  
 Vestales (ves-tā'lēz)  
 Virginia (vēr-jin'i-ā)  
 Virginius (vēr-jin'i-us)  
 Vishnu (vish'nō)  
 Volhynia (vol-hin'i-ā)  
 Volsci (vol'shi-us)  
 Volsinii (vol-sin'i-i)  
 Volsung (vōl'song)  
 Vulcanus (vul-kā'nus)

Walhalla (vāl-hāl'la)  
 Warwick (wor'ik or war'-wik)  
 Waukesha (wā'ke-shā)  
 Wilkesbarre (wīlks'bar-i)  
 Willoughby (wīl'ō-bī)  
 Wodan (wō'dn)  
 Wolcot (wol'kut)  
 Worms (vōrms)  
 Wrangel (rāng'gel)

Xalapa (hā-lā'pā)  
 Xanthia (zan'thi-ā)  
 Xanthus (zan'thus)  
 Xanthippe (zan'tip'pē)  
 Xavier (zav'i-ēr)  
 Xenagoras (zē-nag'ō-ras)  
 Xenea (zē'nī-ā)  
 Xenia (zē'nī-ā)  
 Ximene (zi-mē'nē)  
 Ximenes (zi-mē'nēz)

Yemen (yem'en)  
 Yenisei (yen-ē-sā'ē)  
 Yggdrasil (ig'dra-sil)  
 Ystad (ē'stad)  
 Youghiogheni (yo-ho-gā'-Yvetot (ēv-tō') [nj]

Zabbai (zab'bā)  
 Zaccai (zak'ā-i)  
 Zacchaeus (zak-kē'us)  
 Zacharias (zak-a-rī'as)  
 Zachary (zak'a-rī)  
 Zacynthus (zā-sin'thus)  
 Zama (zā'mā)  
 Zebadiah (zeb-a-dī'a)  
 Zebedee (zeb'e-dē)  
 Zebulun (zeb'ū-lun)  
 Zedekiah (zed-e-kī'a)  
 Zephaniah (zef-a-nī'a)  
 Zephyrus (zef'i-rus)  
 Zeuxis (zē'xis)  
 Zion (zī'on)  
 Ziph (zīf)  
 Zoar (zō'ār)



**N. B.** — In this department the pronunciation indicated is the foreign one, while the English is generally given the preference in the body of the book.

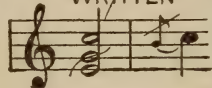
**A — APP**

**a** (It. *à*). *prep.* To, by, for, in, with, etc.  
**a capella** (It. *à kap-pel-là*). In church style, without accompaniment.

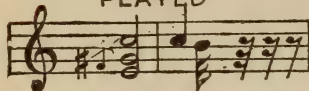
**accelerando** (It. *à-chà-là-ràn-dō*). Hastening the movement.

**accessory notes.** Notes situated one degree above or below the principal note of a turn.

**WRITTEN**



**PLAYED**



**Acciaccatura** (1) before a note of a chord.

**acciaccatura** (It. *äch-yäk-kä-tör-ä*).  
 1. Grace note one-half step below a principal note. 2. Short appoggiatura.

**accompaniment.** Parts added to a solo, to enhance its effect.

**adagio** (It. *à-dä-jō*). Slow.

**adagissimo** (It. *à-dä-jis-sē-mō*). As slow as possible. [low the staff.]

**added line.** Short line above or below a note. [tenderness.]

**ad libitum** (L. *ad lib-i-tūm*). As you please. [tenderness.]

**affettuoso** (It. *äf-fet-tō-ō-zō*). With affection. [tenderness.]

**agilità** (It. *ä-jil-i-tä*). Agility.

**agitato** (It. *ä-jē-tä-tō*). Agitatedly.

**al fine** (It. *äl fē-nä*). To the end.

**al, allo, alla** (It. *äl, äll'o, äll'ä*). To the, in, at, in the style of, etc.

**alla breve** (It. *äl-lä brä-vä*). 2/2 time.

**allargando** (It. *äl-lär-gän-dō*). Gradually broader, slower and louder.

**allegretto** (It. *äl-lä-gret-tō*). Cheerfully, not so fast as allegro.

**allegrezza** (It. *äl-lä-gret-sä*). Joy.

**allegro** (It. *äl-lä-grō*). Quick, lively.

**allemande** (Fr. *äl-mängd'*). One of the principal movements of the old French suite.

**all'improvviso** (It. *äl-lim-prō-vē-zō*). Improvised; without preparation.

**al loco** (It. *äl lö-kō*). At the previous position.

**al segno or seg.** (It. *äl sän'yō*). Return to the sign; S: and play from there to the word *fine* or the mark

— over a double bar.

**alta or Sva.** (It. *äl-tä*). See OTTAVA.

**alto** (It. *äl'tō*). Viola. Lowest female voice. [more.]

**ancora** (It. *än-kör-ä*). Repeat once

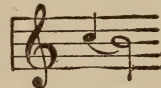
**andante** (It. *än-dän'tä*). Rather slow.

**andantino** (It. *än-dän-tē-nō*). Slower than andante.

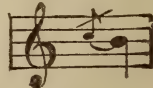
**animato, con anima** (It. *ä-nē-mä'tō, kön ä-nē-mä*). With animation.

**anthem.** Vocal composition generally of a religious character.

**a piacere** (It. *ä pyä-chär-ä*). Same as *ad libitum*.



Long appoggiatura.



Short appoggiatura.

**appoggiatura** (It. *äp-pöch-yä-tör-ä*). Musical embellishment usually written in small notes.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër, mite, mit; nôte, not, möve, wölf; müte, hut, bürn; öll, owl, then.



**appoggiato** (It. äp-pöch-yä'tō). Dwelt or leaned upon.

**aria** (It. ä-rä-ä). Air or song for a single voice.

**arpeggio** (It. är-pech'ō). The notes of a chord played in succession instead of together.

**assai** (It. äs-sä'ō). Very. [time.

**a tempo** (It. ä tem'pō). In strict

**attacca, attacca subito** (It. ät-täk'-kä sō'bē-tō). Commence following movement at once.

**aubade** (Fr. ô-bäd'). Morning music.

**ballad**. Simple song, usually containing a short story.

**bar**. Line drawn across the staff to indicate the heavy beat of the measure. [by Venetian gondoliers.

**barcarole** (It. bär-kä-röl). Song sung

**barytone** (Fr. bar'-i-tōn). Male voice between tenor and bass.

**bass**. The lowest male voice; lowest part in a composition.

**ben** (It. ben). Well; as *ben marcato*, well marked.

**berceuse** (Fr. bär-suz'). Cradle song. bewegt (Ger. bä-vägt'). Moved; excited.

**bis** (It. bis). Twice; repeat.

**bolero** (Sp. bō-lä'rō). Spanish dance in triple measure, with strongly marked accent.

**bourrée** (Fr. bōr-rä'). Dance in common time, comes from Biscay.

**brillante** (It. bril-län'tä). Brilliantly.

**brio, con brio** (It. kön br'ō). Animatedly, with spirit.

**buffo** (It. böf'fō). Comic.

**cadence** (käd'ens). Close of a piece, composed of two or three chords.

**cadenza** (It. kä-den'tsä). Ornamental passage introduced into a piece or song.

**calando** (It. kä-län'dō). Slowly diminishing in tone and speed.

**canon**. Perpetual fugue, or melody the different parts of which are sung or played at the same time by the different voices or instruments.

**cantabile** (It. kän-tä'bē-lä). Gracefully, in a singing style.

**cantata** (It. kän-tä'tä). Vocal composition, for chorus, solo voices and orchestra.

**canto** (It. kän'tō). Melody; song.

**cantor** (It. kän'tör). Precentor.

**cantus firmus** (L. kän'tos fir'mos). Fixed melody.

**canzona** (It. kän-tsō'nä). Short song.

**capelle** (Ger. kä-pel'le). Chapel; music band.

**capriccio** (It. kä-prich'ē-ō), **capriccioso** (ō-zō). Fanciful composition.

**carillon** (Fr. kä-rē-yōng'). Chime-carillons, peal of bells.

**cabaletta** (It. kä-bä-let'tä). Short, lively aria.

**carol**. Christmas ballad.

**catch**. Vocal piece in several parts, of a humorous character, so arranged as to produce a play upon the words. The singers catch up each other's sentences, hence the name.

**cavatina** (It. kä-vä-tē'nä). Air or song of one movement, sometimes preceded by a recitative.

**C clef**. Indicates middle C, on whatever line it is placed.

**cello** (It. chel'lō). Violoncello.

**chaconne** (Fr. shä-kōn'). Spanish movement in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time. The first and third beats of each bar are accented.

**chant**. Simple melody to which are sung portions of the Bible.

**chest tones**. Lowest register of the voice.

**chromatic**. Proceeding by half-steps.

**coda** (It. kö'dä). A few bars added to the end of a composition.

**col, colla, con** (köl, kö'llä, kön). With. Used with other words.

**coloratura** (It. kö-lō-rä-tō'rä). Brilliant passages in vocal music.

**common chord**.

One with fundamental, third and fifth.

**concerto** (It. kön-chär'tō). Composition for a solo instrument, with an accompaniment.

**concord**. Harmonious blending of tones together.

**con dolore** (It. kön dö-lō'rä). With sadness.

**con grazia** (It. kön grä'tsē-ä). With grace.

**consecutive fifths**. Parallel progression of two voices at the interval of perfect fifths.

**contralto**. Same as ALTO.

**counterpoint** (Lit. Point against point). Art of inventing and adding melodies to a given theme (cantus firmus).

**courante** (Fr. kö-rängt'). Old dance

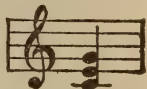
**Cremona** (It. krä-mō'nä). Violin made in Cremona, Italy, by Amati, Stradivari or Guarneri.

**crescendo or cres.** (It. kresh-en'dō), Gradual increase of volume of tone,

**da capo** (It. dä kä'pō). Repeat from the beginning.

**dal** (It. dal). From, of, by, etc., as *dal segno*, from the sign; repeat.

**d. c.** Da capo.



Common chord.

**decrescendo** (It. dā-kresh-en'dō). Gradual decrease in tone.

**delicato** (It. dā-lē-kā'tō). Delicately.

**diminuendo or dim.** (It. dē-mē-nō-en'dō). Gradually diminishing.

**diminished intervals.** Those which are one half step smaller than minor or perfect intervals.

**di molto** (It. dē mōl'tō). Much; very.

**dirge.** Solemn composition for a funeral.

**dolce or dol.** (It. dōl'chā). Softly.

**dolcezza.** (It. dōl'-chet'sā). Sweetness.

**dolente** (It. dō-len'tā). Softly and

**doloroso** (It. dō-lō-rō'sō) pathetically.

**dominant.** Fifth degree of scale.

**dot** after a note adds one half to its value; over or under a note it indicates *staccato*.

**double.** A double sharp (X) raises a tone two half-steps; a double flat (2 flats) lowers a tone two half-steps.

**dritta** (It. drit'tā). Right. *Mano drit'tā*, right hand.

**drone.** Large and continuously sounding tube of the bag-pipe.

**duple** (dū'pl). Having two beats to the measure.

**dur** (Ger. dūr). Major.

**durchführung** (Ger. dōrk'fū-rōnk). Development, elaboration.

**dynamics.** Science of the gradations of tone-power.

**e** (It. ē). And.

**eilend** (Ger. il'ent). Hurrying.

**einfach** (Ger. in'fāk'h). Plain; simple.

**elegante, con eleganza.** (It. ā-lā-gān'tā, kōn ā-lā-gān'tsā). Gracefully; with elegance. [ing; sentiment.]

**empfindung** (Ger. em'fin'dōnk). Feeling.

**energico** (It. ā-nār'jē-kō). Energetically.

**enharmonic change** is one in which the notation is changed but not the tone, for ex. F-sharp and G-flat.

**ensemble** (Fr. āng-sāng'bī). The whole; the working together of several performers.

**entracte** (Fr. āng-trākt'). Music between the acts of a drama.

**eroico** (It. ā-rō'ē-kō). Heroic.

**essential harmony.** Principal chords of a key, the tonic, dominant, and subdominant.

**espressivo, con espressione** (It. es-pres-sē'vō, kōn es-pres-syō'nā). With expression.

**étude** (Fr. ā-tū'd). Exercise or study in the form of a piece.

**extempore** (L. ex-tem'pō-rā). Without premeditation or preparation.

**extreme intervals.** Augmented or diminished intervals.

**fackeltanz** (Ger. fāk'l-tānt's). Torch-light dance in Polonaise rhythm.

**fagott** (Ger. fā-gō't), **figotto** (It. fā-gō'tō). Bassoon.

**falsett** (Ger. fāl-ze't), **falsetto** (It. fāl-se'tō). Head-voice, as distinguished from chest-voice.

**fandango** (Span. fān-dāng'gō). Dance in triple measure, with castagnets.

**fantasia** (It. fān-tā-sē'ā). Composition in which the author gives free play to his imagination, unrestricted by the rules governing other compositions.

**farandoule** (Fr. fā-rāng-dō'l). Provençal dance in 6-8 measure.

**fäschingsschwank** (Ger. fäsh'ings-shwānk). Carnival prank.

**F-clef.** Bass clef. [grandly.]

**feierlich** (Ger. fī'er-lik'h). Festive.

**feurig** (Ger. fō'ir'lik'h). Passionate.

**flöte.** Smallest flute.

**finale** (It. fē-nā'lā). The end.

**fine** (It. fē'nā). The end. Used after D. C., showing where the piece ends.

**flat.** Character (b) lowering the pitch of a note a half step.

**florid.** Embellished, ornamented.

**forte, for. or f.** (It. fōrt'ā). Loud.

**fortissimo** (It. fōr-tis-sē-mō). Very loud.

**forzando, forz., fz., or >** (It. fōr-tsān'dō). Sudden emphasis.

**freude** (Ger. frōi'de). Joy.

**frisch** (Ger. frish). Lively, brisk.

**fröhlich** (Ger. frē'lik'h). Gay.

**fugue** (fūg). Composition in which the parts follow each other, each, in order, repeating what the other has performed. There are simple, double, and counter fugues.

**fuoco** (It. fō-ō'kō). Fire, passion.

**fuocoso** (It. fō-ō-kō'sō). Vehemently.

**furioso** (It. fō-ryō'sō). Furiously.

**gavotte** (Fr. gā-vōt') Music for an old French dance resembling the minuet, stately, quick and in 2/2 time.

**G-clef.** Treble clef. [tied.]

**gebunden** (Ger. gā-bōn'd'n). Legato.

**gehalten** (Ger. gā-hālt'n). Held; sustained. [dante tempo.]

**gehend** (Ger. gā'end). Walking; ang-

**gesang** (Ger. gā-sāng'). Singing, melody, song. [tained.]

**getragen** (Ger. gā-trā'g'n). Well-sung. [Jig.]

**gigue** (Fr. zhēg'). In exact time.

**giusto** (It. jō'stō). In exact time.

**glissando** (It. glis-sān'dō). Gliding; passing the fingers in a smooth, manner over the keys or strings.

**grace note.** Ornamental note, such as the appoggiatura, mordant, inverted mordant, turn, and trill.

**gracioso** (It. grā-tsē-ō'sō). Graceful.

**grandioso** (It. grān-dyō'sō). Grandly.

fäte, fat, täsk, fär, fall, färe, above; mä, met, hër; mite, mit; nöte, not, möve, wölf;

e müte, hut, bürn; oil, owl, then.

**gravamente** (It. grā-vā-men'tā). Grave, dignified.

**grave** (It. grā'vā). Slow and solemn.

**grazia** (It. grā'tsā-ā). Grace, elegance.

**Gregorian** (grē-gō-ri-an) chant. Chant used in the 6th century by Pope Gregory.

**gruppetto**

(It. grōp-pet'tō). Group of notes. **gusto, con gusto, gustoso** (It. kōn gōst'ō, gōs-tō'zō). With taste.

**half step.** Smallest interval used in music.

**harmonics.** 1. Over-tones forming part of a simple tone. 2. Soft tones of a string touched with the finger.


**harmony.** Science of chords, their relationship and connection.

**head-voice.** Highest register of the voice; falsetto register.

**heftig** (Ger. hef'tikh). Vehemently.

**heimlich** (Ger. him'likh). Secretly.

**heiter** (Ger. hī'ter). Cheerful.

**hold.** This sign  over a note indicates to prolong it. [made of brass.]

**horn.** Finest orchestral instrument

**imitation.** The more or less exact repetition of a few short motives.

**impresario** (It. im-prā-zā'rē-ō). Manager of operas or concerts.

**improvvisatore** (It. im-prō-vēs-sā-tō-rā). One who performs extemporaneously. [porized production.]

**impromptu** (im-promptū). Extrem-instrumentation. Art of writing for orchestra.

**interlude.** 1. Music played between the acts. 2. Music played between the verses of a hymn or song.

**interval.** Difference of pitch between two tones, the fundamental one being the first degree.

**intonation.** Proper pitch of tones.

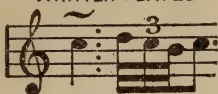
**invention.** Old name for prelude or short fantasia.

**inversion.** Interval where lower tone is placed an octave above.

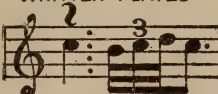
**key.** Family of chords, having fixed relationship to main chord, the tonic.

**klang** (Ger. klāngk). Quality of tone.

# WRITTEN PLAYED



# WRITTEN PLAYED



Gruppetto.

**lagrimoso** (It. lā-grē-mō'zō. Weeping; sad.

**langsam** (Ger. lāngk'zām). Slowly.

**largetto** (It. lār-get'tō). Rather slow.

**largo** (It. lār'gō). Very slow.

**legato** (It. lā-gā'tō). Smooth and connectedly.

**leggermente** (It. lej-er-men'tā), **leg-giero** (It. lej-ā'rō). Lightly, nimbly.

**leicht** (Ger. likht). Light, easy.

**leidenschaft** (Ger. lī'd'n-shāft). Passion. [creasing slowness.]

**lento** (It. len-tā'n'dō). With in-

**lento, lentamente** (It. len'tō, len-tā-men'tā). Slow time; slower than adagio.

**l'istesso** (It. lis-tes'sō). The same.

**loco** (It. lō'kō). At its place (cancellation of octave-sign).

**ma** (It. mā). But; as *andante ma non troppo*, slow but not too slow. [cally.]

**maestoso** (It. mā-es-tō'zō). Majestic. **main** (Fr. mang). Hand; as *Main droite* (drō-āt'), m. d., right hand, *Main gauche* (gōsh), m. g., left hand.

**major.** Greater, larger.

**malincolico** (It. mā-lin-kō'lē-kō). Melancholy.

**marcato** (It. mār-kā'tō). Marked.

**martelé** (Fr. mār-tā-lā'). Hammered

**marziale** (It. mār-tsē-ā'lā). Martial.

**mazurka** (Ger. mā-tsor'kā). Polish dance in triple time.

**measure.** Group of beats, also distance from one accent to another.

**meno** (It. mā'nō). Less.

**mezzo** (It. māt'sō). Medium; half; moderately. *Mezzo soprano*, female voice between alto and soprano.

**minor key.** Scale founded on the 6th degree of the major scale.

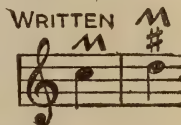
**modulation.**

Transition from one key to another.

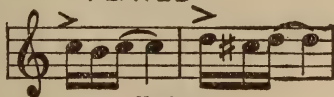
**moll** (Ger. mōl).

Minor.

**molto** (It. mōl'tō). Much; extremely.



# PLAYED



Mordent.

**mordent** (It. mōr'dent). Ornament consisting of principal tone, small under-second and principal tone.



**morendo** (It. mō-ren'dō). Gradually dying away.

**mosso** (It. mōs'sō). Rapid.

**motivo** (It. mō-tē'vō). Motive; smallest part of a melody; musical figure.

**moto** (It. mō'tō). Spirited movement.

**movement**. Rapidity or slowness of the performance.

**manner** (Ger. mō'n'ter). Briskly.

**musicale** (Fr. mō-sē-kāl'). Recital.

**mute**. Damper of a string or wind instrument.

**natural**. Character ( $\natural$ ) used to cancel the effect of a sharp or flat.

**ninth**. An octave and one degree.

**nocturne** (nok'tūrn), or **nocturno** (It. nō-tōr'nō). Piece of a dreamy and sentimental character.

**non** (It. nōn). Not.

**nonetto** (It. nō-net'tō). Composition for nine parts.

**notation**. Written characters representing music.

**note**. Sign for a tone.

**obligato** (It. ob-lē-gā'tō). Indispensable accompaniment written for one instrument, so as to give a finished effect to the solo or concerto.

**octet**. Eight part composition.

**opera**. Drama set to music.

**opus** (L. ō'pos). Work.

**oratorio** (It. ō-rā-tō-rē-ō). Sacred drama set to music.

**organ-point**. Long bass tone, upon which is formed a series of chords.

**ossia** (It. ōs'sē-ā). Or; otherwise.

**ottava** or **8va** (It. ōt-tā'vā). Octave.

*Ottava alta* (or *bassa*), means that the passage must be played an octave higher (or lower) than written.

**parlando** (It. pār-lān'dō). Declamatory style.

**patetico** (It. pā-tē-tā-kō), **pathétique** (Fr. pā-tā-tēk'). Sorrowful.

**pedale**, or **ped.** (It. pē-dāl'). Pedal.

**pentatonic scale**. Scotch scale, of five tones.

**perdendo** (It. pār-den'dō), **perdendosi** (pār-den'dō-zē). Dying away.

**peu** (Fr. pē). A little.

**phrase**. Independent member of a musical thought.

**phrasing**. Proper expression of musical thoughts, including proper punctuation.

**piacere** (It. pē-ā-tshā'rā). Pleasure.

**pianissimo**, or **pp.** (It. pē-ā-nis'sē-mō). Extremely soft.

**piano**, or **p.** (It. pē-ā-nō). Soft.

**pitch**. Highness or lowness of tones.

**piu** (It. pū). More. *Piu tosto*. Quicker.

**pizzicato** (It. pit-sē-kā'tō). Violin strings plucked with the fingers.

**poco** (It. pō'kō).

A little; somewhat. *Poco a poco*. Little by little, by degrees.

**polonaise** (Fr. pō-lō-nāz'). Slow Polish dance in 3-4 time.

**portamento** (It. pōr-tā-men'tō). Gliding from tone to tone.

**posato** (It. pō-zā'tō). In a dignified, quiet style.

**preghiera** (It. prā-gē-ā'rā). Prayer.

**prestissimo** (It. pres-tis'sē-mō). As rapidly as possible.

**presto** (It. pres'tō). Quick.

**prima** (It. prē'mā). First; principal.

**prime** (prim). First degree of a scale.

**quasi** (It. kwā'zē). In the style of as *quasi allegretto*, like an allegretto.

**quaver**. An eighth note.

**rallentando** (It. rāl-len-tān'dō). Retarding.

**rapsoody**. Instrumental composition of irregular form, usually containing primitive national melodies.

**recitative** (res-tā-tēv'), **recitativo** (It. re-chē-tā-tēv'). Musical declamation.

**rinforzando** (It. rin-fōr-tsān'dō), **rinforzato** (It. rin-fōr-tsā'tō), or **rinf.**, or **rf.** With emphasis; stronger and stronger.

**risoluto** (It. rē-zō-lō'tō). Resolutely.

**ritardando** (It. rē-tār-dān'dō). Same as RALLENTANDO.

**ritenuto** (It. rē-tā-nō'tō). Holding back the time at once.

**romance**, **romanza** (It. rō-mān'tsā). Short lyric tale set to music.

**rondeau** (Fr. rōng-dō), **rondo** (It. rōn'dō). Composition of several strains; at the end of each strain the first part, or subject, is repeated.

**roulade** (Fr. rō-lād'). Florid passage of runs.

**rubato** (It. rō-bā'tō). Robbed; free in [time]

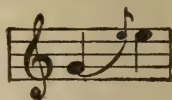
**saltarello** (It. sāl-tā-rel'lō). Skipping dance in triple time.

**sarabanda** (Sp. sār-rā-bān'dā). Stately Spanish dance in slow triple measure with an accent on the second beat.

**scale**. Series of tones arranged according to their pitch.

**scherzando**, or **scherz.** (It. skār-tsān'dō). Playfully; lightly.

**score**. Orchestral parts arranged together upon parallel staves.



Portamento.

**second.** Next degree above the fundamental or prime tone.

**semplice** (It. sem'plē-chā). Simply; chastely.

**sempre** (It. sem'prā). Always.

**sforzato, sforzando** (It. sfōrtsā'tō, sfōrtsā'n'dō). Sudden emphasis. [TRILLO. **shake.** Same as **sharp.** Character (§) which raises the pitch of a note a half-step.

**shaped note.**

Form of note showing relationship to the key by means of a sol fa letter.

**siciliana** (It. sē-chē-lē-ā'nā). Movement of a slow, quiet pastoral character in 6-8 time.

**sixth.** *French sixth,* one form of third-fourth-sixth chord augmented. *German sixth,* major chord with augmented sixth. *Italian sixth,* sixth chord, augmented.

**smorendo, smorzando** (It. smōren'dō, smōrtsā'n'dō). Slowly fading away.

**soave** (It. sō-ā'vā). Sweet, delicate.

**solo** (It. sō'lō, plural **soli**, sō'lē). Music written for one voice or instrument.

**sonata** (It. sō-nā'tā). A composition of several movements, usually written for one instrument.

**soprano** (It. sō-prā'nō). Highest female voice. [trained; smoothly.

**sostenuto** (It. sōs-tā-nō'tō). Sustained. **sotto voce** (It. sōt'tōvō'tshā). In an undertone. [simple.

**spianato** (It. spē-ā-nā'tō). Legato.

**staccato** (It. stāk-kā'tō). Disconnected.

**staff.** Five parallel lines on which notes are written.

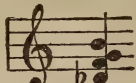
**stringendo** (It. strin-gen'dō). Hurrying the time. [scale.

**subdominant.** Fourth degree of a scale. **subito** (It. sō'bē'tō). Suddenly.

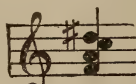
**suspension.** Holding back a tone from the previous chord.

**symphony.** Orchestral composition in many parts.

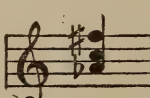
**syncopation.** Connecting the last note of one bar to the first note of the next, making one note of a duration equal to both, and displacing the accent.



French Sixth.



German Sixth.



Italian Sixth.

**takt** (Ger. takt). Measure, time. **taktfest** (Ger. takt'fest). Keeping strict time.

**tardamente** (It. tār-dā-men'tā). Growing slow.

**tanto** (It. tān'tō). So much.

**tempo** (It. tem'pō). Time.

**teneramente, tenero, con tenerezza** (It. tā-nā-rā-men'tā, tā'nā-rō, kōn tā-nā-ret'sā). Tenderly.

**tenor.** Highest male voice.

**tenth.** Interval of one octave and two degrees.

**tenuto** (It. tā-nō'tō). Sustained.

**terzetto** (It. tār-tset'tō). Three part composition.

**thorough-bass.** Figured bass, a species of musical shorthand.

**tie.** Curved line joining two notes of like pitch, the second continuing the first.

**tonic sol fa.** A system of notation founded by John Curwen.

**tranquillo, tranquillamente,** (It. trān-kwil'ō, trān-kwil-ā-men'tā). Tranquilly.

**treble.** Soprano part.

**tremando, tremolate, tremolo**

(It. trā-mān'dō, trā-mō-lā'tā, trā-mō-lō). Reiterating a note or chord, with great rapidity; tremulous.

**trillo** (It. trill'ō). Repeated quick

alteration of a tone with its small or large over-second; trill.

**troppo** (It. trōp'pō). Too much.

**turn.** Ornament (S) consisting of the principal and its accessory notes above and below.

**tutta forza** (It. tōt'tā fōr'tsā). As loud as possible.

**un** (It. ōn). A, as in *un poco*, a little.

**veloce** (It. vā-lō'chā). Quickly.

**vigorouso** (It. vē-gō-rō'zō). Vigorous.

**virtuoso** (It. vir-tō-ō'zō). Skillful performer.

**vivace** (It. vē-vā'chā). Cheerfully, briskly. [rapid manner.

**volante** (It. vō-lān'tā). In a light,

**volti** (It. vōl'tē). Turn.

**zart** (Ger. tsärt). Delicate; tender.



PLAYED



Turn.

# CLASSICAL AND MODERN FOREIGN PHRASES

N. B. — See page VIII. — Current abbreviations are indicated in brackets.

ABA — ANN

*à bas*, Fr. Down; down with.  
*ab extra*, L. From without.  
*ab incunabilis*, L. From the cradle.  
*ab initio*, L. From the beginning.  
*a bisogni si conoscon gli amici*, It. Friends are known in time of need; a friend in need is a friend indeed.  
*à bon chat, bon rat*, Fr. [lit., to a good cat, a good rat], Tit for tat.  
*à bon marché*, Fr. Cheap; at a good bargain.  
*ab origine*, L. From the origin or commencement.  
*ab ovo*, L. From the egg; from the very beginning.  
*à bras ouverts*, Fr. With open arms.  
*absence d'esprit*, Fr. Absence of mind.  
*ab uno disce omnes*, L. From one example judge of the rest.  
*ab urbe condita*, L. From the building of the city, i. e. Rome. [A. U. C.]  
*a capite ad calcem*, L. From head to heel.  
*à cheval*, Fr. On horseback.  
*a che vuole, non mancano modi*, It. Where there's a will there's a way.  
*à compte*, Fr. On account.  
*a cruce salus*, L. Salvation by or from the cross.  
*ad arbitrium*, L. At will, at pleasure.  
*ad calendas græcas*, L. At the Greek calends, i. e., never. The Greeks had no calends. [please the rabble].  
*ad captandum vulgus*, L. To attract or  
*ad extremum*, L. To the extreme; at last.  
*ad gustum*, L. To one's taste.  
*ad honorem*, L. To his honor.  
*a die*, L. From that day.  
*ad internecionem*, L. To extermination.  
*ad nauseam*, L. So as to disgust or nauseate.  
*ad rem*, L. To the purpose; to the point.  
*adscriptus glebe*, L. Attached to the soil.  
*adsum*, L. I am present; I am here.  
*ad summum*, L. To the highest point or amount.  
*ad unum omnes*, L. To a man.  
*ad utrumque paratus*, L. Prepared for either event or case.  
*æquo animo*, L. With a calm mind.  
*ære perennius*, L. More enduring than brass.  
*affaire d'amour*, Fr. Love affair.  
*affaire d'honneur*, Fr. Affair of honor, duel.

*affaire du cœur*, Fr. Affair of the heart.  
*à fin*, Fr. To the end or object.  
*à fond*, Fr. To the bottom, thoroughly.  
*a fortiori*, L. For the stronger reason.  
*age quod agis*, L. Do what you are doing; attend to your business.  
*à grands frais*, Fr. At great expense.  
*agrément*, Fr. Pleasant quality; ornament.  
*à haute voix*, Fr. Aloud. [cretly].  
*à huis clos*, Fr. With closed doors, secretly.  
*à la belle étoile*, Fr. Under the canopy of heaven. [time; favorably].  
*à la bonne heure*, Fr. Well-timed, in good time.  
*à l'abri*, Fr. Under shelter.  
*à la campagne*, Fr. In the country.  
*à la carte*, Fr. By the card.  
*à la dérobée*, Fr. Stealthily.  
*à la française*, Fr. In French fashion.  
*à la mode*, Fr. According to the fashion.  
*alere flammam*, L. To feed the flame.  
*al fresco*, It. In the open air.  
*allez-vous en*, Fr. Away with you, be off.  
*alloi kamon, alloi onanto*, Gr. Some toll, others reap the advantage.  
*allons*, Fr. Come on.  
*al piu*, It. At most.  
*alter ego*, L. Another self.  
*alter idem*, L. Another, exactly similar.  
*alter ipse amicus*, L. A friend is another self.  
*alterum tantum*, L. As much more.  
*amar y saber no puede ser*, Sp. No one can love and be wise at the same time.  
*a maximis ad minima*, L. From the greatest to the least.  
*amende honorable*, Fr. Fit reparation; satisfactory apology. [dinarily].  
*à merveille*, Fr. Marvelously, extraordinarily.  
*ami du cœur*, Fr. [lit., friend of the court]. False friend.  
*amor patriæ*, L. Love of country; patriotism.  
*amour propre*, Fr. Vanity, self-love.  
*ancien régime*, Fr. Former condition of things.  
*anguis in herba*, L. Snake in the grass.  
*animo et fide*, L. Courageously and faithfully. [A. C.]  
*anno Christi*, L. In the year of Christ.  
*anno humanæ salutis*, L. In the year of man's redemption. [A. H. S.]  
*anno salutis*, L. In the year of redemption. [A. S.]



*anno urbis conditæ*, L. In the year from the time the city (i. e., Rome) was built.  
*ante bellum*, L. Before the war.  
*ante lucem*, L. Before daybreak.  
*ante meridiem*, L. Before noon.  
*à outrance*, Fr. To the last extremity.  
*à pas de géant*, Fr. With a giant's stride.  
*à perte de vue*, Fr. Till out of sight.  
*à peu près*, Fr. Nearly.  
*à pied*, Fr. On foot.  
*à point*, Fr. Just in time; exactly; exactly right. [reality.]  
*a posse ad esse*, L. From possibility to a posteriori, L. From what follows.  
*a prima vista*, It. At the first glance.  
*a priori*, L. From what goes before.  
*à propos de rien*, Fr. Motiveless.  
*arbitrer elegantiarum*, L. A judge or authority in matters of taste.  
*argent comptant*, Fr. Ready money.  
*arrière pensée*, Fr. Mental reservation; unavowed purpose. [conceal art.]  
*ars est celare artem*, L. True art is to *ars longa, vita brevis*, L. Art is long, life is short.  
*artium magister*, L. Master of Arts.  
*asinus ad lyram*, L. [Lit., an ass at the lyre.] Awkward fellow.  
*à tort et à travers*, Fr. At random.  
*au bout de son Latin*, Fr. At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.  
*au contraire*, Fr. On the contrary.  
*au courant*, Fr. Posted. [side.]  
*audi alteram partem*, L. Hear the other *au fait*, Fr. Expert.  
*auf wiedersehen*, Ger. To meet again.  
*au pis aller*, Fr. At the very worst.  
*aurea mediocritas*, L. The golden mean.  
*au revoir*, Fr. Till we meet again.  
*aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait*, Fr. No sooner said than done.  
*autant d'hommes, autant d'avis*, Fr. Many men, many minds.  
*aut Cæsar aut nullus*, L. Either Cæsar or nobody; either first or nowhere.  
*aut vincere aut mori*, L. Conquer or die.  
*aux armes*, Fr. To arms.  
*avant propos*, Fr. Preface. [blows.]  
*a verbis ad verbera*, L. From words to *à volonté*, Fr. At pleasure.  
*a vostra salute*, It. To your health.  
*à votre santé*, Fr. To your health.  
*a vuestra salud*, Sp. To your health.

*bon gré, mal gré*, Fr. With good or bad grace; willing or unwilling.  
*bonhomie*, Fr. Good-nature.  
*bon jour*, Fr. Good day, good morning.  
*breveté*, Fr. Patented.

*cætera desunt*, L. The rest is wanting.  
*cæteris paribus*, L. Other things being equal. [favor by flattery.]  
*captatio benevolentia*, L. Act of gaining *casus belli*, L. Cause justifying war.  
*cela va sans dire*, Fr. [That goes without saying.] That is understood.  
*ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*, Fr. It is only the first step that is difficult.  
*c'est à dire*, Fr. That is to say.  
*c'est une autre chose*, Fr. That is quite another thing. [taste.]  
*chacun à son goût*, Fr. Everyone to his *chef-d'œuvre*, Fr. Masterpiece.  
*che sarà, sarà*, It. What will be, will be.  
*chi tace confessa*, It. He who keeps silent admits his guilt.  
*ci-gît*, Fr. Here lies.  
*circuitus verborum*, L. Circumlocution.  
*cogito, ergo sum*, L. I think, therefore I exist. [be.]  
*comme il faut*, Fr. Proper, as it should *commune bonum*, L. A common good.  
*communis consensu*, L. By common consent. [a report.]  
*compte rendu*, Fr. An account rendered, *con amore*, It. With affection, very earnestly. [condition.]  
*conditio sine qua non*, L. Indispensable *con dolore*, It. With grief; sadly.  
*conseil d'état*, Fr. Council of State, privy council. [the law.]  
*consensus facit legem*, L. Consent makes *consuetudo pro lege servatur*, L. Custom is held as law. [morals.]  
*contra bonos mores*, L. Contrary to good *copia verborum*, L. Flow of language.  
*coram nobis*, L. In our presence.  
*coup de grâce*, Fr. Finishing stroke.  
*coup de main*, Fr. Sudden attack or undertaking.  
*coup de maître*, Fr. Master-stroke.  
*coup de plume*, Fr. Literary attack.  
*coup de soleil*, Fr. Sunstroke.  
*coup d'essai*, Fr. First attempt.  
*coup d'état*, Fr. Stroke of state policy.  
*coup de théâtre*, Fr. Theatrical effect.  
*coup d'œil*, Fr. Rapid glance.  
*courage sans peur*, Fr. Fearless courage.  
*crambe repetita*, L. Cabbage warmed up a second time.  
*crescit eundo*, L. It increases as it goes.  
*crescit sub pondere virtus*, L. Virtue increases under every oppression.  
*crux*, L. Stumbling-block, puzzle.  
*cucullus non facit monachum*, L. The cowl does not make the monk.  
*cui bono?* L. What is the good of it?  
*cum grano, cum grano salis*, L. With a grain of salt; with some allowance.

*bas bleu*, Fr. Blue stocking.  
*beate memoria*, L. Of blessed memory.  
*beaux esprits*, Fr. Men of wit or genius.  
*bel esprit*, Fr. A wit, a genius.  
*ben trovato*, Ital. Well invented.  
*bête noire*, Fr. [Lit. black beast.] bugbear. [who gives quickly.]  
*bis dat qui cito dat*, L. He gives twice *bona fide*, L. In good faith.  
*bona fides*, L. Good faith.  
*bon ami*, Fr. Good friend.

*da locum melioribus*, L. Give place to your betters.

*damnant quod non intelligunt*, L. They condemn what they do not understand.

*de die in diem*, L. From day to day.  
*de gustibus non est disputandum*, L. There is no disputing about tastes.

*Dei gratia*, L. By the grace of God.

*de jure*, L. By the law; by right.

*de mal en pis*, Fr. From bad to worse.

*de minimis non curat lex*, L. The law does not concern itself with trifles.

*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, L. Let nothing be said of the dead but what is good.

*de nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti*, L. From nothing nothing is made, and nothing that exists can be reduced to nothing.

*Deo duce*, L. With God for a leader.

*Deo favente*, L. With the favor of God.

*Deo gratias*, L. Thanks be to God.

*Deo juvante*, L. With the help of God.

*de omnibus rebus, et quibusdam aliis*, L. About everything, and something more besides.

*Deo volente*, L. God willing.

*dernier ressort*, Fr. Last resource.

*desideratum*, L. Anything desired.

*di buona volonta sia pieno l'inferno*, It. Hell is full of good intentions.

*Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons*, Fr. God is always on the side of the largest battalions.

*Dieu et mon droit*, Fr. God and my right.

*Dieu vous garde*, F. God protect you.

*docendo discimus*, L. We learn by teaching.

*dolce cose a vedere, e dolci inganni*, It. Things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions.

*dolce far niente*, It. Sweet idleness.

*Dominus vobiscum*, L. The Lord be with you.

*domus et placens uxor*, L. Home and the dramatic personae, L. Characters represented in a drama.

*dulce est desipere in loco*, L. It is pleasant to play the fool at times.

*dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*, L. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

*dum spiro spero*, L. While I breathe, I hope.  
*dum vivimus, vivamus*, L. Let us live, while we live.

*durante vita*, L. During life.

*eau de vie*, Fr. Water of life; brandy.

*e cattivo vento che non e buono per qualcuno*, It. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

*ecce homo*, L. Behold the man.

*e contrario*, L. On the contrary.

*édition de luxe*, Fr. Luxurious edition of a book.

*eheu! fugaces labuntur anni*, L. Alas! our fleeting years pass away.

*en ami*, Fr. As a friend.

*en arrière*, Fr. In the rear, behind.

*en attendant*, Fr. In the meantime.

*en avant*, Fr. Forward.

*en cueros, en cueros vivos*, Sp. Naked; without clothing.

*ende gut, alles gut*, Ger. All's well that ends well.  
*en déshabillé*, Fr. In undress; in one's true colors.

*en famille*, Fr. With one's family; at home.  
*enfant gâté*, Fr. Spoiled child.

*enfants perdus*, Fr. [lit., lost children.] Forlorn hope.

*en nykti doute*, Gr. In the night there is counsel; sleep on it.

*en plein jour*, Fr. In open day.

*en queue*, Fr. Waiting in line.

*en rapport*, Fr. In harmony, or agreement.

*en règle*, Fr. Regular, regularly in order.  
*en revanche*, Fr. In return.

*en route*, Fr. On the way.

*en suite*, Fr. In company, in a set.  
*entente cordiale*, Fr. Good understanding; confidence.

*entre nous*, Fr. Between ourselves; in confidence.  
*entre-sol*, Fr. Intermediate between the ground floor and the second story.

*e pluribus unum*, Composed of many.

*esprit de corps*, Fr. The animating spirit of a body of persons, as of a regiment.

*esprit fort*, Fr. Freethinker.

*est modus in rebus*, L. There is a middle course in all things.

*esto quod esse videris*, L. Be what you seem to be.

*et cetera*, L. And the rest.

*eventus stultorum magister*, L. Fools must be taught by experience.

*e vestigio*, L. Instantaneously.

*ewigkeit*, Ger. Eternity.

*ex abrupto*, L. With abruptness.

*ex animo*, L. Heartily.

*ex beneplacito*, L. At pleasure.

*ex capite*, L. From memory.

*ex cathedra*, L. By virtue of office.

*excelsior*, L. Higher.

*exceptis excipiendis*, L. Proper exceptions being made.

*excuderunt*, L. They made it.

*exempli gratia*, L. By way of illustration.  
*exeunt*, L. They go out.

*exeunt omnes*, L. All go out.

*ex facto jus oritur*, L. From the fact springs the law.

*exigeant*, Fr. Exacting.

*exit*, L. He goes out.

*ex nihilo nihil fit*, L. Out of nothing, nothing is or can be made.

*ex officio*, L. By virtue of office.

*ex parte*, L. On one side only; biased.

*exposé*, Fr. Exposition; explanation.

*ex post facto*, L. After the deed.

*ex tempore*, L. On the instant; without preparation.

*extinctus amabitur idem*, L. Though dead he will yet be 'oved.  
*extrait*, Fr. Extract.  
*extra muros*, L. Beyond the walls.  
*ex ungue leonem* L. By his claws the lion is known.  
*ex uno disce omnes*, L. From one learn all; from a sample judge of the lot.

*faber quisque fortunæ suæ*, L. Every man is the architect of his own fortune.  
*facile princeps*, L. Easily first.  
*facilis est descensus Averni*, L. Descent to Avernus is easy; the road to ruin is easy. [ing.]  
*fajon de parler*, Fr. Manner of speaking.  
*fajnéant*, Fr. Idle. [upon.]  
*fajre bonne mine*, Fr. Put a good face  
*fajit accompli*, Fr. Accomplished fact.  
*faj est ab hoste doceri*, L. It is right to learn of an enemy.  
*fajta morgana*, It. Mirage.  
*fajta obstant*, L. The Fates oppose.  
*fajteuil*, Fr. Easy-chair.  
*fajux pas*, Fr. False step.  
*fajvete linguis*, L. Keep silence.  
*fajcit*, L. He (she) made it.  
*fajlicitas multos habet amicos*, L. Prosperity has many friends.  
*fajelo de se*, L. Suicide.  
*fajemme de chambre*, Fr. Chambermaid.  
*fajeræ naturæ*, L. Of a wild nature.  
*fajestina lente*, L. Hasten slowly.  
*fajête champêtre*, Fr. A festival in the fields. [bonfire.]  
*fajeu de joie*, Fr. Discharge of guns;  
*fajeux d'artifice*, Fr. Fireworks.  
*fajst justitia, ruat cælum*, L. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.  
*fajst luz*, L. Let there be light.  
*fajdeli certa merces*, L. To the faithful reward is certain.  
*fajdeliter*, L. Faithfully. [whom.]  
*fajde, sed cui vide*, L. Trust, but see  
*fajdes Punica*, L. Punic faith; deceit.  
*fajin de siècle*, Fr. End of the century.  
*fajnem respice*, L. Look to the end.  
*fajnis coronat opus*, L. The end crowns the work. [uance of hostilities.]  
*fajragante bello*, L. During the continuation  
*fajragante delicto*, L. In the commission of the fault or crime. [the brave.]  
*fajrties fortuna juvat*, L. Fortune favors  
*fajrtiter, fajdeliter, fajciter*, L. Boldly, faithfully, successfully.  
*fajrâ Modesto non fu mai priore*, It. Friar Modest never became prior.  
*fajrangas, non flectes*, L. You may break me, but you can not bend me.  
*fajront à front*, Fr. Face to face.  
*fajruges consumere nati*, L. Born to consume the fruits of the earth; born only to eat.  
*fajsumus Troes*, L. We once were Trojans; we have seen better days.  
*fajuit Ilium*, L. Troy was, but is no more.

*sumum et opes, strepitumque Romæ*, L. The smoke, the show, the din of the town (Rome).  
*fajror loquendi*, L. Rage for speaking.  
*fajror poeticus*, L. Poetical fire.  
*fajror scribendi*, L. Rage for writing.

*gallice*, L. In French.  
*garçon*, Fr. Lad; waiter.  
*garde du corps*, Fr. Body guard.  
*gardez*, Fr. Take care; be on your guard. [rejoice.]  
*gaudeamus igitur*, L. Therefore let us  
*gaudet tentamine virtus*, L. Virtue rejoices in temptation. [place.]  
*genius loci*, L. Presiding genius of the  
*gens de lettres*, Fr. Literary men.  
*gens de loi*, Fr. Lawyers.  
*gens de même famille*, Fr. People of the same family; birds of a feather.  
*gens de peu*, Fr. The lower classes.  
*gibier de potence*, Fr. A gallows-bird.  
*girovine santo, diavolo vecchio*, It. Young saint, old devil. [are in the wrong.]  
*gli assenti hanno torti*, It. The absent  
*gloria in excelsis Deo*, L. Glory to God in the highest.  
*gnothii seauton*, Gr. Know thyself.  
*grâce à Dieu*, Fr. Thanks be to God.  
*guerra al cuchillo*, Sp. War to the knife.  
*guerre à mort*, Fr. War to the death.  
*guerre à outrance*, Fr. War to the uttermost. [flows out the stone.]  
*gutta cavat lapidem*, L. The drop hol-

*haut goût*, Fr. High flavor.  
*hic et ubique*, L. Here and everywhere.  
*hic labor, hic opus est*, L. Here is labor, here is toil.  
*hinc illæ lacrimæ*, L. Hence these tears; this is the cause of the trouble.  
*hodie mihi, cras tibi*, L. It is my lot to-day, yours tomorrow. [people.]  
*hoi polloi*, Gr. The many, the common  
*homme d'affaires*, Fr. Man of business.  
*homme d'esprit*, Fr. A wit; a genius.  
*homo solus aut deus aut dæmon*, L. To live alone a man must be either a god or devil.  
*homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*, L. I am a man; and I consider nothing that concerns mankind a matter of indifference to me.  
*honi soit qui mal y pense*, Fr. Shame upon him who thinks evil of it.  
*honores mutant mores*, L. Honors change manners. [with responsibility.]  
*honos habet onus*, L. Honor is burdened  
*horresco referens*, L. I shudder as I tell the story. [contest.]  
*hors de combat*, Fr. Unfit to continue a  
*hors de la loi*, Fr. Outlawed.  
*hors de propos*, Fr. Wide of the point; inapplicable. [sonable.]  
*hors de saison*, Fr. Out of season; unseasonable.



*hors d'œuvre*, Fr. Out of course; out of accustomed place. (Small appetizing dish served between the soup and the second course).

*hôtel de ville*, Fr. City hall.

*hôtel Dieu*, Fr. Hospital.

*humanum est errare*, L. To err is human.  
*hurtar para dar por Dios*, Sp. To steal in order to give to God.

*idée fixe*, F. Monomania.

*id genus omne*, L. All that class. (The dregs of the population).

*ignorantia non excusat legem*, L. Ignorance is no plea against the law.

*ignoti nulla cupido*, L. There is no desire for what is unknown.

*ignotum per ignotius*, L. (To explain) a thing not understood by one still less understood.

*il sent le fagot*, Fr. He smells of the stake; he is suspected of heresy.

*implicite*, L. By implication.

*in æternum* L. Forever. [death.

*in articulo mortis*, L. At the point of

*in bianco*, It. In blank, in white.

*in celo quies*, L. There is rest in heaven.

*in curia*, L. In court.

*inde ira*, L. Hence this resentment.

*in esse*, L. In being.

*in extenso*, L. At length, extensively.

*in hoc signo vinces*, L. In this sign thou shalt conquer. [things.

*in medias res*, L. Into the midst of  
*in memoriam*, L. To the memory of; in memory.

*in nomine*, L. In the name of.

*in nuce*, L. In a nutshell.

*in omnia paratus*, L. Prepared at all points or for all things. [serve.

*in petto*, It. Within the breast; in re-  
*in pleno*, L. In full.

*in posse*, L. In possibility.

*in propria persona*, L. In his own or proper person.

*in puris naturalibus*, L. Entirely naked.

*in re*, L. In the matter of.

*in rem*, L. Against the thing or property.

*in rerum natura*, L. In the nature of things. [unchanged.

*in statu quo*, L. In the former state; in suspenso, L. In suspense.

*inter arma silent leges*, L. In the midst of arms the laws are silent.

*interdum vulgus rectum videt*, L. The vulgar sometimes see rightly.

*inter nos*, L. Between ourselves.

*inter pocula*, L. At one's cups.

*inter se*, L. Among themselves.

*inter spem et metum*, L. Between hope and fear.

*in totidem verbis*, L. In so many words.

*in toto*, L. Entirely.

*intra muros*, L. Within the walls.

*in transitu*, L. In transit.

*in un giorno non si fe' Roma*, It. Rome was not built in a day.

*in usu*, L. In use. [Dauphin.

*in usum Delphini*, L. For the use of the in verba magistri jurare, L. To swear by the words of a master.

*in vino veritas*, L. There is truth in wine; drunken men reveal their true nature.

*ipse dixit*, L. He himself said it.

*ipsissima verba*, L. The very words.

*ipsissimis verbis*, L. In the very words.

*ipso facto*, L. In the fact itself

*ipso jure*, L. By the law itself.

*Italice*, L. In Italian.

*jacta est alea*, L. The die is cast.

*januis clausis*, L. With closed doors.

*je ne sais quoi*, Fr. I know not what  
*jeu de mots*, Fr. Play on words.

*jeu d'esprit*, Fr. Witicism.

*joci causâ*, L. For the sake of a joke.

*jucundi acti labores*, L. Past labors are pleasant.

*Jupiter tonans*, L. Jupiter the thunderer.

*jure divino*, L. By divine law.

*jure humano*, L. By human law.

*jus gentium*, L. Law of nations.

*jus gladii*, L. Law of the sword.

*jus possessionis*, L. Law of possession.

*jus summum sæpe summa injuria*, L.

Extreme law is often extreme wrong

*juste milieu*, Fr. The proper mean.

*justum et tenacem propositi virum*, L. A just man, and tenacious of his position. [nity.

*kairon gnothi*, Gr. Know your opportu-  
*kat' exochen*, Gr. Pre-eminently. [nity.

*kein kreuzer, kein schweizer*, Ger. No money, no Swiss.

*laborare est orare*, L. Work is prayer,  
*labor omnia vincit*, L. Labor conquers all things. [solace of labor.

*laborum dulces lenimen*, L. The sweet

*la critique est aisée, l'art est difficile*, Fr.

Criticism is easy, art is difficult.

*lade nicht alles in ein schiff*, Ger. Do not ship all in one bottom; do not put all your eggs in one basket.

*la fame non vuol leggi*, It. Hunger obeys no laws.

*laissez faire*, Fr. Let alone.

*l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher*, Fr. Love and smoke are unable to conceal themselves.

*la mentira tiene las piernas cortas*, Sp.

A lie has short legs.

*la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux*, Fr. Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

*lapis calami*, L. Slip of the pen.

*lapis linguae*, L. Slip of the tongue.

*lapis memoriae*, L. Slip of the memory.  
*las ciate ogni speranza voi, che 'ntrate*, It.

All hope abandon ye who enter here.  
*latine*, L. In Latin. [just for praise.

*laudum immensa cupido*, L. Inordinate  
*laus Deo*, L. Praise to God.

*laus propria sordet*, L. Praise of one's  
 own self defiles.

*l'avenir*, Fr. The future.

*la vertu est la seule noblesse*, Fr. Virtue  
 is the only nobility.

*l'eau en vient à la bouche*, Fr. It makes  
 one's mouth water. [world.

*le beau monde*, Fr. The fashionable  
*lector benevole*, L. Kind reader.

*le cout en ôte le gout*, Fr. The cost takes  
 away the taste. [crutches.

*le diable boiteux*, Fr. The devil on  
*le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle*, Fr. The

game is not worth the candle.  
*le parole son feminine, e i fatti son maschi*, It. Words are feminine, and deeds

are masculine.  
*le point de jour*, Fr. The break of day.

*les affaires font les hommes*, Fr. Busi-  
 ness makes men.

*lèse-majesté*, Fr. High treason.  
*les extrêmes se touchent*, Fr. Extremes

touch.  
*le tout ensemble*, Fr. All together.

*lex talionis*, L. The law of retaliation.  
*l'inconnu*, Fr. The unknown.

*l'incroyable*, Fr. The incredible.  
*lite pendente*, L. During the trial.

*locus classicus*, L. A classical passage.  
*locus criminis*, L. The scene of the crime.

*lucris causa*, L. For the sake of gain.  
*lupum auribus teneo*, L. I hold a wolf by

the ears; I have caught a Tartar.  
*lupus in fabula*, L. The wolf in the

fable. [deformed animal or plant.  
*lusus naturæ*, L. A freak of nature; a

*ma chère*, Fr. My dear (fem.) [word.

*ma foi*, Fr. Upon my faith; upon my  
*magnum bonum*, L. A great good.

*magnum opus*, L. Great undertaking;  
 the great work of a man's life.

*maison de campagne*, Fr. Country house.  
*maison de santé*, Fr. Private asylum or

hospital.  
*maison de ville*, Fr. Town hall.

*maître d'hôtel*, Fr. House steward.  
*mal de mer*, Fr. Sea sickness.

*mal de tête*, Fr. Headache.  
*mal entendre*, Fr. A misunderstanding;

a mistake.  
*manu propria*, L. With one's own hand.

*mardi gras*, Fr. Shrove Tuesday.  
*mauvais goût*, Fr. False taste.

*mauvais sujet*, Fr. A worthless fellow.  
*mega biblion megakakon*, Gr. A big book

is a big nuisance. [opinion.

*me judice*, L. I being the judge; in my  
*mens sana in corpore sano*, L. A sound

mind in a healthy body.

*mirabile dictu*, L. Wonderful to relate  
*mirabile visu*, L. Wonderful to see.

*mise-en-scène*, L. The staging of a play.  
*modus operandi*, L. The manner of

working.  
*mon ami*, Fr. My friend.

*mon cher*, Fr. My dear (mas).  
*more suo*, L. In his usual manner.

*multum in parvo*, L. Much in little.  
*mutatis mutandis*, L. The necessary

changes being made.

*naturam expellas furca, tamen usque re-*  
*curret*, L. Though you may drive out

Nature with a pitchfork, she will al-  
 ways come back.

*necessitas non habet legem*, L. Necessity  
 knows no law.

*nemo me impune lacessit*, L. No one  
 provokes me with impunity.

*ne (non) plus ultra*, L. Nothing further;  
 the uppermost point; perfection.

*ne sutor supra crepidam*, L. The shoe-  
 maker should not go beyond his last.

*nil admirari*, L. To be astonished at  
 nothing.

*n'importe*, Fr. It is of no consequence.  
*noblesse oblige*, Fr. Nobility imposes

obligations.  
*volens volens*, L. Willing or unwilling.

*noti me tangere*, L. Don't touch me.  
*nom de guerre*, Fr. War name.

*nom de plume*, Fr. Pen name.  
*non assumptis*, L. He did not assume.

*non compos mentis*, L. Not in sound  
 mind.

*non constat*, L. It does not appear.  
*non datur tertium*, L. There is not a

third one.  
*non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco*,

L. Not unacquainted with misfortune.  
 I learn to succor the wretched.

*non libet*, L. It does not please.  
*non liquet*, L. It is not clear.

*non mi ricordo*, It. I don't remember.  
*non multa, sed multum*, L. Not many,

but much.  
*non sequitur*, L. It does not follow.

*nota bene*, L. Mark well. (N.B.)  
*Notre Dame*, Fr. Our Lady.

*nulli secundus*, L. Second to none.

*obit*, L. He, or she, died.

*obiter dictum*, L. Said by the way.  
*odium medicum (theologicum)*, L. Pro-

fessional jealousy or hatred between  
 physicians (theologians).

*ogniuno per se, e Dio per tutti*, It. Every  
 one for himself, and God for all.

*omen faustum*, L. Favorable omen.  
*omnia vincit labor*, L. Labor conquers

all things.  
*on dit*, Fr. They say. [ing.

*onus probandi*, L. The burden of prov-  
*ora et labora*, L. Pray and work.

*ora pro nobis*, L. Pray for us.  
*O tempora! O mores!* L. O times! O manners!

*padrone*, It. Employer; landlord.  
*palmam qui meruit ferat*, L. Let him who merits it bear the palm.  
*par exemple*, Fr. For instance.  
*par nobile fratrum*, L. A noble pair of brothers.

*pars pro toto*, L. The part for the whole.  
*particeps criminis*, L. Party to the crime.

*partout*, Fr. Everywhere.  
*paterfamilias*, L. Father of a family.  
*pater noster*, L. Our Father. Lord's prayer.

*pater patrie*, L. Father of his country.  
*pax orbis terrarum*, L. The sovereignty of the world.

*pax vobiscum*, L. Peace be with you.  
*peccavi*, L. I have sinned.

*pendente lite*, L. Pending the litigation.  
*per aspera ad astra*, L. Through hardship to the stars.

*per capita*, L. By the head.  
*per centum*, L. By the hundred.

*per contra*, L. By the contrary.  
*per diem*, L. By the day.

*periculum in mora*, L. Delay is dangerous.  
*per se*, L. By or in itself.

*peu-à-peu*, Fr. Little by little.  
*pour faire rire*, Fr. To excite laughter.

*pour faire visite*, Fr. To pay a visit.  
*pour prendre congé*, Fr. To take leave.

[P. P. C.]  
*prima facie*, L. At the first glance.  
*pro bono publico*, L. For the public good.

*pro forma*, L. As a matter of form.  
*pro pudor*, L. For shame.

*quantum libet*, L. As much as you like.  
*quelque chose*, Fr. Something; a trifle.

*quem di diligunt adolescentes moritur*, L. He whom the gods love dies young.

*quid hoc tibi vult?* L. What does this mean?

*quien sabe?* Sp. Who knows?  
*quod avertat Deus*, L. God forbid!

*quod erat demonstrandum*, L. Which was to be proved. [Q. E. D.]

*quod vide*, L. Which see. (q. v.)

*raison d'état*, Fr. State reason.  
*raison d'être*, Fr. Reason for a thing's existence.

*rara avis*, L. Rare bird. [heard it.]

*relata refero*, L. I tell the story as I res judicata, L. Case already settled.

*respite finem*, L. Look to the end.  
*revenons à nos moutons*, Fr. Let us return to our sheep; let us come back to our subject.

*sans peur et sans reproche*, Fr. Fearless and stainless.

*sans souci*, Fr. Free from care.  
*sauve qui peut*, Fr. Save yourselves.

*savoir faire*, Fr. Tact.  
*savoir vivre*, Fr. Good breeding.

*semper idem*, L. Always the same.  
*se non è vero, è ben trovato*, It. If it is not true, it is well invented.

*sic transit gloria mundi*, L. So the glory of this world passes away.

*sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas*, L. Thus I will, thus I command, my pleasure stands for a reason.

*similia similibus curantur*, L. Like things are cured by like.

*si vis pacem, para bellum*, L. If you wish for peace, prepare for war.

*sturm und drang*, Ger. Storm and stress.  
*sous rosa*, L. Under the rose, secretly.

*sui generis*, L. Of its own kind; unique.  
*suum cuique*, L. Let each have his own

*tant mieux*, Fr. So much the better.  
*tant pis*, Fr. So much the worse.

*tel est notre plaisir*, Fr. Such is our pleasure.

*tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis*, L. The times change, and we change with them.

*tempus fugit*, L. Time flies.  
*terra firma*, L. Solid earth.

*terra incognita*, L. Unknown land.  
*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*, L. I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts.

*toujours perdrix*, Fr. Always partridges.  
*tout-à-fait*, Fr. Wholly; entirely.

*tout-à-l'heure*, Fr. Instantly; just now  
*tout-de-suite*, Fr. Immediately.

*ubi bene ibi patria*, L. Where one is well off, there is his country.

*ultima ratio regum*, L. The last argument of kings. (Cannon.)

*usus loquendi*, L. Usage in speaking.

*vae victis*, L. Woe to the conquered.  
*varium et mutabile semper femina*, L. Woman is always a changeable and capricious thing.

*vedi Napoli e poi muori*, It. See Naples and then die. [queried.]

*veni, vidi, vici*, L. I came, I saw, I conquered  
*verbum sat sapienti*, L. A word is sufficient for a wise man.

*via media*, L. Middle course.  
*voilà tout*, Fr. See there, there is, there are.

*voilà tout*, Fr. That's all.  
*volenti non fit injuria*, L. No injury is done to a consenting party.

*vox faucibus hæsiti*, L. His voice died in his throat.

*zeitgeist*, Ger. Spirit of the age.



# ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY AND WORD-BUILDING

N. B.—By giving attention to the general rules here presented for spelling certain classes of words, the student will be enabled to spell correctly and without hesitation all words embraced in any of the classes, which include most of the words in general use.

But there are some words that cannot be brought within any class treated by rule, and their irregular orthography must be mastered by careful observation, and by writing and re-writing such of them as prove difficult, until they become familiarized.

By grouping words of similar irregularities by themselves, we are enabled through association to readily memorize their peculiar orthography. For instance, there are some words that have but one consonant where regularly there should be two, as the single *l* in *lily*. Other words have two consonants where regularly there should be but one, as the two *n*'s in *tyranny*.

These two classes of words are here separately grouped under the heading **Exceptional Spellings**.

By devoting a little time every day to studying the application of the rules and to transcribing words from the lists given any one may become proficient in English orthography.

Looking up in the dictionary the pronunciation, definition, and derivation of the words given in the lists, will not only help to fix in the learner's memory their correct spelling, but will lead to the accurate use of the words in writing and speech.

A careful study of the lists of Greek and Latin roots used in forming English words, here given, will enable one, without referring to a dictionary, not only to spell correctly but to determine the meaning of most of the foreign derivatives in general use, including the technical terms of the arts and sciences.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**Rule I.—Final *f*, *l*, or *s*.** Words of one syllable ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, *cliff*, *mill*, *pass*.

**Exceptions.**—*Clef*, *if*, *of*; *sal*, *sol*; *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *is*, *his*, *this*, *us*, *pus*, *thus*, and when *s* is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, as *John's*, *drums*.

**Rule II.—Other Final Consonants than *f*, *l*, or *s*.** Words of one syllable ending in any other consonant than *f*, *l*, or *s*, do not double the final letter; as, *log*, *sham*, *man*, *trap*, *scar*, *net*.

**Exceptions.**—*Abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*; *egg*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*; *err*; *burr*, *purr*; *butt*, *mitt*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; and some proper names.

**Rule III.—Final *k*.** (1) Words of one syllable ending with the sound of *c* hard, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have *k* after *c*; as, *black*, *deck*, etc.

**Exceptions.**—*Lac*, *sac*, *tal*; *zinc*; *roc* (fabulous bird).

**Rule IV.—Final *k*.** (2) Words of more than one syllable omit the final *k* after *ic* or *iac*; as, *music*, *maniac*.

**Exception.**—*Derrick*.

**Rule V.—Final *k*.** (3) Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, usually end in *ck*; as, *barrack*, *hillock*.

**Exceptions.**—*Almanac*, *bivouac*, *zebec*, *manioc*.

**Rule VI.—*k* added to *c* in derivatives.** When a word ending in *c* takes a suffix beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is added before the suffix; as, *traffic*—*trafficker*; *colic*—*colicky*.

**Rule VII.—Final Consonants Doubled.** Words of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final conso-

nant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, unless the accent in the derivative is carried back, as in *prefer*—*prefer-ence*; as, *bar*—*barred*; *impel*—*impelled*; *control*—*controlling*.

**Exceptions.**—*Gaseous*, *gasify*, and other derivatives of *gas*, with the exceptions *gassing* and *gassy*; *inferable*, *transferable*. The letter *z* is never doubled.

**Rule VIII.**—*Final Consonant Not Doubled*. When a word is not accented on the last syllable, or when its final consonant is preceded by a diphthong or by another consonant, or when the accent in the derivative is carried back, the final consonant is not doubled before a suffix; as, *carpet*—*carpeting*; *fail*—*failing*; *bark*—*barking*; *confer*—*confer-ence*.

**Exceptions.**—*Chancel*—*chancellor*; *excel*—*excellence*, etc.; *crystal*—*crystalline*, etc.; *metal*—*metalline*, etc.; *humbug*—*humbugged*; *periwig*—*periwigged*; *pettifog*—*pettifogger*.

**NOTE.**—Consonants made final by dropping silent *e*, are not doubled; as, *prime*—*primer*—*priming*.

**Rule IX.**—*Double Final Letters Retained*. Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double before any additional termination not beginning with the same letter; as, *see*—*seeing*; *coo*—*cooing*; *skill*—*skillful*; *install*—*installment*; *enroll*—*enrolling*.

**Exceptions.**—*Pontiff*—*pontific*, and other derivatives of *pontiff*.

**NOTE.**—Some writers, especially in England, omit one *l* in forming derivatives of words ending in *-ll*; as, *skill*—*skilful*, *dull*—*dulness*, *full*—*fulness*.

**Rule X.**—*Final e Omitted*. Silent final *e*, if preceded by a consonant, usually is omitted when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added; as, *come*—*coming*, *crime*—*criminal*.

**Exceptions.**—*Singe*—*singeing*, *swinge*—*swingeing*, *tinge*—*tingeing*; words ending in *ge* or *ce* retain the *e* before *-able*, *-ably*, or *-ous*; as, *peace*—*peaceable*, *courage*—*courageous*.

**Rule XI.**—*Final e Retained*. (1) Final *e*, if not preceded by a consonant, usually is retained before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *hoe*—*hoeing*, *shoe*—*shoeing*, *toe*—*toeing*, *dye*—*dyeing*, *eye*—*eyeing*.

**Exceptions.**—Words ending in *ue*; as, *blue*—*bluing*—*bluish*; words ending in *ie*, in which case the *i* is changed to *y*; as, *die*—*dying*, *tie*—*tying*; when the suffix begins with *e*; as, *see*—*seer*, *agree*—*agreed*.

**Rule XII.**—*Final e Retained*. (2) Final *e* usually is retained when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added; as, *pale*—*paleness*, *move*—*movement*.

**Exceptions.**—*Due*—*duly*, *true*—*truly*, *awe*—*awful*, *argue*—*argument*, *nurse*—

*nursling*, *whole*—*wholly*, *wise*—*wisdom*; when preceded by *dg*, as in *abridge*—*abridgment*, *judge*—*judgment*, etc.

**Rule XIII.**—*Final y Changed to i or e*. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, usually change the *y* to *i* on receiving a suffix; as, *holy*—*holier*, *pity*—*pitiful*, *spy*—*spied*. The *y* is changed to *e* in *beauty*—*beauteous*, *duty*—*dutious*, *bounty*—*bounteous*, *plenty*—*plenteous*, *pity*—*piteous*. When *s* is added *y* is changed into *ie*; as, *spy*—*spies*.

**Exceptions.**—*sky*—*skyey*. See next rule.

**Rule XIV.**—(1) Before *-ing*, *-ish*, and *'s*, the *y* is retained; as, *fly*—*flying*, *baby*—*babyish*—*baby's*; also in the words *dry*—*dryness*, *sly*—*slyness*, *spry*—*spryness*, etc.; also before the suffixes *-hood*, *-like*, and *-ship*; as, *babynood*, *ladylike*, *suretyship*. (2) Derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually retain the *y*, except before *-er* or *-est*; as, *shy*—*shyness*.

**Rule XV.**—*Final y Retained*. Final *y*, preceded by a vowel, is retained before a suffix; as, *gay*—*gayly*, *boy*—*boyish*, *obey*—*obeying*.

**Exceptions.**—*Day*—*daily*, *lay*—*laid*, *pay*—*paid*, *say*—*said*, *'s*—*slain*, *stay*—*staid* or *stayed*.

**Rule XVI.**—*ei and ie*. (1) Where the letters have the sound of long *e*, the combination *ei* is used after *c* or *s*; as *ceiling*, *seize*, etc., except in *siege* and a few words ending in *-cier*. After any other consonant than *c* or *s* the combination *ie* is used; as, *chief*, *belief*, etc.

**Exceptions.**—*Invetigle*, *leisure*, *either*, *neither*, *weird*.

(2) Where the letters have the sound of long *i*, the combination *ie* is used; as, *pie*, *tried*, etc.

**Exceptions.**—*Gneiss*, *heigh-ho*, *height*, *seismic*, etc., *sleight*, *stein*.

(3) Where the letters have the sound of long *a*, the combination *ai* is used; as, *eight*, *heinous*, *weigh*.

**Rule XVII.**—*-er and -re*. The termination *-er* is proper in all cases except where it is necessary to use *-re* in order to preserve the hard sound of a preceding *c* or *g*; as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*; *acre*, *lucre*, *ogre*.

**Rule XVIII.**—*-ise, -ize, and -yze*. (1) Most of the words having any of these terminations are verbs, the majority of which end in *-ize*, meaning, in most instances, *to make*; as, *neutralize*, *to make neutral*; *sensitize*, *to make sensitive*.

(2) The termination *-ise* is used in words denoting *quality* or *condition* of or those denoting *action* other than *making*; as, *merchandise*, *surprise*, *criticise*, *disfranchise*.

(3) The termination *-ize* is used only in words formed from nouns ending in *-alysis*; as, *analyze*, *paralyze*, etc.

**Rule XIX.**—*-able* and *-ible*. (1) The termination *-able* is used in adjectives formed from Anglo-Saxon words, or from common English words; as, *teach*—*teachable*, *prevent*—*preventable*; and also in adjectives which accompany nouns ending in *-ation*; as, *eneration*—*venerable*, *acceptation*—*acceptable*.

(2) Adjectives that accompany nouns ending otherwise than in *-ation*, add *-ible*; as, *horror*—*horrible*, *admission*—*admissible*, *credence*—*credible*.

**Rule XX.**—*-cede*, *-ceed*, and *-sede*. Only one word ends in *-sede*, and that is *supersede*. Three words end in *-ceed*. They are *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*.

All other words of this class end in *-cede*. There are five of them: *concede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *recede*, and *secede*.

**Rule XXI.**—*Compound Words*. Compounds generally retain all the letters of the words that compose them; as, *bookkeeper*, *hereof*, *whereof*, *treadmill*, *unroll*, *downfall*.

**Exceptions.**—*Chilblain*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *until*, *wherever*, and permanent compounds of *all*, *full*, *mass*, and *will*; as, *almost*, *withal*, *hopeful*, *Christmas*, *welfare*.

**NOTE.**—Derivatives formed by prefixing a syllable or word to words ending in *-il*, are by some authors, especially in England, written with one *i*; as, *befal*, *foretel*, *fulfil*, *enrol*, *distil*.

## EXCEPTIONAL SPELLINGS

Observe, that the words in List 1 have but one consonant where naturally you would expect two, while those in List 2 have two consonants where naturally you would expect but one.

### List 1.

ad'age	ed'it	mel'on
at'om	fag'ot	met'al
ascet'ic	fin'ish	men'ace
bod'y	gel'id	mim'ic
cab'in	gen'et	min'ute
can'on (rule)	haz'ard	mod'el
cit'y	hon'est	mod'est
clam'or	hon'or	myr'iad
cod'icil	im'age	op'era
com'et	lem'on	pan'ic
consid'er	lil'y	prof'it
cop'y	lim'it	pavil'ion
col'ic	lin'en	pet'it
cred'it	liz'ard	pol'ish
crit'ic	lyr'ic	prim'er
deb'it	mad'am	prop'er
ed'ible	med'al	rib'al'd

### LIST 1—Cont.

rig'or	spig'ot	trip'le
rob'in	ster'ile	trop'ic
sal'ic	stud'y	val'id
sap'id	sub'urb	val'or
sat'in	syr'inge	vermil'ion
sat'ire	tab'ard	ver'y
schol'ar	tep'id	vic'ar
sec'ond	top'ic	vig'or
sol'id	trem'or	wiz'ard

### List 2.

an'cillary	ex'cellent	par'allel
cal'sson	em'bassy	par'allelism
cap'illary	met'alline	parallel'-ogram
cap'illiose	met'allist	prom'issory
chan'cellor	met'alloid	rail'lery
colonnade'	met'allurgy	sat'ellite
cor'ollary	os'cillate	tyr'annize
crys'talline	os'cillating	tyr'annous
crys'tallize	os'cillator	tyr'anny
crys'talloid	os'cillatory	unpar'alleled
ex'cellence	par'allax	
ex'cellency		

## ARBITRARY SPELLINGS

The words in the following list are not spelled in accordance with given rules, and hence must be mastered independently.

### List 3.

aberration	adobe	among
abbreviate	aerogram	any
abridge	again	apothegm
accelerate	alibi	apparal
accessory	anemone	appear
accouter	aneurism	apropos
ache	answer	archaic
acme	antique	arctic
acquiesce	antiseptic	arraign

### LIST 3—Cont.

asphyxia	battalion	cafein
atrocitiy	bicycle	caitiff
attorney	biscuit	caoutchouc
avoirduois	boudoir	captain
axiom	bourgeois	capuchin
bacillus	breath	carburetor
bacteria	breathre	caricature
bailiff	brogue	carriage
balance	brooch	casouch
balk	build	casque
ballast	burlesque	castellated
ballot	bureau	catacomb
bargain	bureaucracy	catafalque
baton	busy	catarrh



## LIST 3—Cont.

catastrophe	deaf	grandeur
cayenne	defense	guaranty
cedar	deficit	guide
cede	delicious	guttural
cemetery	depot	hautboy
chagrin	desuetude	hauteur
chaise	dialogue	heifer
chamois	diaphragm	heir
champagne	diarrhea	hemorrhage
charade	diphthong	herbaceous
charm	dissolve	hygiene
chauffeur	dissuade	hyperbole
chestnut	doubt	hypnotism
chiffonier	douche	hypocrisy
chignon	ducat	hypocrite
cholera	duress	hypothese
chough	elision	hypothesis
chronic	encompass	hyssop
chyle	enemy	hysterics
chyme	ennui	illegible
cicerone	enough	imbroglio
circuit	epaulet	impel
clique	epic	impostor
coax	equable	impugn
cocaine	equipage	indefinite
cocoa	escalator	indelible
coefficient	escutcheon	indictment
collateral	esthetic	infinite
cologne	etiquette	installation
colonel	exhaust	isthmus
color	extol	ipecac
column	façade	knap sack
combatant	falcon	knell
commissary	fatigue	knife
complaisant	felon	knob
condemn	flery	knoll
conduit	financier	knowledge
connoisseur	finesse	labyrinth
contour	flagellate	larynx
corps	foreign	laugh
corpuscle	forfeit	league
cortège	fuchsia	leopard
couple	fugue	lesion
coupon	gauge	many
credence	gauntlet	martyr
croquet	gazette	masquerade
crystal	gherkin	massacre
cuisine	ghoul	maxillary
cupola	giraffe	measles
cycle	glamour	medicine
cylinder	glycerine	mignonette
cynic	gnarled	mirage
cynicism	gnash	miscella-
cynosure	gnaw	neous
cyst	gnu	mischievous
	gourmand	

## LIST 3—Cont.

mnemonics	psychical	syncope
mortgage	ptomaine	synod
mosquito	puisne	synonym
mustache	puissance	synonymous
mysticism	puny	syzygy
myth	rapine	talc
nadir	raspberry	talk
naïad	receipt	tambourine
niche	recipe	technical
nonchalance	recognizance	tenant
nonpareil	recollect	tessellate
nuisance	reconnoiter	though
nymph	régime	through
ocean	rescission	thyme
odor	revelle	titillate
onion	rheumatism	tongue
once	ricochet	touch
opaque	rouge	tournament
optician	rough	trestle
orchestra	rogue	trouble
ousel	roulette	trough
oxidize	salmon	trousseau
oxygen	sapphire	tryst
pallid	sajyr	tulle
panel	schedule	turquoise
paradigm	scheme	vaccinate
paresis	schism	vicinage
parquet	scintillate	vicious
patient	scholar	vicar
patrol	sergeant	virtuals
pelisse	sieve	vignette
people	silhouette	villify
persuade	simile	villain
phantasy	sirup	viscid
phlegm	skain	wagon
phthisic	slaughter	walk
phthisis	sobriquet	weapon
picturesque	soldier	weary
pigeon	solemn	welcome
pillar	soprano	whether
piquant	souvenir	whistle
placer	specimen	women
placid	spinach	worry
plagiarize	sponge	worsted
plateau	squirrel	wrangle
pleurisy	stirrup	wrist
plumber	stomach	xylophone
pneumonia	strategic	yacht
poignant	subpogna	yours
prairie	subtle	zephyr
precious	subtle	zoology
prejudice	sugar	zouave
promise	surgeon	zimir
protégé	suspicion	zymosis
psalm	suture	zymotic

## WORD ANALYSIS

The large number of discoveries in science, and the many inventions that have introduced these discoveries to the people and made them useful in daily life, have necessitated the introduction of thousands of new words to designate and describe them. These

new words have been constructed almost entirely from foreign roots. When a name was to be given to a new thing—a new discovery, invention, or fashion—the recourse has not been to our own stores of English, but to the vocabularies of the Greek and Latin

languages. Thus we have *aerogram*, *automobile*, *phonograph*, etc.

A knowledge of the Greek and Latin roots that have been used in constructing these new words will give us a key to their meanings. Thus by knowing that *phon-* represents Greek *phone*, sound, and that *-graph* represents Greek *-graphos*, -writer, we may see that *phonograph* means "sound-writer." The letter *o* which intervenes between *phon* and *graph* is euphonic and is usually inserted between the two component parts of words constructed from the Greek.

Careful study should be given to the following tables of roots, as they constitute an "open sesame" to the orthography and meaning of most of the important words derived from foreign sources. New terms are being constantly created by new combinations of these foreign roots, and the student will be greatly aided in learning the roots by practicing the combining of those given in the tables in various ways, so as to form different words. For instance, take the roots *seism*, earthquake, *log*, discourse, *meter*, measure, and *scop*, watch. From these we can construct *seism-o-log-y*, the science of earthquakes, *seism-o-meter*, an instrument for measuring the intensity of earthquake disturbances, and *seism-o-scope*, an instrument for observing the phenomena of earthquakes.

The primary meanings of the roots given in the tables should be thoroughly mastered, and the dictionary should be consulted to determine how the evolved and figurative meanings of the derived words are deduced from the meanings of the roots from which they are formed. Some of the derivatives have been purposely omitted in order that the student may be on the alert to suggest additional ones. The signification of the derivative words is, in every instance, left to be discovered by the student. This offers an opportunity for more of that exertion of mind which constitutes *active* education, than could possibly be effected by giving the definition. By the active method *ideas* are gained; by the other, words only. Where, however, words occur whose correct signification can not be made out by their etymology, the student should look up the definitions in the dictionary.

Each of the derivative words given in the tables should be analyzed by the student after the manner of the following example:

**Hydrometer.**—This word is formed from the two Greek roots *hydr*, water, and *meter*, measure. Its primary or literal meaning is "water measure." Its secondary or evolved meaning is, "an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, also the strength of spirituous liquors."

## GREEK ROOTS

**aer** = *air*; as in *aerate*, *aerial*, *aeriform*, *aerogram*, *aerolite*, *aeronaut*, *aeroplane*.  
**alg** = *pain*; as in *algnesia*, *analgesic*, *neuralgia*, *otalgia*.  
**all** = *another*; as in *allegory*, *allopathy*, *parallel*.  
**anthrop** = *man*; as in *anthropology*, *misanthrope*, *philanthropy*.  
**arch** = *rule, govern*; as in *anarchy*, *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, *tetrarch*.  
**archae**, **archai** = *ancient*; as in *archaeology*, *archaic*, *archaism*.  
**archi** = *chief*; as in *architect*, *architrave*.  
**aster**, **astr** = *star*; as in *asterisk*, *asteroid*, *disaster*, *astral*, *astrology*, *astronomy*.  
**auto**, **aut** = *self*; as in *autocrat*, *autograph*, *automatic*, *automobile*, *autopsy*, *autoptic*.  
**bi** = *life*; as in *biograph*, *biography*, *biology*, *amphibious*.  
**bib** = *drink*; as in *bibulous*, *imbibe*, *winebibber*.  
**bibl** = *book*; as in *bible*, *biblical*, *bibliomaniac*, *bibliography*.  
**chrom**, **chromat** = *color*; as in *chrome*, *chromium*, *chromo*, *chromatics*.

**chron** = *time*; as in *chronic*, *chronology*, *chronometer*, *anachronism*.  
**cosm** = *world, universe, ornament*; as in *cosmic*, *macrocosm*, *microcosm*, *cosmetic*.  
**crat** = *power, government*; as in *aristocrat*, *autocrat*, *democrat*.  
**crit** = *a judge*; as in *critic*, *criterion*.  
**crypt**, **cryp** = *secret, hidden*; as in *cryptic*, *cryptogram*, *apocryphal*.  
**cycl** = *circle*; as in *cycle*, *cyclone*, *cyclo-pædia*, *bicycle*.  
**dem** = *people*; as in *demagogue*, *democracy*, *endemic*, *epidemic*.  
**dox** = *opinion*; as in *heterodox*, *orthodox*.  
**dynam** = *force*; as in *dynamics*, *dynamite*, *dynamo*.  
**erg**, **org**, **urg** = *work*; as in *energy*, *organ*, *metallurgy*.  
**gam** = *marriage*; as in *amalgamate*, *bigamy*, *monogamy*, *polygamy*.  
**ge** = *earth*; as in *geography*, *geology*, *geometry*, *apogee*.  
**genea** = *birth*; as in *genealogy*.  
**graph**, **gram** = *write, draw, written*; as in *graphic*, *graphophone*, *autograph*, *gramophone*, *anagram*, *diagram*, *epigram*.

**heli** = *sun*; as in *heliocentric*, *helioscope*, *heliotrope*, *helium*, *perihelion*.  
**hod**, **od** = *way*; as in *method*, *odometer*, *episodic*, *periodic*.  
**hydr** = *water*; as in *hydraulics*, *hydrogen*, *hydrophobia*, *hydrostatics*.  
**hypn** = *sleep*; as in *hypnotic*, *hypnosis*, *hypnotism*.  
**idio** = *peculiar*; as in *idiom*, *idiosyncrasy*, *idiot*.  
**iso** = *equal*; as in *isosceles*, *isochronal*, *isothermal*.  
**kinet** = *moving*; as in *kinetics*, *kinetograph*, *kinetoscope*.  
**leg**, **lect** = *gather, choose*; as in *legion*, *legume*, *elect*, *eclectic*.  
**lexi** = *word, saying*; as in *lexicographer*, *lexicon*.  
**lith** = *stone*; as in *lithography*, *monolith*.  
**log** = *discourse, science*; as in *logic*, *dialogue*, *psychology*.  
**lysis** = *loosening*; as in *analysis*, *paralysis*.  
**mechan** = *machine*; as in *mechanic*, *mechanician*, *mechanism*.  
**meter**, **metr** = *measure*; as in *meterage*, *barometer*, *diameter*, *metric*, *geometry*.  
**mim** = *actor, imitator*; as in *mime*, *mimic*, *mimeograph*, *pantomime*.  
**micro** = *small*; as in *microbe*, *microcosm*, *micrometer*, *microscope*.  
**mon** = *one, alone, solitary*; as in *monad*, *monarch*, *monocle*, *monologue*.  
**naus**, **naut** = *ship*; as in *nausea*, *nautical*.  
**naut**, **nautil** = *sailor*; as in *aeronaut*, *nautilus*.  
**neo** = *new*; as in *neology*, *neophyte*.  
**neur** = *nerve*; as in *neuralgia*, *neuritis*, *neurosis*.  
**nom** = *law, measure out*; as in *astronomy*, *autonomy*.  
**od** = *song*; as in *ode*, *melody*, *prosody*, *rhapsody*.  
**onym**, **onon** = *name*; as in *anonymous*, *homonym*, *patronymic*, *synonym*, *onomatopoeia*.  
**paid**, **pæd**, **ped** = *boy, child*; as in *paid-eutics*, *paidology*, *pædobaptism*, *pedagogue*.  
**path** = *suffering, feeling*; as in *pathetic*, *pathogenic*, *pathology*, *pathos*, *sympathy*.  
**phan**, **phen**, **fan** = *cause to appear*; as in *phantasm*, *phenomenon*, *fancy*.  
**pharmac** = *drug*; as in *pharmaceutic*, *pharmacopoeia*, *pharmacy*.  
**phil** = *friend, love*; as in *philanthropy*, *philology*, *philosopher*.  
**phon** = *sound*; as in *phonetic*, *phonic*, *phonograph*, *euphony*, *telephone*.

**phos**, **phot** = *light*; as in *phosphorus*, *photograph*, *telephoto*.  
**phras** = *a saying, speech*; as in *phrase*, *paraphrase*, *periphrasis*.  
**phys** = *nature*; as in *physics*, *physiognomy*, *physiology*, *metaphysics*.  
**plas** = *mold, shape*; as in *plaster*, *plastic*, *protoplasm*.  
**pod** = *foot*; as in *antipodes*, *chiropodist*, *tripod*.  
**polis** = *city*; as in *acropolis*, *metropolis*, *necropolis*.  
**polit** = *citizen*; as in *cosmopolite*, *politic*, *polity*.  
**proto** = *first*; as in *protocol*, *protoplasm*, *prototype*, *protozoan*.  
**pseud** = *false*; as in *pseudonym*.  
**psych** = *soul, mind*; as in *psychical*, *psychology*, *metempsychosis*.  
**pter** = *wing*; as in *pterodactyl*, *lepidoptera*.  
**rhe** = *flow*; as in *rheum*, *diarrhea*.  
**scop** = *watch, view*; as in *scope*, *horoscope*, *microscopic*.  
**seism** = *earthquake*; as in *seismic*, *seismograph*.  
**soph** = *wise*; as in *sophist*, *philosopher*, *unsophisticated*.  
**stas**, **stat** = *stand*; as in *apostasy*, *ecstasy*, *statics*.  
**stich**, **stic** = *row, line, verse*; as in *distich*, *acrostic*.  
**stroph** = *a turning*; as in *strophe*, *apostrophe*, *catastrophe*.  
**techn** = *art*; as in *technical*, *polytechnic*, *pyrotechnics*.  
**the**, **thes**, **thet** = *put*; as in *theme*, *hypothesis*, *parenthesis*, *epithet*.  
**the** = *god*; as in *theist*, *theology*, *apothecosis*, *polytheism*.  
**tom** = *cut, divide*; as in *atom*, *anatomy*, *epitome*.  
**ton** = *tone*; as in *tonic*, *intonation*, *monotone*.  
**top** = *place*; as in *topic*, *topography*.  
**trop** = *turn*; as in *trope*, *tropic*, *trophy*.  
**typ** = *pattern*; as in *type*, *typical*, *typography*.  
**zo** = *animal*; as in *zodiac*, *zoology*, *zoophyte*.  
**zo** = *life*; as in *zoetrope*, *zoic*, *azote*.  
**N. B.**—By prefixing "o" and adding "y" to certain of the Greek roots, four endings used in naming the sciences are formed. Thus from *log*, *discourse*, we have *o-log-y*; as *biology*, *geology*, etc. From *nom*, *law*, we have *o-nom-y*, as *astronomy*. From *graph*, *write*, we have *o-graph-y*, as *geography*. From *metr*, *measure*, we have *o-metr-y*, as *geometry*, *trigonometry*, etc.

## LATIN ROOTS

**ag**, **ig**, **act** = *do, drive, act*; as in *agent*, *agitate*, *agile*, *exigency*, *actuary*, *transact*.

**cap**, **cip**, **cept** = *take, seize, hold*; as in *capable*, *capture*, *capacious*, *anticipate*, *inception*, *receptacle*.



**capit** = *head*; as in **capital**, **capitol**, **de-capitate**.  
**carn** = *flesh*; as in **carnal**, **carnage**, **carn-ivorous**.  
**ced**, **ces**, **cess** = *go, yield*; as in **cede**, **accede**, **concede**, **precede**, **recede**, **secede**, **ancestor**, **process**, **procession**, **successor**.  
**curr**, **curs** = *run*; as in **current**, **discursive**, **incursion**.  
**dict** = *say, speak*; as in **diction**, **dictionary**, **dictate**, **edict**, **predict**, **benediction**, **valedictory**, **verdict**.  
**dign** = *worthy, merited*; as in **dignity**, **dignify**, **condign**, **indignant**.  
**domin** = *lord, master*; as in **dominate**, **domineer**, **predominate**.  
**dorm** = *sleep*; as in **dormant**, **dormitory**, **dormer**, **dormouse**.  
**duc**, **duct** = *lead, bring*; as in **abduction**, **adduce**, **conduct**, **deduct**, **educate**, **educer**.  
**ent** = *being*; as in **entity**, **nonentity**.  
**equ** (**æqu**) = *equal*; as in **equanimity**, **equation**, **equilibrium**, **equinox**, **adequate**.  
**equ** = *horse*; as in **equine**, **equestrian**.  
**ev** (**æv**) = *life, age*; as in **longevity**, **primeval**, **medieval**.  
**exempl** = *sample, pattern, model*; as in **exemplary**, **exemplify**, **example**.  
**fa** = *speak*; as in **affable**, **confabulate**, **fable**, **fairy**, **fay**, **ineffable**, **preface**.  
**femin** = *woman*; as in **infemine**, **effeminate**.  
**fend**, **fens** = *strike*; as in **defend**, **offend**, **defense**, **offense**.  
**fer** = *carry, bear, bring*; as in **transfer**, **fertile**, **defer**, **proffer**, **prefer**.  
**fid** = *faith, trust*; as in **confide**, **fidelity**, **perfidious**, **affidavit**.  
**fil** = *thread, line*; as in **filament**, **fillet**, **enfilade**, **filigree**, **profile**.  
**fin** = *end, limit*; as in **final**, **finish**, **finite**, **fine**, **affinity**.  
**fisc** = *purse, money*; as in **fiscal**, **confiscate**.  
**flect**, **flex** = *bend*; as in **deflect**, **flexion**, **flexible**, **flexor**.  
**flu** = *flow*; as in **fluent**, **confluent**, **influence**, **influx**.  
**fort** = *strong*; as in **fortify**, **fortitude**, **comfort**.  
**frang**, **fract** = *break*; as in **frangible**, **fragile**, **fragment**, **fraction**, **fracture**.  
**frater**, **fratr** = *brother*; as in **fraternal**, **fratricide**.  
**front** = *forehead, face*; as in **frontal**, **af-front**, **confront**, **effrontery**.  
**fug** = *flee*; as in **fugitive**, **refugee**, **subterfuge**.  
**fulg** = *shine*; as in **effulgence**, **refulgent**.  
**funct** = *perform, finish*; as in **function**, **defunct**.  
**fund** = *bottom*; as in **fundamental**, **funded**.

**fund**, **fus** = *pour, melt*; as in **refund**, **fusible**, **fusion**, **confuse**, **diffuse**, **effusion**.  
**gel** = *frost*; as in **gelid**, **gelatine**.  
**gen**, **gener** = *kin, kind, class, race*; as in **genuine**, **genus**, **progeny**, **general**, **generate**, **degenerate**.  
**genit** = *born, begot*; as in **congenital**, **progenitor**, **genitive**, **primogeniture**.  
**gest** = *carry, bring*; as in **congestion**, **digest**, **gesture**, **suggest**.  
**grad**, **gress** = *step, go*; as in **gradual**, **graduate**, **degrade**, **retrograde**, **digress**, **ingress**, **transgress**.  
**greg** = *herd, flock*; as in **gregarious**, **congregate**, **egregious**, **segregate**.  
**habit** = *dwell, abide*; as in **habitable**, **habitant**, **habitat**, **habitation**, **inhabit**.  
**hibit** (**habit**) = *have, hold*; as in **exhibit**, **prohibit**.  
**hospit** = *host, guest*; as in **hospitable**, **hospital**, **hospitality**.  
**iden** (**idem**) = *the same*; as in **identical**, **identify**, **identity**.  
**insul** = *island*; as in **insular**, **insulate**, **peninsula**.  
**integer**, **integr** = *entire, whole*; as in **integer**, **integral**, **integrity**.  
**it** = *go*; as in **circuit**, **exit**, **transit**, **preterit**, **sedition**.  
**ject** = *cast, hurl*; as in **adjective**, **deject**, **inject**, **interjection**, **object**, **projectile**.  
**journal** (**diurn**) = *daily*; as in **journal**, **journey**, **adjourn**, **sojourn**.  
**judic** = *judge*; as in **judiciary**, **judicial**, **judicature**, **adjudicate**, **prejudice**.  
**jug** = *yoke*; as in **conjugal**, **conjugate**, **subjugate**.  
**junct** = *join*; as in **adjunct**, **conjunction**, **injunction**, **juncture**, **subjunctive**.  
**jur** = *law*; as in **juridical**, **jurisdiction**, **jurist**.  
**juven** = *young*; as in **juvenile**, **rejuvenate**.  
**lat** = *carry, lift, bring*; as in **collate**, **dilate**, **prelate**, **superlative**, **translate**, **legislate**.  
**later** = *side*; as in **collateral**, **lateral**, **quadrilateral**.  
**lav** = *wash*; as in **lava**, **lavatory**, **lave**, **lavender**.  
**leg** = *appoint, send, bring*; as in **legate**, **legacy**, **allege**, **delegate**, **relegate**.  
**leg**, **lect** = *gather, choose*; as in **collect**, **eclectic**, **elect**, **elegant**.  
**leg**, **lect** = *read*; as in **legend**, **legible**, **lecture**.  
**leg** = *law*; as in **legal**, **legitimate**, **legislate**.  
**lev** = *lift, raise, rise*; as in **lever**, **levy**, **elevate**.  
**liber** = *free*; as in **liberty**, **liberal**.  
**liber**, **libr** = *balance, weigh*; as in **deliberate**, **librate**.  
**lig** = *tie, bind*; as in **ligament**, **ligature**, **obligation**.

**line** = *line*; as in linear, lineal, delineate.  
**lingu** = *tongue*; as in lingual, linguist, linguistics.  
**liter** = *letter*; as in literal, literary, aliteration, obliterate.  
**loc** = *place*; as in local, locate, locomotion, dislocate.  
**loqu**, **locut** = *speech, talk*; as in loquacious, colloquy, elocution.  
**magn** = *great*; as in magnitude, magnanimous, magnate.  
**mal** = *bad, ill*; as in malice, malady, malaria, malign.  
**man** = *hand*; as in manual, amanuensis, manacle, manage, manuscript.  
**mand** = *order*; as in mandate, countermand, demand, remand.  
**mater**, **matr** = *mother*; as in maternal, matron.  
**medi** = *middle, between*; as in medium, mediate, medieval, mediocre, immedicate.  
**mens** = *measure*; as in mensuration, commensurate, immense.  
**merc** = *merchandise, trade, reward, pay*; as in commerce, mercantile, mercenary, mercer, merchandise, mercy, amerce.  
**merg** = *dip, plunge, sink*; as in immerge, submerge, merge, merger.  
**migr** = *wander*; as in migrate, emigrate, immigrate, migratory.  
**milit** = *soldier*; as in military, militia, militant, militate.  
**min** = *project*; as in prominent, eminent, imminent.  
**minu**, **minut** = *diminish, lessen, make small*; as in minution, diminution, minuend, minuet, minute.  
**misc** = *mix*; as in miscellaneous, promiscuous.  
**mit**, **miss** = *send, throw*; as in emit, intermit, permit, missile, mission, missive, dismiss.  
**mobil** = *movable*; as in mobile, automobile, mobilize.  
**mod** = *measure, manner, way*; as in mode, model, modest, modify.  
**mon**, **monit** = *advise, remind, warn*; as in monument, monitor, monition.  
**mort** = *death*; as in mortal, mortify, mortgage, mortuary.  
**mot** = *moved, move*; as in motion, motive, motor, promote, remote.  
**nat** = *born*; as in natal, innate, native, nature.  
**nat** = *swim*; as in natatorial, natatorium, natatory.  
**nav** = *ship*; as in naval, navigate, navy.  
**negat** = *deny*; as in negative, negation.  
**noct** = *night*; as in nocturnal, nocturne, equinoctial.  
**not** = *known*; as in notice, notify, notorious.  
**nov** = *new*; as in novel, novice, innovate, renovate.  
**numer** = *number*; as in numerous, nu-

**merate**, **enumerate**, **innumerable**, **numerical**, **supernumerary**.  
**ocul** = *eye*; as in ocular, oculist, binocular, inoculate.  
**ordin** = *order, command, arrange, regulate*; as in co-ordinate, inordinate, ordinance.  
**par** = *ward off, guard*; as in parasol, parapet, parachute.  
**pat**, **pass** = *suffer, feel, endure*; as in patient, compatible, passive, passion.  
**pater**, **patr** = *father*; as in paternal, patrician, patrimony, patronymic.  
**patri** = *country, race*; as in patriot, expatriate.  
**ped** = *foot*; as in pedal, biped, expedite, pedestal.  
**pel**, **puls** = *drive, urge*; as in compel, dispel, expel, propel, repel, pulse, repulse.  
**pen** (pœn) = *pain, punishment*; as in penal, penalty, penitent, subpoena.  
**pend**, **pens** = *hang, weigh, pay*; as in pendant, pensile, pension, pensive, expend, expense, suspend, suspense.  
**pet**, **petit** = *attack, seek, ask*; as in petition, appetite, competitor, competent, impetuous.  
**pict** = *paint*; as in picture, depict.  
**plac** = *please*; as in placable, placid, complacent.  
**ple**, **plet** = *fill*; as in complement, complete, depletion, expletive, replete, supplement.  
**plen** = *full*; as in plenty, replenish, plenitude, plenary, plenipotentiary.  
**plie** = *fold, bend, embrace, twine*; as in complicate, explicate explicit, implicate, duplicate, supPLICATE.  
**popul** = *people*; as in popular, populate, populace.  
**port** = *carry, bear, bring*; as in portable, porter, portfolio, comport, disport, export, import, transport, support.  
**port** = *gate, harbor, entrance*; as in portal, port, portico, opportune.  
**posit** = *place, put, settle*; as in position, positive, opposite, deposit, expositio, imposition, preposition, repository.  
**poster** = *coming after*; as in posterity, posterior, preposterous.  
**potent** = *powerful*; as in potentate, omnipotent, potential, plenipotentiary.  
**predic** = *proclaim, declare*; as in predicate, predict.  
**prehend**, **prehens** = *take, seize*; as in apprehend, comprehend, prehensile.  
**prim** = *first*; as in prime, primary, primer, primitive.  
**punct** = *prick, point*; as in puncture, punctual, compunction.  
**rect** = *ruled, right, straight*; as in rectangle, rectify, rectilinear, rectitude, direct.  
**rog**, **rogat** = *ask, demand*; as in arrogate, arrogate, derogate, interrogate, prorogue.

**sci** = *know*; as in science, conscience, conscious, prescience.  
**scrib**, **script** = *write*; as in scribe, ascribe, describe, inscribe, scribble, conscript, script, scripture.  
**sent**, **sens** = *perceive, feel, think*; as in sentiment, presentiment, sense, assent, dissent, sensible.  
**sequ**, **secut** = *follow*; as in sequel, consequent, sequence, obsequies, obsequious, consecutive, prosecute.  
**sist** = *place, stand*; as in assist, desist, resist, subsist.  
**sol** = *sun*; as in solar, solstice, parasol.  
**sol** = *alone*; as in sole, solitude, solitary, desolate, soliloquy.  
**sol** = *console*; as in solace, console, disconsolate.  
**sol** = *be accustomed*; as in insolent.  
**somn** = *sleep*; as in somnambulist, somnolence, insomnia.  
**son** = *sound*; as in consonant, dissonant, resonant, unison.  
**spec**, **spect** = *look, see, appear*; as in species, specie, specimen, specious, aspect, expect, retrospect, prospect, spectacles, specter, spectrum, suspect.  
**spir** = *breathe*; as in aspire, aspirate, inspire, respire, spirit.  
**stat** = *a standing*; as in state, station, statue, stature, status.  
**tact** = *touch*; as in contact, intact, tact, tactile.  
**tang** = *touch*; as in tangent, tangible.  
**tard** = *slow*; as in tardy, retard, tardily, tardiness.  
**ten**, **tent** = *hold*; as in tenable, tenant, tenacious, tenement, tenet, content.  
**tend**, **tent** = *stretch, reach*; as in attend, contend, extend, pretend, subtend, tender, tendon, tent, intent, ostentation.

**tent** = *feel, try*; as in tentacle, tentative.  
**termin** = *boundary, end*; as in terminate, terminus, determine, exterminate.  
**terr** = *earth, land, ground*; as in parterre, territory, terra firma, terrestrial, terrace, subterranean.  
**test** = *witness*; as in attest, contest, destest, intestate, protest, testify, testimony.  
**text** = *woven*; as in textile, texture, context, pretext.  
**tort** = *twist, wring*; as in contort, distort, extort, torture, tortuous.  
**tract** = *draw*; as in attract, distract, extract, protract, retract.  
**trud**, **trus** = *thrust*; as in extrude, intrude, obtrude, protrude, abstruse.  
**ultim** = *last*; as in ultimate, ultimatum, ultimo.  
**un** = *one*; as in unanimous, unicorn, uniform, union, unit, universe.  
**urb** = *city*; as in suburb, urbane.  
**ven**, **vent** = *come*; as in convene, convenient, covenant, intervene, parvenue, revenue, advent, convent, convention, prevent, venture.  
**vert**, **vers** = *turn*; as in version, vertebra, vertigo, vertex, adverse, advert, avert, revert, transverse.  
**vi** = *way, road*; as in viaduct, deviate, obviate, pervious, previous.  
**vir** = *man*; as in virile, virago, virtue, triumph.  
**voc** = *voice*; as in vocal, vociferate, viva voce.  
**voc** = *call*; as in vocation, advocate, avocation.  
**vol** = *fly*; as in volley, volant, volatile, volatilize.  
**volv**, **volu** = *roll*; as in circumvolve, convolve, evolve, involve, volume, voluble, revolution.

N. B. A great many words that are classed as of Latin origin were introduced into the English, not directly from the Latin itself, but from the French, or from some other of those modern languages which sprung from the Latin and strongly resemble it. For example, the word *finish* may have come into our language from the French word *finer*; but both are to be traced back to the Latin word *finis*, signifying an *end* or *limit*.

The importance of this subject of word analysis is certainly apparent. It offers to our view a series of generalizations which afford the means of obtaining a knowledge of a vast range of words with very little labor when compared with the process that is usually gone through. By prosecuting with perseverance the judicious study of the relations of derivative words from their primitives, the pupil will acquire a philosophical acquaintance with our language.



# CURRENT ABBREVIATIONS

N. B.—In this department the principle of printing a capital initial only where required, is followed in the words printed in full.

## A—COL

A. or a.—adjective; afternoon; acre; America; American.  
 A. 1. — first class.  
 A. B. — Bachelor of Arts.  
 abbr. — abbreviated; abbreviation.  
 abd. — abdicated.  
 ab. init. — ab initio—from the beginning.  
 abl.—ablative.  
 Abp.—Archbishop.  
 abr.—abridged.  
 abs. re. — absente reo — defendant being absent.  
 A. C. — Ante Christum — Before Christ.  
 acc.—accusative.  
 acc. or acct. — account.  
 act. — active.  
 A. D. — Anno Domini—in the year of our Lord.  
 adv. — adverb.  
 A. D. C. — Aide-de-camp.  
 ad fin. — ad finem—at the end. [the meantime.  
 ad int. — ad interim = in adj. — adjective.  
 Adj't. — Adjutant.  
 ad lib. — ad libitum = at pleasure. [ralty.  
 adm. — admiral; adm.—admiral; administrator.  
 admx.—administratrix.  
 adv.—advertisement; adverb.  
 A. G. — Adjutant General.  
 agt.—agent.  
 Ala.—Alabama.  
 Alas.—Alaska.  
 alg.—algebra.  
 alt.—altitude; alto.  
 A. M. — Artium Magister = Master of Arts.  
 a. m. — ante meridiem = before noon.  
 Am.—Amos; American.  
 Amer.—American.  
 amt.—amount.  
 anon.—anonymous.  
 ans.—answer.  
 A. O. H. — Ancient Order of Hibernians.

App.—Apostles; appendix; appointed.  
 Apr.—April.  
 arch.—architecture.  
 arch't.—architect.  
 arith.—arithmetic.  
 Ariz.—Arizona.  
 Ark.—Arkansas.  
 arr.—arrived.  
 Att. or Atty. — Attorney.  
 A. U. C. — Ab Urbe Condita = From the founding of Rome, 753 B. C.  
 Aug.—August.  
 Av. or Ave.—Avenue.  
 avdp.—avoirdupois.

b.—bass; Bay; born.  
 B. A. — British America; Bachelor of Arts.  
 bal.—balance.  
 bar.—barleycorn; barrel; barrister.  
 Barb.—Barbadoes.  
 Bart. or Bt.—Baronet.  
 bat. or batt. — battery; battalion. [rels.  
 bbl.—barrel. bbls.—barrels.  
 B. C. — Before Christ; British Columbia.  
 bdl.—bundle.  
 bds.—bound in boards.  
 b. e.—bill of exchange.  
 Belg.—Belgium; Belgic.  
 Benj.—Benjamin.  
 B. I.—British India.  
 Bib.—Bible; biblical.  
 biog.—biography. [al.  
 biol.—biology; biologic.  
 bk.—bank; book.  
 b. l.—bill of lading.  
 bl.—barrel; bale.  
 B. L. E.—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.  
 Bp.—Bishop.  
 br.—brother.  
 brig.—brigade; brigadier.  
 Brit.—Britain; British.  
 bro.—brother. bros.—brothers.  
 B. S.—Bachelor of Science.  
 b. s.—bill of sale. (ences.  
 bus. or bush.—bushel.

C. or c.—central; cubic; chief; court; cent; centigrade; one hundred.  
 ca. — circa=about.  
 Cal. — California; calendar. [bridge.  
 Cam. or Camb. — Cambridge.  
 cap.—capital; chapter.  
 Capt.—Captain.  
 car.—carat.  
 Card.—Cardinal.  
 cat.—catalogue. [rine  
 Cath. — Catholic; Cathedral.  
 C. C. P. — Court of Common Pleas.  
 C. Cr. P.—Code of Criminal Procedure.  
 C. E.—Civil Engineer.  
 Cent. — Centigrade; a hundred.  
 cf.—confer=compare.  
 C. F. I. — Cost, freight, and insurance.  
 cg.—centigram.  
 Ch.—Chaldean; chapter; Charles; Church.  
 chap.—chapter.  
 chem.—chemistry.  
 Ch. J.—Chief Justice.  
 Chr.—Christ; Christian; Christopher.  
 chron.—Chronicles; chronology.  
 civ.—civil.  
 C. J.—Chief Justice.  
 cl.—clergyman; clerk; cloth.  
 C. L. S. C. — Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.  
 coll. colloq.—colloquial.  
 clk.—clerk.  
 cm.—centimeter.  
 cml.—commercial.  
 c. o.—care of.  
 co.—company; county.  
 C. O. D. — Cash (collect) on delivery.  
 Col.—Colonel; Colorado; Colossians.  
 coll.—colleague; collect; college.  
 Colo.—Colorado.

Com. — commissioner ; committee; commodore; common.  
 comp. — comparative ; compare; compound.  
 con. — contra = against; in opposition.  
 Cong. — Congregational; Congress.  
 conj. — conjunction.  
 Conn., Ct. — Connecticut.  
 const. — constable; constitution. [traction.  
 contr. — contracted; con-  
 cor. — correlative; cor-  
 ner. — correspondent.  
 Cor. — Corinthians.  
 cor. mem. — correspond-  
 ing member.  
 cor. sec. — corresponding  
 secretary.  
 cos. — cosine.  
 cosec. — cosecant.  
 C. P. — Common Pleas;  
 Court of Probate.  
 cr. — credit; creditor.  
 C. S. — Civil service; Court  
 of Session.  
 Ct. — Connecticut.  
 Ct., ct., county; court.  
 C. W. — Canada West.  
 c. w. o. — Cash with order.  
 cwt. — hundredweight.

D. — Deus = God; Domi-  
 nus = Lord; Dutch; five  
 hundred.  
 d. — daughter ; degree ;  
 day; died; dime; dose;  
 penny; pence.  
 Dak. — Dakota.  
 Dan. — Daniel; Danish.  
 dat. — dative.  
 D. C. District of Colum-  
 bia; District Court.  
 D. C. L. — Doctor of Civil  
 Law. [ity.  
 D. D. — Doctor of Divin-  
 d. d. — Days after date.  
 D. D. S. — Doctor of Dent-  
 al Surgery.  
 dea. — deacon.  
 Dec. — December.  
 def. or dft. — defendant.  
 deg. — degree.  
 dekag. — dekagram.  
 dekal. — dekaliter.  
 dekam. — dekameter.  
 Del. — Delaware.  
 del. — (he) drew it.  
 Dem. — Democrat; demo-  
 cratic.  
 dep. — deputy. [ponent.  
 dept. — department; de-  
 der. deriv. — derivative;  
 derived.  
 Deut. — Deuteronomy.

D. G. — Dei gratia. = by  
 the grace of God.  
 dg. — decigram.  
 diam. — diameter.  
 dict. — dictionary.  
 dis. — discount.  
 div. — dividend; division.  
 dl. — decliter. [Office.  
 D. L. O. — Dead Letter  
 dm. decimeter.  
 do. — ditto = the same.  
 dols. — dollars.  
 doz. — dozen. [phy.  
 D. P. — Doctor of philoso-  
 Dr. — Debtor; Doctor;  
 dram. [willing.  
 D. V. — Deo volente = God  
 D. V. M. — Doctor of Vet-  
 erinary Medicine.

E. — Earl; East; English.  
 ea. — each.  
 e. & o. e. — errors and  
 omissions excepted.  
 Eben. — Ebenezer.  
 Ecua. — Ecuador.  
 ed. — editor; edition.  
 E. E. — errors excepted;  
 Electrical Engineer.  
 e. g. — exempli gratia =  
 for example.  
 E. I. — East Indies.  
 elec. — electricity.  
 E. M. — Mining Engineer.  
 E. M. F. — electromotive  
 force. [press.  
 Emp. — Emperor ; Em-  
 ency. — encyclopedia.  
 E. N. E. — East-Northeast.  
 Eng. — England; English.  
 engin. — engineering.  
 eod. — every other day.  
 Eph. — Ephesians; Eph-  
 raim.  
 Epis. — Episcopal.  
 eq. — equal; equivalent.  
 E. S. E. — East-Southeast.  
 esp. — especially.  
 Esq. — Esquire.  
 Est. — Esther.  
 et al. — and others; and  
 elsewhere.  
 etc., or &c. — and so forth.  
 ex. — example. [tion.  
 Exc. — Excellency; excep-  
 tation.  
 exec. — executrix.  
 Exod. — Exodus.  
 exr. — executor.  
 ext. — extra; extract.  
 Ez. — or Ezr. — Ezra.  
 Ezek. — Ezekiel.

F. — Fellow ; France ;  
 French; Friday.  
 f. — farthing; feminine;  
 florin; folio; forte;  
 franc.

F., or Fahr. — Fahrenheit.  
 F. A. M. — Free and Ac-  
 cepted Masons.  
 far. — farriery; farthing.  
 fep. — foolscap.  
 Feb. — February.  
 fec. — fecit = (he) made it.  
 fem. — feminine.  
 ff. — folios; following; for-  
 tissimo. [uratively.  
 fig. — figure; figures; fig-  
 ur. — firkin. [ished.  
 fl. — florin, florins; flour.  
 Fl. — Flanders; Flemish.  
 Fla. — Florida.  
 F. M. — Field Marshall.  
 fol. — folio.  
 F. O. B. — Free on board.  
 Fr. — France; Francis;  
 French.  
 fr. — from; franc.  
 Fri. — Friday.  
 ft. — foot; feet; fort.  
 fth. — fathom; fifth.  
 fur. — furlong.  
 fut. — future. [tist.  
 F. W. B. — Free Will Bap-

G. — German; Gulf.  
 g. — genitive ; gram ;  
 guide; guinea.  
 Ga. — Georgia.  
 Gal. — Galatians.  
 gal. — gallon. [vanic.  
 galv. — galvanism ; gal-  
 G. A. R. — Grand Army of  
 the Republic.  
 G. B. — Great Britain.  
 G. C. B. — Grand Cross of  
 the Bath. [divisor.  
 g. c. d. — Greatest common  
 g. c. m. — Greatest com-  
 mon measure.  
 G. D. — Grand Duke.  
 gen. — general; generally;  
 genitive; genus.  
 Gen. — General; Genesis.  
 gent. — gentleman.  
 Geo. — George.  
 geog. — geography.  
 geol. — geology.  
 geom. — geometry.  
 ger. — gerund.  
 Ger., or Germ. — German.  
 gi. — gill.  
 G. L. — Grand Lodge.  
 G. M. — Grand Master.  
 gm. — gram.  
 Gov. — Governor.  
 G. P. O. — General Post  
 Office.  
 Gr. — Greek.  
 gr. — grain; grammar;  
 great; gross.  
 gs. — guineas.  
 G. T. — Good Templars.  
 gtt. — guttae = drops.

h.—harbor; height; high; hour; husband.  
 ha.—hectare.  
 hab.—Habakkuk.  
 hag.—Haggai.  
 hdkf.—handkerchief.  
 H. E.—His Eminence; His Excellency.  
 Heb., or Hebr.—Hebrew.  
 hf. bd.—halfbound.  
 hg.—hektogram.  
 H. H.—His (Her) Highness; His Holiness.  
 hhd.—hogshead.  
 Hier.—Hierosolyma—Jerusalem.  
 Hind.—Hindoo; Hindostan; Hindostanee.  
 hist.—history.  
 h. j.—hierjacet.—herelies.  
 hl.—hektoliter.  
 H. M.—His (Her) Majesty.  
 hm.—hektometer.  
 H. M. S.—His (Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.  
 Hon.—Honorable.  
 hor.—horizon; horology.  
 hort.—horticulture.  
 Hos.—Hosea.  
 H. P.—Horse Power.  
 H. R.—House of Representatives.  
 hr.—hour. [Highness.  
 H. R. H.—His (Her) Royal ht.—height.  
 I.—Idaho; Island; one.  
 Ia.—Iowa.  
 ib., ibid.—ibidem—in the same place. [same.  
 Id.—Idaho; idem = the  
 i. e. id est = that is.  
 Ill.—Illinois.  
 Imp.—Imperial; Imperator—Emperor.  
 imp.—imperative; imperfect; imprimatur—let it be printed.  
 in.—inch; inches.  
 incog.—incognito.  
 ind.—indicative.  
 Ind. T., or Ind. Ter.—Indian Territory.  
 inf.—infinitive; infantry.  
 I. N. R. I.—Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Indaeorum = Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. [ce.  
 ins., or Insur.—insuran-  
 inst.—instant; institute.  
 int.—interest.  
 Interj.—interjection.  
 in trans.—in transitu = on the passage.  
 inv.—invoice.

Io.—Iowa.  
 Ion.—Ionic.  
 I. O. O. F.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows.  
 I. O. G. T.—Independent Order of Good Temp-  
 lars.  
 I. O. R. M.—Improved Order of Red Men.  
 I. O. U.—I owe you.  
 i. q.—idem quod = the same as.  
 Ir.—Ireland; Irish.  
 Isa.—Isaiah.  
 Isl.—Island.  
 I. T.—Indian Territory.  
 It., or Ital.—Italian; Italic.  
 I. W.—Isle of Wight.  
 J.—Judge; Julius; Ju-  
 nius; Justice.  
 Jan.—January.  
 Jas.—James.  
 J. C.—Jesus Christ; Jus-  
 tice Clerk; Julius Caesar.  
 J. D.—Jurum Doctor = Doctor of Laws.  
 Jer.—Jeremiah.  
 Jno.—John.  
 Jo.—Joel.  
 Jon., or Jona.—Jonathan.  
 Jos.—Joseph.  
 Josh.—Joshua. [nal.  
 Jour.—journeyman; jour-  
 J. P.—Justice of the Peace. [bate.  
 J. Prob.—Judge of Pro-  
 Jr., or Jun.—Junior.  
 J. U. D., or J. V. D.—Juris Utriusque Doctor = Doctor of Both Laws (the Canon and the Civil Law.)  
 Jud.—Judith.  
 Judg.—Judges.  
 Jul.—July; Julius.  
 Jun., or Junr.—Junior.  
 Just.—Justice; Justinian.  
 K.—King, Kings; Knight.  
 Kal.—Kalends.  
 Kan., Kans., or Kas.—Kansas. [Bath.  
 K. B.—Knight of the  
 K. C.—King's Counsel.  
 K. G.—Knight of the Garter.  
 kg.—kilogram.  
 kilo., or km.—kilometer.  
 kl.—kiloliter.  
 kilog.—kilogram.  
 Knt.—Knight.  
 K. P.—Knights of Pythi-  
 as; Knight of St. Pat-  
 rick.

kr.—krentzer.  
 K. T.—Knight Templars.  
 Kt.—Knight.  
 Ky.—Kentucky.  
 L.—Lady; Latin; Lord; fifty.  
 l.—lake; latitude; league;  
 line; liter; law; low.  
 L., or l.—pound sterling.  
 La.—Louisiana.  
 Lam.—Lamentations.  
 Lat.—Latin.  
 lat.—latitude.  
 lb.—libra=pound.  
 L. C.—Lower Canada; Lord Chancellor.  
 l. c.—lower case; letter of credit; loco citato= in the place before cited. [tice.  
 L. C. J.—Lord Chief Jus-  
 l. c. m.—least common multiple.  
 Ld.—Lord.  
 Ldp., or Lp.—Lordship.  
 leg.—league. [ture.  
 Lea., or Legis.—Legisla-  
 Lev.—Leviticus.  
 l. h.—left hand.  
 L. H. D.—Literarum Hu-  
 manorum Doctor = Doctor of Humanities.  
 L. I.—Long Island.  
 lib.—liber=book. [ant.  
 Lieut., or Lt.—Lieuten-  
 Linn.—Linnaeus.  
 liq.—liquor.  
 lit.—liter; literally.  
 Lith.—Lithuanian.  
 LL. D.—Legum Doctor = Doctor of Laws.  
 loc. cit.—loco citato= in the place cited.  
 log.—logarithm.  
 lon., or long.—longitude.  
 L. S.—Place of the Seal.  
 l. s. d.—libra, solidi, denarii = pound, shillings, pence.  
 l. t.—Long ton.  
 M.—Marquis; Monday;  
 Monsieur; Meridies = Noon; one thousand.  
 m.—married; masculine; meter; mile; minute; month; moon.  
 Macc.—Maccabees.  
 Mad.—Madam.  
 Mag.—Magazine.  
 Maj.—Major.  
 Mal.—Malachi.  
 Mar.—March; maritime.  
 March.—Marchioness.  
 Marq.—Marquis.  
 mas., masc.—masculine.



Mass.—Massachusetts.  
 Matt.—Matthew. [gress.  
 M. C. — Member of Con-  
 Moh.—March. [cine.  
 M. D. — Doctor of Medi-  
 Md.—Maryland.  
 Me.—Maine.  
 Med. — Medical. [pal.  
 M. E. — Methodist Episco-  
 Mem.—Memorandum.  
 Messrs., or MM. — Mes-  
 sieurs=Gentlemen.  
 Meth.—Methodist.  
 mfg.—manufacturing.  
 m. ft. — misura fat= let  
 a mixture be made.  
 mg.—milligram.  
 Mgr.—Monsignor.  
 Mic.—Micah.  
 Mich.—Michigan.  
 mid.—midshipman.  
 mil.—military.  
 min.—minute.  
 Minn.—Minnesota.  
 Miss.—Mississippi.  
 ml.—milliliter.  
 Mlle.—Mademoiselle.  
 Mme.—Madame.  
 Mo.—Missouri; Monday.  
 mo.—month.  
 M. O. — Money Order.  
 mod.—modern.  
 Mon. or Mond.—Monday.  
 Mons.—Monsieur.  
 Monsig.—Monsignor.  
 Mont.—Montana.  
 mos.—months. [ment.  
 M. P.—Member of Parlia-  
 Mrs.—Mistress.  
 ms.—manuscript.  
 mss.—manuscripts.  
 Mt.—Mount; Mountain.  
 myg.—myriagram.  
 myl.—myrialiter.  
 myth.—mythology.

N.—Neptune; North.  
 n.—neuter; new; nomi-  
 native; noon; noun;  
 note; number.  
 nat.—national; natural.  
 Nath.—Nathaniel.  
 naut.—nautical.  
 nav.—naval.  
 N. B.—North Britain;  
 New Brunswick; Nota  
 Bene = take notice.  
 N. C.—North Carolina.  
 N. Dak.—North Dakota.  
 N. E.—Northeast; New  
 England.  
 Neb.—Nebraska.  
 Neh.—Nehemiah.  
 Neth.—Netherlands.  
 neut.—neuter.  
 Nev.—Nevada.  
 N. F.—Newfoundland.

N. G.—New Granada;  
 North German; no  
 good.  
 N. Gr.—New Greek.  
 N. H.—New Hampshire.  
 N. J.—New Jersey.  
 N. L.—New Latin.  
 N. M.—New Mexico.  
 N. N. E.—North-north-  
 east. [west.  
 N. N. W.—North-north-  
 no.—number.  
 Nol. pros.—Nolle prose-  
 qui = be unwilling to  
 prosecute.  
 nom.—nominative.  
 non-com.—non-commis-  
 sioned.  
 Norw.—Norway.  
 nos.—numbers.  
 Nov.—November.  
 N. P.—New Providence;  
 Notary Public.  
 N. S.—Nova Scotia; New  
 Style.  
 N. T.—New Testament.  
 nux vom.—nux vomica.  
 N. W.—Northwest.  
 N. W. T.—Northwest  
 Territory.  
 N. Y.—New York.  
 N. Z.—New Zealand.

O.—Ohio; Old.  
 ob.—obit=died.  
 Obad.—Obadiah.  
 obdt.—obedient.  
 obj.—objective; objec-  
 tion. [solete.  
 obs.—observatory; ob-  
 Oct.—October.  
 off.—official; official.  
 O. K.=all correct.  
 Okla.—Oklahoma.  
 ol.—ollum=oil.  
 op.—opera; opus.  
 opp.—opposite.  
 opt.—optative; optics.  
 Ore.—Oregon.  
 orig.—originally.  
 O. S.—Old Style (before  
 1752).  
 O. T.—Old Testament.  
 Oxon.—Oxonienis = of  
 Oxford.  
 oz.—ounce.

p.—page; part; partici-  
 ple; penny.  
 Pa.—Pennsylvania.  
 Parl.—Parliament.  
 part.—participle.  
 pass.—passive.  
 pd.—paid.  
 P. E.—Protestant Epis-  
 copal. [Island.  
 P. E. I.—Prince Edward

Penn.—Pennsylvania.  
 per an.=per annum = by  
 the year.  
 per cent.—per centum=  
 by the hundred.  
 perf.—perfect.  
 perh.—perhaps.  
 pert.—pertaining.  
 pf.—perfect; preferred.  
 Pg.—Portuguese.  
 Ph. D.—Doctor of Phil-  
 osophy. [ophy.  
 Phil.—Philip; Philos-  
 Phila.—Philadelphia.  
 pinx.—pinxit=he (she)  
 painted it.  
 P. J.—Police Justice;  
 Probate Judge.  
 pk.—peck.  
 pkg.—package.  
 pl. or plu.—plural.  
 plff.—plaintiff.  
 plupf.—pluperfect.  
 P. M.—Postmaster.  
 p. m.—post-meridiem =  
 afternoon.  
 P. O.—Post-Office.  
 pop.—population.  
 Port.—Portuguesa.  
 poss.—possessive.  
 p. p.—past participle.  
 pp.—pages.  
 P. p. p.—pour prendre  
 congé—to take leave.  
 P. Q.—Province of Que-  
 bec.  
 P. R.—Porto Rico.  
 pref.—prefix.  
 prep.—preposition.  
 Pres.—President.  
 pret.—preterit.  
 priv.—private.  
 prob.—problem.  
 Prof.—Professor.  
 prom.—promontory.  
 pron.—pronoun.  
 Prot.—Protestant.  
 pro tem.—pro tempore=  
 for the time being. [co.  
 prov.—proverb; provin.  
 prox.—proximo = next.  
 pr. pr.—present partici-  
 ple. [Postscript.  
 P. S.—Post scriptum =  
 Ps.—Psalm.  
 p. t. o.—please turn over.  
 pub.—public; publisher.  
 pwt.—pennyweight.

Q.—Quintus; Quebec.  
 q.—question. [tion.  
 qu.—queen; query; ques-  
 q. e. d.—quod erat de-  
 monstrandum = which  
 was to be proved.  
 q. l. — quantum libet =  
 as much as you please.

q<sup>l</sup>. — quintal.  
**Q. M. G.** — Quartermaster General.  
**q. r.** — quire.  
**q. s.** — quantum sufficit = a sufficient quantity.  
**q. t.** — quantity; quart.  
**q. u. or qy.** — query.  
**ques.** — question.  
**q. v.** — quod vide = Which see; quantum vis = as much as you will.  
**R.** — Rex = King; Reaumur; Republican; Regina = Queen.  
**r.** — railway; recipe; residues; river; rod.  
**R. A.** — Rear Admiral; Right Ascension.  
**R. C.** — Roman Catholic. Reaumur. — Reaumur.  
**recd.** — received.  
**Rec. Sec.** — Recording Secretary.  
**rect.** — receipt. [ed. ref. — reference; reform.  
**reg.** — register; regular.  
**Regt.** — Regiment.  
**Rep.** — Reporter; Representative; Republic.  
**Rev.** — Revelation; revenue; Reverend; review; revise.  
**R. I.** — Rhode Island.  
**rm.** — ream.  
**Ro., or Robt.** — Robert.  
**Rom.** — Roman.  
**Rom. Cath.** — Roman Catholic.  
**rpt.** — report.  
**R. R.** — Railroad. [tary.  
**R. S.** — Recording Secretary.  
**R. s. v. p.** — Respondez, s'il vous plait. = Reply, if you please. [able.  
**Rt. Hon.** — Right Honorable.  
**Rt. Rev.** — Right Reverend  
**S.** — Sunday; Saturday; Saint; Saxon.  
**s.** — shilling; solar; son; south; sun.  
**Sab.** — Sabbath.  
**Sam.** — Samuel.  
**Sans.** — Sanskrit.  
**Sat.** — Saturday.  
**S. C.** — South Carolina.  
**s. c.** — small capitals.  
**sc., or sculp.** — sculpsit = (he) engraved it.  
**S. Dak.** — South Dakota.  
**seil., or sc.** — scilicet = to wit; namely.  
**scr.** — scruple.  
**Script.** — Scripture.  
**s. d.** — sine die.

**S. E.** — Southeast.  
**Sec.** — Secretary.  
**sec.** — secant; second; section.  
**sect.** — Section.  
**Sen.** — Senate; Senator; Senior. [ber.  
**Sep., or Sept.** — September.  
**Serg.** — Sergeant.  
**s. g.** — specific gravity.  
**Skr.** — Sanskrit.  
**Soc.** — Society.  
**Sol.** — Solomon.  
**sol.** — solution.  
**sov.** — sovereign.  
**Sp., or Span.** — Spanish.  
**S. P. Q. R.** — Senatus Populusque Romanus = The senate and people of Rome.  
**sq.** — square.  
**Sr.** — Sir; Senior.  
**S. S. E.** — South-southeast. [west.  
**S. S. W.** — South-southwest.  
**St.** — Saint; Street; Strait.  
**stat.** — statute.  
**subj.** — subjunctive.  
**subst.** — substantive; substitute.  
**suff.** — suffix.  
**Sun.** — Sunday.  
**Sup. C.** — Superior Court.  
**supp.** — supplement.  
**supt.** — superintendent.  
**surg.** — surgeon.  
**S. W.** — Southwest.  
**syn.** — synonym.  
**Syr.** — Syriac.  
**T.** — Territory; Testament; Titus; Tuesday; Tullius.  
**t.** — to-me; ton; transitive.  
**Tenn.** — Tennessee.  
**Ter.** — Territory.  
**Tex.** — Texas.  
**Th.** — Thomas; Thursday.  
**Theo.** — Theodore.  
**Thess.** — Thessalonians.  
**Thos.** — Thomas.  
**Thurs.** — Thursday.  
**Tim.** — Timothy.  
**t. o.** — turn over.  
**tr.** — transpose.  
**tp.** — township.  
**U. C.** — Upper Canada.  
**U. K.** — United Kingdom.  
**ult.** — ultimo = last; of the last month.  
**Univ.** — University.  
**U. S.** — United States.  
**U. S. A.** — United States of America; United States Army. [Mail.  
**U. S. M.** — United States

**U. S. N.** — United States Navy. [Ship.  
**U. S. S.** — United States s. w. — und so weiter (Ger.) = and so forth.  
**Ut.** — Utah.  
**V.** — five; verb; versa; vocative; volt; volume; vide = see.  
**Va.** — Virginia.  
**Vat.** — Vatican.  
**vb. n.** — verbal noun.  
**v. i.** — verb intransitive.  
**Vis., Visc.** — Viscount.  
**viz.** — namely; to wit.  
**v. n.** — verb neuter.  
**vs.** — versus = against.  
**voc.** — vocative.  
**Vt.** — Vermont.  
**v. t.** — verb transitive.  
**W.** — Wednesday; Welsh; West; William.  
**w.** — watt; week; wife.  
**W. A.** — West Africa; West Australia.  
**Wash.** — Washington.  
**W. C. T. U.** — Women's Christian Temperance Union.  
**Wed.** — Wednesday.  
**wt.** — wrong foot.  
**W. I.** — West Indies.  
**Wis.** — Wisconsin.  
**wk.** — week.  
**Wm.** — William. [west.  
**W. N. W.** — West-northwest. [west.  
**wp.** — worship. [west.  
**W. S. W.** — West-southwest. [west.  
**wt.** — weight.  
**W. Va.** — West Virginia.  
**X.** — ten.  
**X. or Xt.** — Xristos (Gr.) = Christ. [mas.  
**Xm. or Xmas.** — Christmas.  
**yd.** — yard.  
**ye.** — the.  
**Y. M. C. A.** — Young Men's Christian Association.  
**Y. M. C. U.** — Young Men's Christian Union.  
**Y. P. S. C. E.** — Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.  
**yr.** — year; yours.  
**ys.** — years; yours.  
**Y. W. C. A.** — Young Women's Christian Association.  
**Zach.** — Zachary.  
**Zeph.** — Zephaniah.  
**zool.** — zoology.

# Rules for Forming Derivatives

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In order that the student may form at pleasure such derivatives as are not usually given in Dictionaries the principal rules governing their formation are here presented :

1. Abstract nouns are regularly formed by adding the termination **-ness**; as **good, goodness**; but sometimes they end in **-dom**; as **wisdom**, from **wise**, and sometimes in **-th**; as **length**, from **long**, **stealth**, from **steal**, etc. Abstract nouns borrowed from the Latin end variously; as **justice, fortitude, liberty**, etc.

2. Nouns denoting the **use** or **habit** of doing what the verb from which they are formed expresses, are generally formed by adding the termination **-er** to the verb; as **teach, teacher**. In words borrowed from the Latin, however, the termination **-or** is usually retained; as, **govern, governor; aviate, aviator**.

3. Nouns signifying **action**, as distinguished from the **agent** or **doer**, are regularly formed by adding the termination **-ing**, to a verb; as **play, playing**. Sometimes, however, they are formed by adding **-ment, -age, -ance, -ery**, etc.; as **commandment, tillage, appearance, prudery**, etc.

4. Many nouns from the Latin are formed by adding **-ion** to the verb; as **correct, correction; distort, distortion**.

5. Nouns denoting **character** or **habit** are derived from verbs or adjectives, by adding **-ard**; as **dote, dotard; drunk, drunkard**.

6. Adjectives are derived from nouns (1) by adding **-y**; as **health, healthy**; (2) by adding **-ous**; as **courage, courageous**; (3) by adding **-ful**; as **joy, joyful**; (4) by adding **-some**; as **toil, toilsome**; (5) by adding **-ish**; as, **child, childish**; (6) by adding **-ly**; as **man, manly**. Adverbs of quality are usually formed in this way; (7) by adding **-able**; as **answer, answerable**; (8) by adding **-en**; as **gold, golden**.

7. Verbs are sometimes derived from nouns, adjectives, and adverbs; (1) without change of form; as, **salt, warm, forward**; (2) by lengthening the vowel or softening the consonant; as, **grass, graze**; (3) by adding **-en**; as **strength, strengthen**.

8. Adverbs of quality or likeness are usually formed by adding the termination **-ly** to the positive adjective; as, **wise, wisely**. In which case it is equivalent to **after the manner of** what the preceding word expresses; or, **in the manner or force and value** of the preceding word. Adverbs which are thus formed from their adjectives without any variation of meaning, are frequently omitted in the dictionary, because the adjective sufficiently explains the word.





The basis is the meter, — a one ten-millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant. — The liter is — the cube of one-tenth of a meter; the gram is the weight of distilled water forming a cube of 1-100 meter; the are is = 10 meters square. The decimal multiples and divisions of these units have names compounded with Deka-(10), Hecto-(100), Kilo-(1000), Deci-(1-10), Centi-(1-100), Milli-(1-1000).

### Equivalents of "American" in "Metric." | Equivalents of "Metric" in "American."

MEASURES OF LENGTH.										
	Milli-meter.	Centi-meter.	Meter.	Kilo-meter.		Inch.	Foot.	Yard.	Chain.	Mile.
Inch.....	25.3995	2.5399	.....	.....	Millimeter..	0.0394	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foot, 12 in.....	.....	30.4794	.....	.....	Centimeter, 0	3937	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yard, 3 ft.....	.....	.....	0.9144	.....	Meter.....	39.3704	3.2809	1.0936	.....	.....
Rod, 5½ yd.....	.....	.....	5.0291	.....	Hectometer ....	328.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chain, 4 rd.....	.....	.....	20.1161	.....	Kilometer....	.....	.....	.....	49.7114	0.6214
Mile, 5,280 ft....	.....	.....	.....	1.6093	Myriameter ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.2136

MEASURES OF SURFACE.											
	Sq. Cent.	Sq. Meter.	Are.	Hectare.	Sq. Kilom.		Sq. Inch.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Yd.	Are.	Sq. Mile.
Sq. Inch....	6.4515					Sq. Centim.	0.1550				
Sq. Ft. 144 sq. in.		0.0929				Sq. Decim.	15.5003	0.1076			
Sq. Yd., 9 sq. ft.		0.8361				Sq. Meter..		10.7641	1.1960		
Acre, 43,560 sq. ft.			40.4678	0.4047		Are.....				0.0247	
Sq. Mile, 640 acres.					2.5899	Hectare....				2.4711	
						Sq. Kilom..					0.3861

MEASURES OF VOLUME.									
	Cu. Centim.	Cu. Decim.	Cu. Meter.			Cub. In.	Cub. Ft.	Cub. Yd.	
Cubic Inch ...	16.3861	....	....	....	Cubic Centimeter.....	0.0610	....	....	....
Cubic Foot....	....	28.3152	....	....	Cubic Decimeter.....	61.0273	0.0353	....	....
Cubic Yard....	....	....	0.7645	....	Cubic Meter.....	....	35.3167	1.3080	....

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.									
LIQUID.		Deciliter.	Liter.	Hectoliter.		Pint.	Quart.	Gallon.	Barrel.
Pint.....	4.7318	....	....	....	Deciliter.....	0.2114	0.1057	....	....
Quart, 2 pints.....	9.4635	0.9463	....	....	Liter.....	2.1137	1.0567	0.2642	....
Gallon, 4 quarts.....	....	3.7854	....	....	Dekaliter.....	....	....	2.6417	....
Barrel, 31½ gallons.....	....	....	1.1924	....	Hectoliter.....	....	....	....	0.6304
DRY.		Liter.	Dekaliter.	Hectoliter.		Pint.	Quart.	Peck.	Bushel.
Pint.....	0.5506	....	....	....	Liter.....	1.8161	0.9081	....	....
Quart, 2 pints.....	1.1012	....	....	....	Dekaliter.....	18.1611	9.0806	1.1351	0.2833
Peck, 8 quarts.....	8.8100	0.8810	....	....	Hectoliter.....	....	....	11.3507	2.8377
Bushel, 4 pecks.....	....	3.5240	0.3524	....					

WEIGHTS.									
AVOIRDUPOIS.	Gram.	Kilo-gram.	Quin- tal.	Ton- neau.	Gram.....	Dram.	Ounce.	Pound.	Ton.
Dram.....	1.7716	.....	.....	.....	Kilogram.....	0.6448	0.0353	.....	.....
Ounce, 16 drams.	28.3495	.....	.....	.....	Myriagram.....	.....	35.2739	2.2046	.....
Pound 16 ozs.....	.....	0.4536	.....	.....	Quintal.....	.....	.....	220.4620	.....
Ton, 2,000 lbs....	.....	.....	9.0718	0.9072	Tonneau.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1023
TROY.	Milli- gram.	Gram.	Hecto- gram.	Kilo- gram.	.....	Grain.	Penny- weigh.	Ounce.	Pound.
Grain.....	64.7989	.....	.....	.....	Milligram....	0.0154	.....	.....	.....
Pwt., 24 grs.....	.....	1.5552	.....	.....	Centigram....	0.1543	.....	.....	.....
Ounce, 20 pwts ..	.....	31.1035	.....	.....	Gram.....	15.4323	.....	.....	.....
Pound, 12 ozs....	.....	.....	3.7324	0.3732	Hectogram....	.....	64.8015	3.2151	.....
					Kilogram.....	.....	.....	32.1507	2.6792

# TABLES OF CONVERSION

METRIC-AMERICAN — AMERICAN-METRIC

## Inches into Centimeters, and vice versa.

Inch.	Cent.	Inches.	Cent.
1	2.5399	0.3937	1
2	5.0798	0.7874	2
3	7.6197	1.1811	3
4	10.1596	1.5748	4
5	12.6995	1.9685	5
6	15.2394	2.3622	6
7	17.7793	2.7559	7
8	20.3192	3.1496	8
9	22.8591	3.5433	9

## Feet into Meters, and v. v.

Ft.	Meters.	Feet.	Met.
1	0.3048	3.2809	1
2	0.6096	6.5618	2
3	0.9144	9.8427	3
4	1.2192	13.1236	4
5	1.5240	16.4045	5
6	1.8288	19.6854	6
7	2.1336	22.9663	7
8	2.4384	26.1472	8
9	2.7432	29.5281	9

## Yards into Meters, and v. v.

Yds.	Meters.	Yards.	Met.
1	0.9144	1.0936	1
2	1.8288	2.1872	2
3	2.7432	3.2808	3
4	3.6576	4.3744	4
5	4.5720	5.4680	5
6	5.4864	6.5616	6
7	6.4008	7.6552	7
8	7.3152	8.7488	8
9	8.2296	9.8424	9

## Miles into Kilometers, and vice versa.

Mi.	Kilom.	Miles.	Kil.
1	1.6093	0.6214	1
2	3.2186	1.2428	2
3	4.8279	1.8642	3
4	6.4372	2.4856	4
5	8.0465	3.1070	5
6	9.6558	3.7284	6
7	11.2651	4.3498	7
8	12.8744	4.9712	8
9	14.4837	5.5926	9

## Sq. Inches into Sq. Centimeters, and vice versa.

Sq. In.	Sq. C.	Sq. In.	Sq. C.
1	6.4515	0.1550	1
2	12.9030	0.3100	2
3	19.3545	0.4650	3
4	25.8060	0.6200	4
5	32.2575	0.7750	5
6	38.7090	0.9300	6
7	45.1605	1.0850	7
8	51.6120	1.2400	8
9	58.0635	1.3950	9

## Sq. Feet into Sq. Meters, and vice versa.

Sq. Ft.	Sq. M.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. M.
1	0.0929	10.7641	1
2	0.1858	21.5282	2
3	0.2787	32.2923	3
4	0.3716	43.0564	4
5	0.4645	53.8205	5
6	0.5574	64.5846	6
7	0.6503	75.3487	7
8	0.7432	86.1128	8
9	0.8361	96.8769	9

## Acres into Hectares and v. v.

Ac.	Hectares.	Acres.	Hec.
1	0.4047	2.4711	1
2	0.8094	4.9422	2
3	1.2141	7.4133	3
4	1.6188	9.8844	4
5	2.0235	12.3555	5
6	2.4282	14.8266	6
7	2.8329	17.2977	7
8	3.2376	19.7688	8
9	3.6423	22.2399	9

## Sq. Miles into Sq. Kilometers, and vice versa.

Sq. M.	Sq. Kil.	Sq. M.	Sq. K.
1	2.5899	0.3861	1
2	5.1798	0.7722	2
3	7.7697	1.1583	3
4	10.3596	1.5444	4
5	12.9495	1.9305	5
6	15.5394	2.3166	6
7	18.1293	2.7027	7
8	20.7192	3.0888	8
9	23.3091	3.4749	9

## Cubic Inches into Cubic Centimeters and vice versa.

C. In.	C. Cen.	C. Ins.	C. C.
1	16.3861	0.0610	1
2	32.7722	0.1220	2
3	49.1583	0.1830	3
4	65.5444	0.2440	4
5	81.9305	0.3050	5
6	98.3166	0.3660	6
7	114.7027	0.4270	7
8	131.0888	0.4880	8
9	147.4749	0.5490	9

## Cubic Feet into Cubic Meters, and vice versa.

C. Ft.	C. Met.	C. Ft.	C. M.
1	0.02831	35.3167	1
2	0.05662	70.6334	2
3	0.08493	105.9501	3
4	0.11324	141.2668	4
5	0.14155	176.5835	5
6	0.16986	211.9002	6
7	0.19817	247.2169	7
8	0.22648	282.5336	8
9	0.25479	317.8503	9

## Cubic Feet into Standard Gallons and vice versa.

C. Ft.	St. Gal.	C. Feet.	St. G.
1	7.4805	0.1337	1
2	14.9610	0.2674	2
3	22.4415	0.4011	3
4	29.9220	0.5348	4
5	37.4025	0.6685	5
6	44.8830	0.8022	6
7	52.3635	0.9359	7
8	59.8440	1.0696	8
9	67.3245	1.2033	9

## Standard Gallons into Liters, and vice versa.

Gal.	Liters.	Gallons.	Lit.
1	3.7854	0.2642	1
2	7.5709	0.5284	2
3	11.3562	0.7926	3
4	15.1416	1.0568	4
5	18.9270	1.3210	5
6	22.7124	1.5852	6
7	26.4978	1.8494	7
8	30.2832	2.1136	8
9	34.0686	2.3778	9

## Bushels into Dekaliters and vice versa.

Bu.	Dekal.	Bushels.	Dek.
1	3.5240	0.2838	1
2	7.0480	0.5676	2
3	10.5720	0.8514	3
4	14.0960	1.1352	4
5	17.6200	1.4190	5
6	21.1440	1.7028	6
7	24.6680	1.9866	7
8	28.1920	2.2704	8
9	31.7160	2.5542	9

## Grains into Centigrams and vice versa.

Gra.	Centil.	Grains.	Cent.
1	6.4799	0.1543	1
2	12.9598	0.3086	2
3	19.4397	0.4629	3
4	25.9196	0.6172	4
5	32.3995	0.7715	5
6	38.8794	0.9258	6
7	45.3593	1.0801	7
8	51.8392	1.2344	8
9	58.3191	1.3887	9

## Ounces Avoirdupois into Grams, and vice versa.

Ozs.	Grams.	Ounces.	Gra.
1	28.3495	0.0353	1
2	56.6990	0.0706	2
3	85.0485	0.1059	3
4	113.3980	0.1412	4
5	141.7475	0.1765	5
6	170.0970	0.2118	6
7	198.4465	0.2471	7
8	226.7960	0.2824	8
9	255.1455	0.3177	9

## Pounds Avoirdupois into Kilograms, and vice versa.

Lbs.	Kilog.	Pounds.	Kil.
1	0.4536	2.2046	1
2	0.9072	4.4092	2
3	1.3608	6.6138	3
4	1.8144	8.8184	4
5	2.2680	11.0230	5
6	2.7216	13.2276	6
7	3.1752	15.4322	7
8	3.6288	17.6368	8
9	4.0824	19.8414	9

## Tons into Metric Tonnes, and vice versa.

Tna.	M. Tons.	Tons.	M. T.
1	0.9072	1.1023	1
2	1.8144	2.2046	2
3	2.7216	3.3069	3
4	3.6288	4.4092	4
5	4.5360	5.5115	5
6	5.4432	6.6138	6
7	6.3504	7.7161	7
8	7.2576	8.8184	8
9	8.1648	9.9207	9

## Ozs. Troy into Grams, and v. v.

Ozs.	Grams.	Ounces.	Gra.
1	31.1035	0.0322	1
2	62.2070	0.0644	2
3	93.3105	0.0966	3
4	124.4140	0.1288	4
5	155.5175	0.1610	5
6	186.6210	0.1932	6
7	217.7245	0.2254	7
8	248.8280	0.2576	8
9	279.9315	0.2898	9

# Marks and Abbreviations Used in Proofreading

Initial

/caps

M

ut/v

1/1

tr.

2/10/2

Space even

1/c

tr./2

3.c.

Rom.

Typography, or the art of printing from movable types on paper, vellum, etc., was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century in Mainz, Germany, by a patrician of that city named Johannes Gensfleisch, meaning literally John Gooseflesh, but known to fame as John Gutenberg. The word typography is of greek derivation, and means literally writing by types. The art is quite distinct, however from writing, and even more so from xylography (wood-writing) or wood-engraving, i. e., the art of cutting figures, letters or words on blocks of ~~blocks of~~ wood and taking impressions from such block, by means of ink for other fluid colored substances).

Both block-printing and printing with movable types seem to have been practiced in China, Japan and Corea long before they were known in Europe, but from evidence as we have, certain seems it that Europe is not indebted for either art to the Orient. STEREOTYPING and electrotyping, the two principal methods of reproducing and multiplying letter-press printing surfaces by taking casts of them, have greatly conduced to the progress of typography.

Proofreading, or correcting for the press, is considered one of the most important functions in a first-class printing-office. This page, prepared by an expert proofreader, shows all the signs and abbreviations used in marking errors, and its careful study will repay any one called upon at any time to prepare "copy" for the printer or to "O. K." a proof-sheet.

which was prepared especially for this book!

Dele = expunge, or take out.	□	Raise.	∨	Apostrophe.
Turn an inverted letter or line.	□	Lower, or sink.	∨ ∨	Quotation marks.
Insert space, or more space.	≡≡≡	Straighten a crooked line.	∨ ∨	Superior figures, for footnotes, etc.
Take out space, or print as single character, or diphthong, as ae (æ), ffi (ff).	↓	Calls attention to a space or quadrat improperly appearing.	∧ ∧	Interior figures, used in chemistry, etc., as CO <sub>2</sub> .
Carry to the left.	X=+	Calls attention to broken type.	⊙	Colon.
Carry to the right.	¶	Make a new paragraph.	-/	Hyphen.
Indent one em, or insert em space.	○	Period.	/-	Dash.

Ld. Lead, or space between the lines.	tr. Transpose.	caps. Capitals. [type].
Sol. Solid, or remove space between lines.	l. c. Lower case (i. e., small letters).	Rom. Roman (i. e., ordinary)
ww. f. Wrong font.	s. c. Small capitals.	Qy? Query (Is this right?)
	ital. Italics.	Out-s. c. Insert words omitted — see copy.

**UNDERSCORING.**—One line, italics; two lines, small capitals; three lines, capitals. A wavy line under a word indicates that it is to be set in boldfaced type. A series of dots with the word set (let it stand) written in the margin, indicates that the words erased and under which these dots are placed are to be restored or retained. A vertical line drawn through a capital letter in "copy" indicates that it should be a small letter. A line drawn around a figure or number or an abbreviated word in "copy" indicates, it should be spelled out in full.



# WORLD=WAR NAMES

Pronunciation of many names of towns, provinces, rivers, etc., mentioned in connection with the great European War, together with important facts about them.

**Abruzzi** [Abruzzi and Molise] (ä-bröt'se and Mö-lë'ze). A section of Italy, consisting of the provs. of Chieti, Teramo, Aquila and Comopasso.

**Adrianople** (ad-ri-än-ö'pl): Vilayet in European Turkey, also a city, capital of the vilayet, on the Maritza river.

Founded about 125 A. D. The mosque of Sultan Salim II. is its most noteworthy building.

**Aisne** (än). A dept. of France, adjoining Belgium; also a river in No. France.

**Aix-la-Chapelle** (äs-lä-shä-pel' [or äks]). A city of the Rhine province, Prussia.

Commercial and railroad centre. Has varied manufactures, a cathedral, famous hot springs, etc. Captured by the French in the Revolution, it was ceded to Prussia in 1815. Also a governmental district of same province.

**Allenstein** (ä-len-stin). Town of E. Prussia, on the Alle river.

The French defeated the Russians and Prussians near here, in 1807.

**Alsace** (äl-zäs'). Lower. A district of Alsace-Lorraine (N. part of Alsace). Chief town, Strasburg. — Upper. A district of Alsace-Lorraine (S. part of Alsace). Chief town, Mülhausen.

**Alsace-Lorraine** (äl-zäs' lor-rän). A territory of the German Empire, bounded by Luxemburg, Prussia, and the Rhine Palatinate on the N.; Baden (Rhine separating them) on E.; Switzerland and France on S., and France on the W. Has three districts: Upper Alsace, Lower Alsace and Lorraine. Was ceded to Germany by France in 1871.

**Altkirch** (ält'kërch). A town of Upper Alsace, on the Ill river.

**Amiens** (ä-më'an). Capital of dept. of Somme, France, at the confluence of the rivers Somme and Selle. Has one of the finest cathedrals in Europe.

**Antivari** (an-tëväre). A town of Montenegro, near the Adriatic.

In the middle ages Venetian, later it became Albanian. Conquered by and ceded to Montenegro in 1878 (by Turks).

**Antwerp** (ant'werp). A seaport city of Belgium, capital of Antwerp province. On the Schelde river and about 60 miles from the North Sea.

Belgium's chief city commercially. Founded in 7th century. Taken by Duke of Parma, 1585; occupied by French, 1794; recovered, 1814; citadel taken in 1832 by French, from the Dutch, after a siege. The cathedral, a very fine structure, was completed in the 16th century.

**Arion** (är-ion'). Cap. of prov. of Luxemburg, Belgium.

Here, 1794, the French defeated the Austrians.

**Armenia** (är-më'n-ä). The country bet. the upper Euphrates and Media, extending from the shores of Lake Van.

Dates to several centuries before the Christian era. Since 1375 Armenians have been without

an independent state, the country being divided between Persia, Russia and Turkey.

**Asia Minor** (ä'zhia mi'nör). A peninsula of W. Asia lying bet. the Black sea and the Sea of Marmora on the N., Aegean on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S.

**Ath or Aath** (ät). A town of the prov. of Hainault, Belgium, 30 m. from Brussels, on the Dender river.

Was formerly a fortress and has been besieged a number of times. Has manufactures.

**Augustowo** (ou-gös-tö'vo). A town of Russian Poland, on the Netta river and a small lake. In the govt. of Suwalki.

**Balkans** (bäl'kän's). Mountains in S. E. Europe. Balkan States, Balkan Peninsula.

The S. E. peninsula of Europe, S. of the Danube and Saver rivers. Comprises Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Dalmatia, European Turkey, Greece, and parts of Croatia, Kustenland and Rumania.

**Bapaume** (bä-pöm'). Town of the dept. of Pas-de-Calais, France, 14 m. S. of Arras. The Germans won over the French here, 1871.

**Bartfeld** (bärt'feld). A town of N. Hungary, on the Tapla river.

**Beauvais** (bö-vä'). Cap. of dept. of Oise, France. Lies N. W. of Paris, on the Thérain river. The scene of many church councils. Has important manufactures.

**Beirut, or Bairut, or Beyrout** (bä-röt'). A seaport of Syria, Asiatic Turkey, on the Mediterranean.

**Belfort** (bel-for'). A town of France, on the Savoureuse river. Is a converging point for various routes bet. Switzerland, France and Germany.

Has great strategic importance. Was united to France in 1648. Resisted allies, 1814-1815; besieged by Germans, 1870; surrendered by French government order, with honors of war, Feb., 1871; ceded to France by treaty of 1871.

**Belluno** (bel-lö'nö). Cap. of prov. Belluno, Italy, on Piave river. Has a cathedral.

**Bergen-Op-Zoom** (ber'gen-op-zöm'). A town of N. Brabant province, Netherlands. Near Antwerp, on the Zoom river.

Taken by French, 1747 and 1795. English engaged French 1799. British attempted, in 1814, to capture fortress by storm.

**Bethune** (bä-tün'). A town on Brette river, in the dept. of Pas-de-Calais, France.

Has a famed belfry and church. Was taken in 1710. by Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

**Biala** (biä'lä). A town of Galicia, Aus.-H.

**Bielostok** (byä'lö-stok). A town of the Grodno govt., Russia.

**Bistritz** (bis'trits). A town of Transylvania, on the river Bistritz. Was once an important town.

**Borodino** (bor-ö-dë'nö). A town of the govt. of Moscow, Russia, W. of Moscow city and near the Moskva river.

**Bosphorus, Bosphorus** (bos'po-rus, bos'fo-rus). The strait connecting the Black sea and Sea of Marmora, and which separates Europe from Asia.

**Brabant** (brä-bant'). A province of Belgium, S. of Antwerp, W. of Lemburg, N. of Namur, E. of Flanders. Cap., Brussels.

**Brescia** (bre'shā). A prov. of Lombardy, Italy. Also, city, cap. of prov., at foot of Alps.

**Brindisi** (brēn'dē-sē). A seaport city, prov. of Lecce, Italy, on the Adriatic sea.

Has a cathedral, ruins of the church of San Giovanni. Was besieged by Caesar in 49 B. C.

**Bruges** (brō'jez). Cap. of the prov. of W. Flanders, Belgium, near the North sea, and on canals to the North sea.

Was an important town in the 7th century. Surrendered to Spanish, 1584.

**Brussels** (brus'elz). Cap. of Belgium and of Brabant prov., on the Senne river.

Dates back to the 8th century. Has a 13th century cathedral and other notable buildings. Important manufacturing center.

**Bucharest** (Bukharest') (bō-ka-rest'). Cap. of Roumania, on the Dimbovitza river. A very strong fortress.

**Bug** (bōg), also **Bog**. River in Podolín and Kherson, Russia, also, river in Galicia which joins the Vistula in Polish Russia.

**Bukovina** (bō-kō-vē-nā). A duchy and crownland of Austria-Hungary; capital, Czernowitz.

Austria acquired it from Turkey in 1775, making it a crownland, 1849. Early history obscure.

**Carpathians** (kār-pā'th-i-ans). Mountains in central Europe. From Presburg, Austria-Hungary, they extend in a semi-circle, separating Hungary and Transylvania from Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukovina and Rumania.

**Champagne** (sham-pān'). Ancient gov't of France. Annexed to France in 1335.

**Charleroi** (shār-le-rwā'). A city of Hainaut, Belgium, on the Sambre river, 30 m. S. of Brussels.

Important industrial town and a coal and iron mining center. Captured by the French, 1794.

**Chotin** (cho-tēn'), or **Chocim** (chō'chim), or **Khotim** (chō-tēn'). A town in Bessarabia, Russia, on the Dniester river.

Here, in 1621 and 1673, the Poles defeated the Turks. Russians, in 1739 and 1769, also defeated Turks.

**Cirey** (sē-rā'). Chateau on the Champagne and Lorraine borders, where Voltaire once lived.

**Colmar** (kōl-mär'), or **Kolmar** (kol'mär'). Cap. of Upper Alsace, on the Lauch river, about 40 m. S. W. from Strasbourg.

Has a museum and cotton manufactures.

**Como** (kō'mō). Cap. of Como prov., Italy, on S. of Lake Como, 25 m. from Milan.

Has one of the finest cathedrals in N. Italy. Is picturesquely situated.

**Condé** (kon-dā'). A town of the dept. of Nord, France (Condé-sur-l'Escaut), 8 m. N. of Valenciennes. Also, a town of dept. of Calvados, Normandy, France. (Condé-sur-Noireau.) 25 m. S. W. of Caen.

**Constantinople** (kon-stan-ti-nō'pl). Turkish name, **Stambul** (stām-bō'l'). Cap. of the Ottoman Empire, in European Turkey, on the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn and Sea of Marmora.

Chief commercial place of the Levant. Contains the Sultan's palace. Besieged and taken many times. By the Turks in 1453. Present name used since 330 A. D. (formerly Byzantium.)

**Coulommiers** (kō-lom-myā'). A town of the dept. of Seine-et-Marne, France, on Grand Morin river, abt. 30 m. E. of Paris.

**Courtrai** or **Courtray** (kōr-trā'). A city of the prov. of W. Flanders, Belgium, on the Lys river. Has a fine town hall and Notre Dame church.

In 1302 the Flemish defeated the French here. Taken by the French several times.

**Cracow** (krā'kō). A city of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, on the Rudowa and Vistula rivers, at their junction. A first-class fortress and a trade center.

Has a cathedral, a university, a castle, and other notable buildings. Has been taken many times.

**Craonne** (krā-on'). A village of the dept. of Aisne, France, S. E. of Laon.

Here, in 1814, Napoleon checked the allies' armies under Blücher and Wintzingerode.

**Creil** (krāy). A town of the dept. of Oise, France, on Oise river, 30 m. N. of Paris.

**Crimea** (kri-mē'a). A peninsula of the govt. of Taurida, in S. Russia. The Black and Azoff seas nearly surround it.

Became a dependency of Turkey in 1475; annexed to Russia, 1783; Crimean war, 1844-5.

**Czenstochowa** (chens-tō-chō'vā). Town of the govt. of Piotrkow, Poland, on Warta river. Was successfully defended against the Swedes, 1655. Has a monastery.

**Czernowitz** (cher-nō-vits), or **Czernowice** (cher-nō vit'sē). Cap. of Bukovina, Austria-Hungary, on the Pruth river.

**Danube** (dan'ūb). A large river in Europe. It separates Austria-Hungary and Roumania from Serbia (Servia) and Bulgaria. Empties into the Black sea.

**Dardanelles** (dār-da-nel'z). The strait (about 45 m. long) that separates the peninsula Gallipoli from Asia-Minor. It connects the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean sea.

**Diedenhofen** (dē'den-hō-fen). Fr. **Thionville** (tē-on-vil'). A fortified town of Lorraine, on Moselle river, 18 m. N. of Metz.

Taken by the French, 1558 and 1643; by Germans, in 1870.

**Dijon** (dē-zhōn'). Cap. of dept. of Côte-d'Or, France; lies at the junction of the rivers Ouche and Saône.

An important fortified town. Has a cathedral, two fine churches, and the hôtel de ville (an old ducal palace), etc.

**Dinant** (dē-nōn'). Fortified town of Namur prov., Belgium, on the Meuse river, 14 m. S. E. of Namur (city).

Was sacked, in 1466, by the Burgundians, and in 1554 and 1675 by the French.

**Dixmude** (dē-mōd). A town of the prov. of W. Flanders, Belgium, on Yser river.

**Douai** (dō-ā'). A town of Nord, France, 18 m. S. of Lille on the Scarpe river.



An important fortress. Conquered by the French, 1667. Has varied industries.

**Dunkirk** (dun'kerk). A seaport of the dept. of Nord, France, on the strait of Dover. An important fortress.

Was founded 960; burned by English, 1388; taken by Flanders, Burgundy and Spain, in order, and English took in 1540; conquered by French, 1558, and restored to Spain; taken by Condé, 1646; retaken by Spanish, 1652; ceded by England, 1658. Sold to France by Charles II. in 1662. Duke of York besieged it in 1793.

**Eecloo** (ä-klō'). A town of E. Flanders, Belgium, about 12 m. N. W. of Ghent.

**Epernay** (ä-per-nä'). A town of the dept. of Marne, France, on the Marne river, 19 m. N. W. of Châlons-sur-Marne.

The centre of the champagne trade. The wine is here stored in chalk-rock vaults.

**Erzerum** (erz-rom'). A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, bordering Transcaucasia, Russia, Also, a city, cap. of the vilayet.

**Fécamp** (fä-kow'). A seaport of the dept. of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the English Channel, 22 m. from Havre.

Has a 13th century church.

**Flanders** (flan'derz). Formerly a country of Europe lying along the north sea coast from Dover strait to the mouth of the Scheide river [ancient]. Now East F. and West F., two provinces of Belgium.

**Florence** (flor'ens). Cap. of prov. of Florence, Italy, on both sides of river Arno, at the foot of the Apennines.

Famed for art and for the beauty of its situation as well as its environs.

**Furnes** (förn). A town of W. Flanders, Belgium. Has interesting old buildings.

**Galicia** (ga-lish'ia). A crownland of Austria-Hungary. Cap., Lemberg. Acquired by Poland in the 14th century; by Austria, 1772. Produces timber, coal, metals.

**Gallipoli** (gäl-lép'ō-lē). A seaport of the prov. of Lecce, Italy; on an island, in the Gulf of Taranto. Also, a seaport of the vilayet of Edirneh, Turkey, on the Dardanelles. Also, a peninsula, part of European Turkey, bet. the Gulf of Saros and the Dardanelles.

**Gebweiler** (gäb-vi-ler). A town of Upper Alsace, 14 m. S. W. of Colmar.

Has some manufactures.

**Genappe** (zhē-näp'). A village 18 m. S. of Brussels, Belgium.

Figured in the Waterloo campaign.

**Givet** (zhē-vä'). A fortified town of the dept. of Ardennes, France, on the river Meuse, at the Belgian frontier.

**Glogau** (glō'gow), or **Grossglogau** (grōs-glō'gow). A fortified town of Silesia, Prussia, on the Oder river.

Was stormed by the Prussians, 1741; held by the French, 1806-14.

**Gorlitz** (ger'lits). A city of Silesia, Prussia, on the Lausitzer Neisse river.

Has cloth manufactures and considerable trade; also some interesting buildings.

**Gosselies** (gos-lē'). A town of Hainault prov., Belgium, 23 m. S. of Brussels.

**Gumbinen** (göm-bin'nen). A town of E. Prussia, on the Pissa river.

**Halicz** (hä'lich). A town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 50 m. S. E. of Lemberg, on the Dniester river.

**Hasselt** (häs'selt). Cap. of Limbourg prov. Belgium, about 42 m. E. of Brussels, on the Demer river.

The Dutch defeated the Belgians here, in 1831.

**Herzegovina** (hert-sē-gō-vē'nä). Previous to 1878, a sanjak of Bosnia, Turkey; since, administered by Austria-Hungary. Bounded by Dalmatia, Montenegro and Bosnia.

**Hoheneck** (hō'en-ek). A summit of the Vosges mountains (4,480 ft.), on the France-Alsace frontier, W. of Münster.

**Ill** (ël). A river of Alsace, which enters the Rhine below Strasburg a few miles. About 125 m. long. Also, a valley, taking its name from the river.

**Insterburg** (in'ster-börg). A town of E. Prussia, at the juncture of the Inster and Angerapp rivers. Lies some 50 m. E. of Königsburg.

**Jablunka** (yäh-lön'kä) **Pass**. Crosses the Carpathians in Austria-Hungary. Is traversed by a railway.

**Jaroslav** (yä'rō-släv). A town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, on the San river.

**Jaworow** (yä-vō'rov), or **Jawarow** (yä-vä'rov). A town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, N. W. of Lemberg.

**Kalish**, or **Kalisz** (kä'lish). A govt. of W. Russian Poland, adjoining Prussia. Also a city, capital of the govt., on the Proсна river.

Here, in 1706, the combined Russian and Polish forces defeated the Swedes.

**Kielce** (kē-elt'sē). A govt. of Russian Poland, lying between Austria-Hungary and Prussia. Also a city, cap. of the govt. About 100 miles S. W. of Warsaw.

**Kinsale** (kin-säl'). A small Irish seaport, in county Cork, on an arm extending into St. George's Channel.

Was taken by the Spanish, 1601; by the English, 1602. Here (about 8 m. W. of Old Head), May 7, 1915, German submarines torpedoed the "Lusitania" sinking her in 18 minutes, with about 2,000 men, women and children aboard (about 140 Americans, of whom 100 or more were killed). Total killed, over 1,000.

**Königsburg** (kē'nigs-berg). A fortified seaport city, cap. of E. Prussia, on the Pregel river.

Has a cathedral, palace, museum and university, the latter founded 1544.

**Krasnoi** (kräs'noi), or **Krasnyi**. Town of Smolensk govt., Russia, about 30 m. S. W. of Smolensk (city).

Here, in Aug., 1812, the French defeated the Russians; in Nov. the Russians turned the tables, defeating the French.

**La Bassée** (lä-bä-sä'). A town of the dept. of Nord, France, W. S. W. of Lille.

**Landrecies** (lon-drē-sē'). A town of the dept. of Nord, France, on the Sambre river, S. E. of Valenciennes.

Taken by Charles V., 1543; changed hands between Spain and France a number of times in the 17th century. Taken, after a siege, by the allies, 1794; by Prussia, 1815.



**Lens** (lɔ̃s). A town of the dept. of Pas-de-Calais, France, 9 m. N. E. of Arras.

Here, in 1648, the French defeated the Spaniards. Is a coal-mining center.

**Liège** (liɛʒh). A prov. of Belgium. Also a city, cap. of the prov., on the Meuse and Ourthe rivers at their junction.

Seat of the state university, and a famed and ancient cathedral. Was sacked by Charles the Bold, 1647-8; several times besieged and taken. Belonged to France, 1794-1814. Captured and destroyed by Germans in 1914-15.

**Lille** (lil). Cap. of the dept. of Nord, France, on the Deule river.

An important fortress and great manufacturing city. Has notable buildings in the Hôtel-de-Ville, the church of St. Maurice, museums, etc. Fortified about 1030; besieged by Austrians, without success, 1792. Suffered heavily in the European war of 1914-15.

**Łódź** (lódz). A city of Piotrków, Russian Poland, about 66 m. S. W. of Warsaw.

A cotton and textile manufacturing center.

**Longuyon** (lon-gē-yon'). A town of the dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, 35 m. N. W. of Metz, at the junction of the rivers Crusne and Chiers.

**Longwy** (lon-vy'). A fortified town of the dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, on the Chiers river.

Was besieged and taken by Prussians, 1792 and 1815; by Germans, 1871.

**Lorient, L'Orient** (lō-ryon'). A town of the dept. of Morbihan, France; a seaport of importance, strongly fortified.

The British attacked it without success, 1746.

**Lorraine** (lō-rān'). A region lying bet. France and Germany, originally under Roman rule. About the year 959 it was divided into **Upper** and **Lower L.**

Was several times conquered by France in the 17th century. In 1871 part of it was ceded to Germany. (See **ALSACE**.)

**Louvain** (lō-van'). A city of Belgium, in Brabant prov., 16 m. E. of Brussels, on the Dyle river.

Seat of the university of L., founded in 1426, and contains several famous buildings, notably the town hall and church (St. Pierre). Destroyed by Germans in the war of 1914-15.

**Łódź** (lō-van'). A town of the govt. of Warsaw, Russian Poland, on the Bzura river, S. W. of Warsaw (city).

**Łuków** (lō'kov). A town of the prov. of Siedlce, Russian Poland, S. E. of Warsaw.

**Lyck** (lik). A town of E. Prussia, on the lake and river of the same name.

**Lys** (lēs). A river of N. E. France and W. Belgium, which meets the Schelde at Ghent, Belgium. It is 127 m. long.

**Maidos** (ma'dos). A town on the Gallipoli peninsula, N. of the Narrows of the Dardanelles.

**Marne** (mārn). A river of France, joining the Seine just S. E. of Paris. Length, 308 m. Also a **Department** of France; cap. Châlons-sur-Marne. Champagne is the chief product.

**Maubeuge** (mō-bēzh). A town of Nord dept., France, near Belgian frontier, on the Sambre river.

Surrendered to Prussians, July, 1815.

**Meaux** (mō). A town of Seine-et-Marne dept., France, E. by N. of Paris, on the Marne river.

Has a cathedral begun in the 12th century.

**Metz** (mets). Cap. of Lorraine, German Alsace-Lorraine, at the junction of the Moselle and Sella rivers.

One of Europe's strongest fortresses. Has a fine 14th century cathedral. Seized by France in 1552 and annexed. Ceded to France, 1648. Was prominent in Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71.

**Meuse** (mūz). A dept. of N. E. France; Bar-le-Duc is its capital. Also, a river of France, Belgium and the Netherlands. It flows past Liège, Namur, Verdun, Sedan, Mézières, etc., to the North sea.

**Mława** (mlā'vā). A town of the govt. of Płock, Russian Poland, about 65 miles N. N. W. of Warsaw.

**Mons** (mons), or **Bergen** (ber'gen). Cap. of the prov. of Hainault, Belgium, on the Trouille river.

Has a cathedral founded in the 15th century.

On the site of a fortress founded by Caesar.

**Moselle** (mō-zel'). A river of France, Alsace-Lorraine and Prussia. Also, a former **Department** of France, a portion of which now is Meurthe-et-Moselle; a large part of it having been ceded to Germany in 1871, as part of Alsace-Lorraine.

**Munkacs** (mōn-kách'). A town in Hungary, on the Latorczka river. A fortress.

**Mytilene** or **Mitylene** (mit-ilē'nē). The island of Lesbos. In ancient geography, chief city of Lesbos.

Revolted from Athens, 428 B. C., and was subjugated 427 B. C.

**Namur** (nā-mūr'). A prov. of Belgium, on the French line. Also, a city, cap. of this province, at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre rivers.

A great strategic point. Has a cathedral, a fortress, a museum, etc. Besieged and captured by the French in 1692; by the allies, under William III., 1695; by French (from Austria), 1746, 1792 and 1794. Belonged to France 1794-1814.

**Nancy** (nan'si) [*Fr. now'sē*]. Capital of Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., France, on the Meurthe river.

Has a Renaissance cathedral, completed in 1742; also a museum, formerly the palace of the Duke of Lorraine, dating back to 1502. Passed to French, 1766. Occupied by Germans in 1870.

**Naples** (nā'plz). Cap. of prov. of Naples, Italy, on the Bay of Naples.

Largest city and principal seaport of Italy. Most beautifully situated.

**Neuilly-sur-Seine** (nē-yē' sür-marne). Village just E. of fortifications of Paris, on the Marne river. **N.-sur-Seine** (sür-sān'). A town just beyond the fortifications, W. of Paris, E. of the Seine river.

The favorite residence of the family of Orleans.

**Niemen** (nē-men). A river of W. Russia and E. Prussia.

**Ninove** (nē-nōv'). Town of E. Flanders, Belgium, near Brussels, on the Dender river.

**Novogórgievsk** (nō-vō-gā-or-gē-evsk'). An important fortress at the junction of the Vistula and Bug rivers, in Poland, some 18 m. N. W. of Warsaw.

**Novoradomsk** (nô-vô-râ-domsk'). Town of the govt. of Piotrkow, Russian Poland, 100 m. S. W. of Warsaw.

**Neyon** (nô-wâ-yon'). A town of the dept. of Oise, France, 58 m. N. N. E. of Paris, on the Verre river.

Here Charles the Great was crowned and Hugh Capet chosen king, in 987. Birthplace of Calvin. Has a fine cathedral.

**Oise** (wâz). A river of N. France, 187 m. in length. It joins the Seine about 15 m. N. W. of Paris. Also a **department** of France, Beauvais being its capital.

**Opatow** (ô-pâ-tov). A town of the govt. of Radom, Russian Poland, 100 m. S. of Warsaw, on the Opatowka river.

**Ochies** (or-shê). A town of the dept. of Nord, France, 14 m. S. E. of Lille.

**Ostrolenka** (os-tro-leng'kâ). A town of Lomza, Russian Poland, 64 m. N. N. E. of Warsaw, on the Narew river.

The scene of a Russian defeat at the hands of the French, in 1807, and of a Russian victory over the Poles, in 1831.

**Ostrowo** (os-trô-vô). A town of Posen, Prussia.

**Permyśl** (perm'il). See PRZEMYSL.

**Péronne** (pâ-rôn'). A town and fortress of Somme, France, 30 m. E. of Amiens, on the Somme river.

Was besieged by Germans, Dec., 1870; capitulated, Jan., 1871.

**Petrograd** (pet-ro-grâd). The ear-ly name of St. Petersburg, Russia; restored, 1914, after the outbreak of the European war.

**Piotrkow** (pî-otr'kov). A city of Russian Poland, 85 m. S. W. of Warsaw. One of the oldest Polish towns, and cap. of this province, which adjoins Prussia.

**Plock** (plotsk). A govt. of Russian Poland, adjoining Prussia. Also, a city, cap. of this govt., about 60 m. N. W. of Warsaw, on the Vistula river.

**Pola** (pô-lâ). Seaport of Austria-Hungary. Has great docks and wharves, a cathedral, and other fine structures.

**Port Said** (— sa-êd'). Seaport of Egypt, at N. end of Suez canal. Founded in 1860.

**Pruth** (prôth). A river rising in Galicia and flowing through Bukowina, joining the Danube at Reni, E. of Galatz.

**Przemysl** (pzhem'il). Now restored to its earlier name, **Permyśl** (perm'il). A fortified town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 54 m. W. of Lemberg, on San river.

Founded about the 8th century, it is one of the oldest towns of Poland. Has two cathedrals. Besieged by the Russians, Sept. 20, 1914; surrendered Mar. 22, 1915, the Russians taking 119,593 prisoners. Surrender said to have been due to lack of provisions and ammunition.

**Rheims or Reims** (rêmz). A city of the dept. of Marne, France, on the Vesle river.

Has one of the world's greatest cathedrals. Joan of Arc here crowned Charles VII. in 1429. Near here Napoleon defeated the Russians, 1814. Headquarters of William of Prussia, in 1870.

**Rocroy or Rocroi** (rô-krwâ). A town of Ardennes prov., France, near Belgium.

In 1643 the French defeated the Spanish here. Taken by the allies, 1815; by Germans, in 1871.

**Rome** (rôm). Cap. of Italy, on both banks of the Tiber river, 15 m. from the Mediterranean sea.

Centre of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Rossieny** (ros-sé'ni). A town 45 m. N. W. of Kovno, Russia. About 50 m. N. E. of Königsberg, E. Prussia.

**Roubaix** (rô-bâ'). A city of the dept. of Nord, France, near Lille.

**Saarburg** (zâr'börg). A town of Lorraine, on the Saar river. Lies about 35 m. W. N. W. of Strasburg. Has a ruined castle.

**San** (sân). A river of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, rising in the Carpathian mountains. It flows into the Vistula near the frontier of Poland. It is 240 m. long.

**St. Hubert** (san-tû-bâr). A town of Luxembourg prov., Belgium, some 30 m. N. E. of Sedan. Has a famous chapel.

**Ste. Menchould** (sant'men-ê-ôl'). A town of Marne dept., France, 40 m. S. E. of Rheims, on the Aisne river.

**St. Nicholas** (san-nê-kô-lâ'). A town of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, just S. E. of Nancy, on the Meurthe river. Also, a town of **East Flanders**, Belgium, W. S. W. of Antwerp.

**St. Privat-la-Montagne** (san-prô-vâ-lâ-mon-tang'). A town just N. W. of Metz, Lorraine.

At St. Privat and Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870, was fought the battle of Gravelotte (or the battle of Rezonville).

**St. Quentin** (san-kon-tan'). City of Aisne dept., France, on the Somme river.

Chief buildings: collegiate church, hôtel de ville. Here the army of Philip II., under the Duke of Savoy, defeated the French, Aug., 1557; taken by the Germans, Oct., 1870, after a repulse.

**Scheldt** (skelt), or **Schelde** (shel'de). A river rising in Aisne, France, flowing through Belgium and the Netherlands, into the North sea.

**Scutari** (skô-tâ-rê). A city of Albania, at the S. end of the Lake of Scutari. Passed to the Turks in 1479, from the Venetians. Also, a city of **Asia Minor** (Turkish **Iskudar**), opposite Constantinople, on the Bosphorus. On the site of ancient Chrysopolis. Contains a number of mosques. Also, **Lake of Scutari**, on the border of Montenegro and Albania.

**Sebastopol** (sê-bas'tô-pôl). A Russian seaport, and an important naval station.

Was fortified under Alexander I. and Nicholas, and again after 1870. The siege of — was the big event of the Crimean war. The allies (French, English, Turks) entered the city in Sept., 1855.

**Sedan** (sê-don'). City of Ardennes, France, on the Meuse river.

Passed to France in 1642. Taken by Germans, 1815. Scene of victory of Germans, under William I., over the French, under Napoleon, Sept. 1, 1870, the battle which led to the establishment of the French republic.

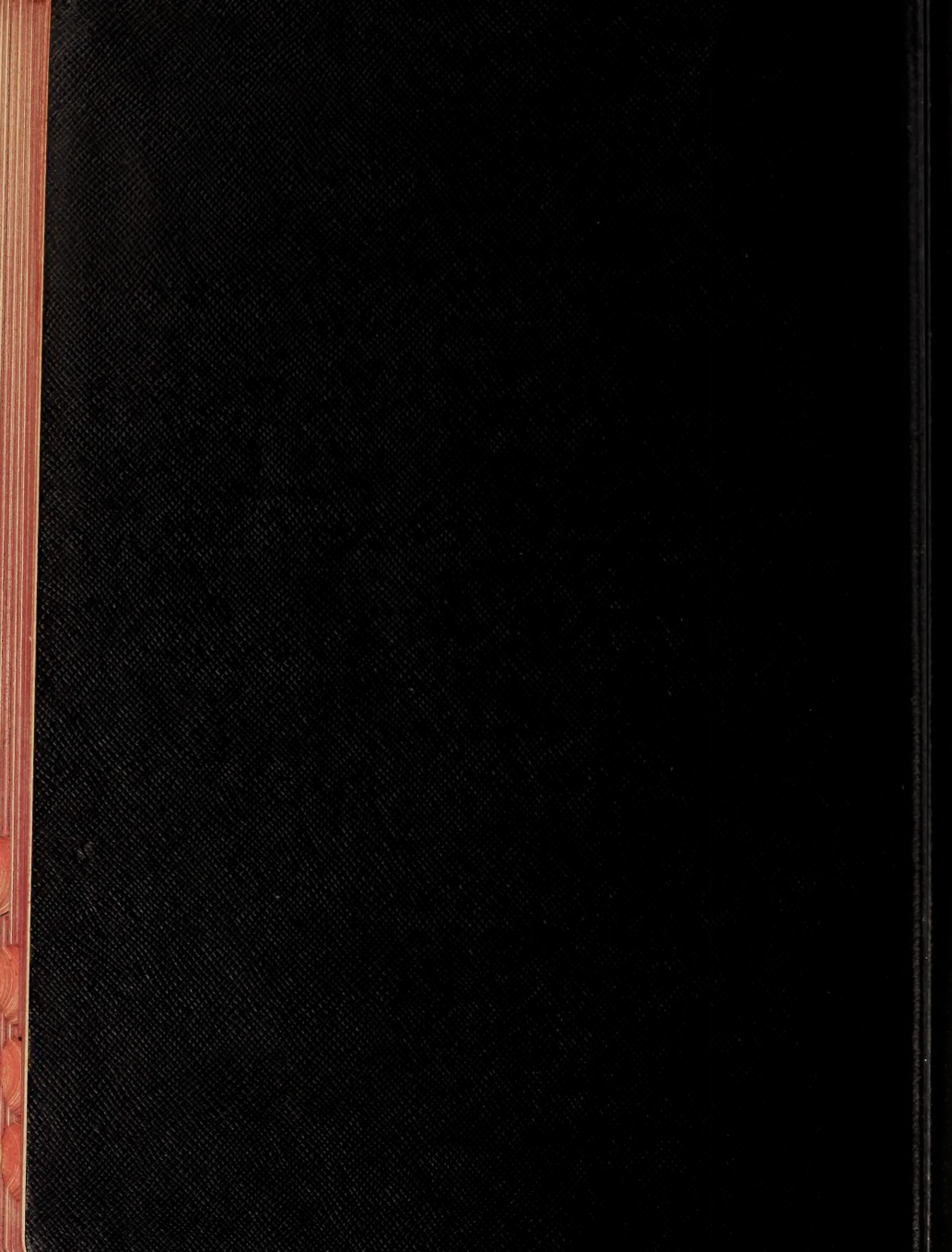
**Seine** (sân). One of the principal rivers of France, 482 m. long. Has many cities along its banks, among them Paris, Rouen, Havre. Rising in Langres plateau (Côte d'Or), it empties into the English Channel. Also, a **department** of France,



- smallest but most populous of all the departments, as it embraces Paris.
- Silesia** (si-lē'shi-ä). [*Prussian.*] A S. E. prov. of Prussia. Breslau is its capital. Noted for its wealth of coal, iron and zinc. [*Austrian.*] A crownland of Austria-Hungary; its principal town is Troppau. Has wealth of iron, coal, etc.
- Smyna** (smär'nä). Seaport of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Aidin, Turkey, on the Gulf of Smyna. Was sacked by Timur in 1402. Under Turkish rule since 1424.
- Soignies** (swän-yē). A town of Hainault, Belgium, S. W. of Brussels, some 24 m. Has an ancient abbey church.
- Soissons** (swä-sön'). A city of Aisne dept., France, 19 m. S. W. of Laon, on the Aisne river. A strategic point, strongly fortified. Has a 13th century cathedral (Notre Dame). Was capital of the Frank kingdom of Clotaire, in the 6th century. Besieged and taken, in 1815, by the Germans.
- Stryj** ('strē). A river of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, which flows to the Dniester, some 30 m. S. E. of Lemberg. It is more than 100 m. long. **Stry** or **Stryj**, a town of Galicia, on the Stryj river. S. of Lemberg. Had a disastrous fire in 1886.
- Suczawa** (sô-chä'vä). A town of Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, 45 m. S. E. of Zernowitz, on the **Suczawa river**.
- Suwalki** (sô-väl'kē). A northern govt. of Russian Poland. Also, a town, cap. of this government.
- Tarnopol** (tär-nô-pöl). A town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, on the Sereth river.
- Tarnow** (tär'nov). A town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 47 m. E. of Cracow, on the Dunajec river.
- Thorn** (törn). A fortified town of W. Prussia, on the Vistula river. Founded by the Teutonic Order in 1231, the people, in 1454, destroyed the Order's castle and attached themselves to Poland. Has several ancient churches. Has been fortified since 1875.
- Toul** (töl). A town of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, 14 m. W. of Nancy, on the Moselle river. An important fortress and one of the principal strategic points on the E. frontier. Has a 13th century church.
- Transcaucasia** (trans-kä-kä'sia). The S. division of the govt. of the Caucasus, Russia, comprising Tiflis, Kutais, Baku, Erivan and Yelisavetpol govts., Daghestan and Kars provinces, and the Black sea district.
- Transylvania** (tran-sil-vä'n-i-a). A principality of the Austrian Empire. Mixed population. Incorporated with Hungary in 1868.
- Turcoing** (tör-kwan'). Town of Nord dept., France, S. E. of Lille. Part of Roubaix.
- Udine** (ô'dēne). A prov. in Italy. Also, a city, cap. of prov., on Roja river.
- Uzsek** (ô-sök'). A pass in the Carpathian mountains, bet. Galicia and Hungary; on a line from Stryl, Galicia, to Zemplin, Hungary, it is about midway bet. the two towns, or 40 m. S. of Lemberg.
- Vakh** (väh). A river of W. Siberia, Russia.
- Valenciennes** (vä-lan-syen'). A fortified city of Nord, France, at the junction of the rivers Schelde and Rhondelle. Famed for its laces. It is also an agricultural and coal-mining center, and has varied manufactures. Surrendered to Prussians, Aug., 1815.
- Van** (rän). A vilayet of Asiatic Turkey. Also, a city, cap. of the vilayet, near **Lake Van**. A strategic point of value.
- Varennés-en-Argonne** (vä-yen'on-ärgun'). Town of the dept. of Meuse, France, 18 m. W. of Verdun, on the Aire river.
- Venice** (ven'is). Cap. of Prov. of Venice, Italy, a seaport in the Lagune, in a bay of the Adriatic, on 117 small islands, separated by 150 canals and connected by 378 bridges.
- Verdun** (ver-dun'). A fortified town of Meuse, France, on the Meuse river. Has a 12th century cathedral. Was occupied by the French (Henry II.) in 1552, and was annexed, along with its territory, in 1648. The Prussians held it for a brief period in 1792. Capitulated to Prussians, Nov., 1870.
- Verona** (vä-rō'nä). Cap. of prov. of Verona, Italy, on Adige river. Strongly fortified. Taken by French, 1796; ceded to Austria, 1797; ceded to Italy, 1866.
- Vistula** (vis'tü-lä). A large river rising in Austrian Silesia and forming part of the boundary bet. Silesia and Galicia and bet. Galicia and Poland. Crosses Poland and enters Prussia.
- Vologda** (vô-log-dä). A govt. of Russia, bordering Silesia. Also, a city, cap. of this govt., on **Vologda river**.
- Warsaw** (war'sä). Cap. of Russian Poland and of **W. Govt.** On the Vistula river. Was captured in 1655; captured and recaptured in the Northern war (1700-1719); occupied in 1764 and 1793 by the Russians; in 1794 resisted Prussian siege; surrendered to Suvanoff; ceded to Prussia, 1795; occupied by French, 1806; by Russians, 1813. The centre of an insurrection, 1863. A railway and trade centre.
- Warta** (vär'tä). *Polish* for **Warthe**. A river of Russian Poland. It flows into Posen, Prussia, joining the Oder, of which it is the largest tributary.
- Wavre** (vävr). A town of Brabant, Belgium, S. E. of Brussels, on the Dyle river. Here, in June, 1815, occurred an important battle between the French and Prussians.
- Wilhelmshaven** (vil'helms-hä-fen). A Prussian seaport in Hanover prov., on Jade Bay, North sea. Has large harbors and dockyard, and is Germany's principal naval station on the North sea.
- Yperlée** (ë-per-lä). A river of W. Flanders, Belgium.
- Ypres** (ë-pr). A town of W. Flanders, Belgium, 29 m. S. W. of Bruges, on the Yperlée river. Has a 13th century cathedral and the Cloth Hall, which dates from the 13th century also.
- Yser** (ë-sä). River of W. Flanders, Belgium.
- Zabrze** (zäbr'tse). A town of Silesia. Coal mining is the chief industry.
- Zloczow** (zlo'chov). A town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 40 m. E. of Lemberg.











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